

THE OPERATIONS OF
THE ALLIED ARMY,
UNDER THE COMMAND OF
HIS SERENE HIGHNESS
PRINCE FERDINAND,
DUKE OF
BRUNSWIC AND LUNEBERG,

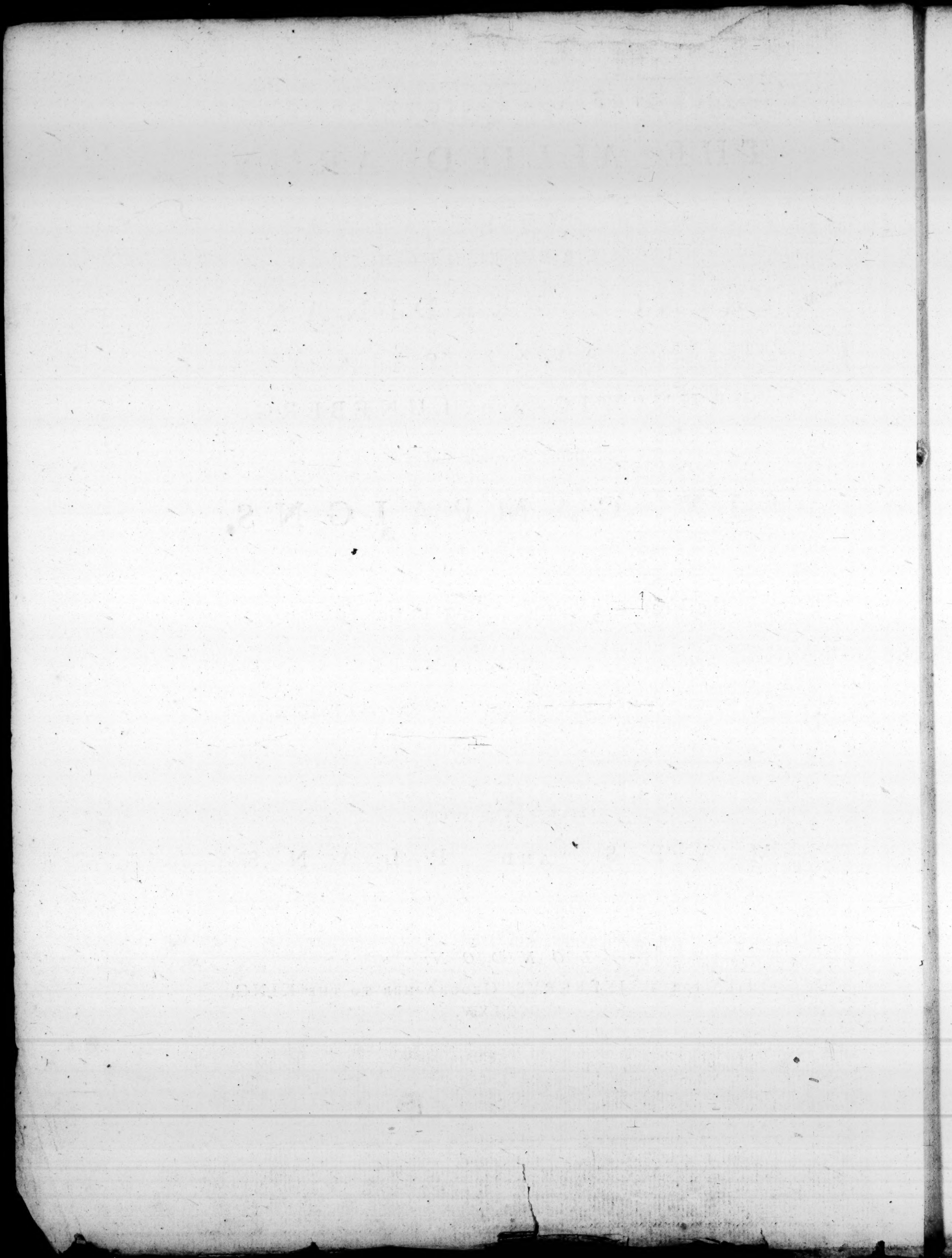
During the greatest Part of
SIX CAMPAIGNS,
BEGINNING

In the Year 1757, and ending in the Year 1762.

By an OFFICER, who served in the BRITISH FORCES.

ILLUSTRATED WITH
MAPS AND PLANS.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED FOR T. JEFFERYS, GEOGRAPHER TO THE KING.
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Advertisement,

By the PUBLISHER.

THE Author of the following sheets has been concerned in many of the transactions related therein; prudence, therefore, would not suffer him to prefix his name to them. Had the Publisher been permitted to do it, he flatters himself, that that alone would have been a sufficient recommendation of them to the public; however, he makes no doubt but the performance will recommend itself by the strict regard that is every where paid to truth; and as the facts here related are at this time recent in our memory, every one will be a competent judge of the merit of this work.

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FOR PLACING THE

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THE OPERATIONS OF
THE ALLIED ARMY
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§*****§

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1757.

THE following narrative commencing only from the time his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswic and Luneberg, assumed the command of the Allied Army, renders it absolutely necessary to premise and mention, though in a concise manner, some previous transactions relative to the contending powers; as they may serve to inform the reader of the situation of the two armies at that juncture, and cast a light on the separate views of each party, whereon not only the future operations, but also the motives of those operations, so immediately depend.

B

AFTER

AFTER the remarkable Convention of Closter-Seven, signed on the 8th of September, 1757, the Army of Observation remained huddled in the neighbourhood of Stade, and the French Army was distributed into five camps, at Bergen, Verden, Rethem, Bottmor, and Zell, in order to wait the breaking up of the Army of Observation, according to the articles agreed on; and 'till their own winter quarters were regulated. They had also separate corps at Hanover, Brunswic, and Wolfenbuttle; from whence Mr. de Voyer was advanced into the country of Halberstadt, as far as Osterwic, with a detachment consisting of three battalions, four squadrons, and Fisher's corps. M. de Soubise, with a body of 30,000 French, having joined the Army of Execution under the command of the Prince of Hildburghausen, they were both advancing about this time into Saxony; but on advice that the King of Prussia was in full march towards them with a body of 25,000 men, they halted at Erfurth, which they abandoned on his approach, and retired with the greatest precipitation to Eisenach, where they strongly entrenched themselves in a post already fortified by nature. Hither his majesty followed them, using all possible means to bring them to an action, which they as cautiously declined, as they expected reinforcements, though already greatly superior in number; he, therefore, judging it imprudent to attempt to force so advantageous a post defended by an army of near double his strength, determined to return to Nauemberg. He had several motives for taking this step: forage was scarce, M. de Richelieu had sent detachments to join M. Soubise; and, above all, he wanted to be nearer at hand either to protect his own dominions, or support his other corps as necessity should require. While his majesty was marching against the Combined Army, Prince Ferdinand was detached with seven battalions, ten squadrons, and some artillery, into the country of Magdebourg, in order to cover that province, and alarm the French in those quarters. He accordingly advanced to Halberstadt, and detached Colonel Horn with about 600 men, who surprised a party of French at Egelen, and made the greatest part of them prisoners. The French every where retreated; and, abandoning all their posts in that principality, retired behind Horneberg in such confusion, that they left behind them a large magazine which they had at Osterwic.

THE Russian Army, who had entered the Prussian territories under the command of Marechal Apraxin, on a sudden evacuated them; and about the middle of September retired by forced marches, to the great surprise of the French and Austrians, and indeed of the whole world, as the real cause thereof never transpired.

M. de Rihelieu, having received information of those marches of the Prussians, and having no other enemy at that time to deal with, resolved to turn his whole force against the King of Prussia. He for that purpose collected, on the 26th of September, all his troops at Rehen near Wolfenbüttele; and having sent M. de Broglie with twenty battalions and eighteen squadrons to reinforce M. de Soubise, he with the rest of his army marched to dislodge Prince Ferdinand from his advanced posts of Zillengen and Ardesheim, who, unable to withstand so superior a force, retired first to Halberstadt, and afterwards to Winsleben near Magdebourg; and the enemy encamped in the neighbourhood of Halberstadt, where they committed unheard-of excesses and devastations, utterly ruining that small principality, according to their general maxim.

THE Combined Army, being thus greatly reinforced, again advanced towards Saxony by the way of Erfurth; and, passing the river Sala about the latter end of October, summoned the town of Leipfig to surrender. Marshal Keith, who commanded in that city with a garrison of 8000 men, returned for answer, that his master had ordered him to defend it to the last extremity, and he would obey his orders; whereupon they determined to besiege that city in form, and gave orders for preparing every thing necessary for that purpose. But his Prussian majesty, always rapid in his motions, prevented their intentions; for having foreseen that they would again advance, he had on his return so distributed and disposed of his army that they might speedily be collected, giving at the same time orders to each detachment to be ready to march at a moment's warning. He quickly reassembled his troops, and advanced to Leipfig. The enemy on his approach immediately re-passed the Sala at Weissenfels, Merseberg, and Halle; and afterwards destroyed the bridges behind them; but they were soon repaired by the Prussians, who passed that river on the 3d of November, and encamped opposite the enemy, between the villages of Ros-

bach and Rederow, intending to begin the attack the next morning. It was, however, deferred for that day; and, on the 5th, the combined army were seen to be every where in motion, making the necessary dispositions both on the right and left to surround his majesty, as they were near treble his number. He immediately took his resolution, and marched up to attack them. The engagement was obstinate, but the enemy at length gave way; and at five in the afternoon the route became general. They were totally defeated, abandoned most of their artillery and baggage, and, under cover of the night, retired to Freyberg. In a word, they were entirely dispersed, flying in small parties, destitute for many days even of bread, and every necessary proper for their support.

THE Combined Army before the battle looked with so much contempt on the small handful of Prussians, that they declared they should get no honour by beating them; and so certain were they of success, that they boasted their design was to inclose them in a triangle; and, by that means intercepting their retreat, reduce them to the necessity of subscribing to such conditions as they should please to dictate; but the event manifested the vanity of those boastings.

M. de Richelieu on the first notice of that action, sent a considerable detachment to support M. de Soubise, and secure his retreat. This body had advanced as far as Duderstadt, in the neighbourhood of which place it found the shattered remains of the French army reuniting, about the middle of the month. Their loss in the whole was computed at about 12,000 men, and the remainder were rendered incapable of keeping the field by the loss of their baggage.

M. de Richelieu received the news of this defeat the day after the battle. The consternation it occasioned among the French was inconceivable. Their whole army immediately evacuated the country of Halberstadt, and retired towards Brunswic, only leaving garrisons at Regenstein, Sterwic, and Horneberg on the frontiers.

AT the latter end of September the Army of Observation still remained in the neighbourhood of Stade. Some corps had advanced as far as Bardowic, on their way to take up their winter-quarters

quarters in the country of Lawenberg; the troops of Hesse and Brunswic had also began their march, in order to repair to their respective countries, as had been stipulated by the convention; but they all received orders to halt. His Royal Highness embarked in the beginning of October for England, and the command of the army then devolved on General Zastrow. In this position the Allied Army remained 'till the month of November, as some difficulties had arisen between the courts of London and Versailles, with respect to the Convention; but about that time the French were every where in motion; and their different corps posted along the Aller, were assembling by order of M. de Richelieu, who, on the 23d of November, advanced to Luneberg with thirty-two battalions and thirty-eight squadrons, having before issued orders for all his army to assemble in the neighbourhood of Zell with the greatest expedition. He also ordered the 6000 Palatines, who were quartered about Ham and Leipstadt, and some cavalry from the dutchy of Cleves, to join him. His intentions were, as he declared, to bring General Zastrow to an eclarcissement; but they in reality were to enforce whatsoever farther unreasonable demands his master might think proper to exact: for the French, ever haughty on the least seeming advantage, had set no bounds to their ambitious views.

THE Army of Observation, in consequence hereof, began also to move forward. They had corps near Harbourg, Buxtehude, Bremervorde, &c. and likewise some small advanced parties, which were obliged to fall back on the approach of M. de Richelieu.

As it is only our intent to relate bare matters of fact, without entering into political reflections, we shall not attempt to point out the particular flagrant infractions of the articles of the Convention which the French were guilty of, but refer the reader to the following manifesto.

A preparatory Manifesto of the Motives which oblige his Majesty the King of Great-Britain, in Quality of Elector of Brunswic Luneberg, to oppose with Arms the Army of France in its new March against his Forces.

“ **I**T is notorious, that on the 8th and 10th of September of this present year (1757), at Bremervorde and at Closter-Seven, a Convention was respectively agreed upon between his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and the Marshal Duke de Richelieu, the copy whereof is in possession of either party.

“ **T**HE court of France was no sooner informed of this, than it plainly manifested that she neither could nor would acknowledge the validity of the said Convention, but on this single condition ; namely, that the Hanoverian troops should formally engage not to serve any more, during the present war, against France and her allies. And, not content even with this pretension, she positively insisted upon disarming the auxiliary troops upon returning to their own country.

“ **H**IS Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who had on his part fulfilled all the conditions of the convention, and caused part of the troops, destined on their return for the country of Lawenberg, to begin their march, could not consider this new demand otherwise than as a manifest contravention ; as the M. Duke de Richelieu had engaged not only to let the auxiliary troops depart freely, but the convention also setting forth in exprefs terms that they should not be regarded as prisoners of war, under which quality alone the condition of laying down their arms could subsist : upon this his Royal Highness sent orders to the said troops to halt.

“ **E**NDEAVOURS were used to reconcile the difference by all imaginable means. Expedients were proposed, which left no shadow of pretext to the opposite party. But all in vain. The French would never be brought to give up so mortifying a demand, and
'tis

'tis but lately they have learned to soften their language a little. In the mean time the troops, pent up in a narrow district assigned them, were exposed to the rigour of the season, and cut off from their business and emoluments of every kind.

“ THE French at this time presume to treat the Convention as a bare military scheme : and indeed (in consequence of the above declaration of the court of France, in express opposition to its validity ; and on account of the negociation for the disarming, which the French general would never answer categorically without waiting for the resolution of the court of Versailles) the nature of that act is totally changed between general and general, and is now become a court affair.

“ HARD as were the conditions of the Convention for the troops of his Britannic majesty, Elector of Hanover, the King would have acquiesced in them, if the French had not glaringly discovered their design of totally ruining his army and his dominions. It is themselves, who, by the most evident contravention and outrageous conduct, have set the King free from every thing which the Convention could render obligating to him.

“ THE great end of the conventional act (an end in itself of the very nature and essence of every provisional armistice) was to enter directly on negociations of peace, in order to prevent the total ruin of the countries which compose the electorate of Brunswick Luneberg, and procure an accommodation for his majesty's allies. The court of France, yielding a deaf ear to the propositions offered, has for that end not only declared, time after time, that she would not lend a hand towards a definitive pacification with his majesty in quality of Elector ; but has shewn too plainly, by her continual violences, excesses, and insupportable exactions, since the signing of the Convention, that her resolution is the absolute destruction of the King's electoral estates, as well as those of his allies. In the midst of a truce the most open hostilities have been committed. The castle of Scharzfels has been forcibly seized, and the garrison made prisoners of war. The prisoners made by the French before the Convention have not been restored, though this was a point expressly stipulated between the delegated generals, and was exactly
satisfied

satisfied on our part by the immediate release of the French prisoners. The bailiffs of the reserved districts, into which the French troops were on no pretence to enter, have been summoned, under pain of military execution, to appear before the French commissary, with design of compelling them to deliver the domainal receipts, of which they are the administrators. They have appropriated to themselves part of those magazines which, by express agreement, were to remain with the electoral troops; and they still go on with seizing the houses, revenues, and corn, belonging to his majesty, in the city of Bremen, in spite of all the reciprocal engagements, whereby they are held to regard that city as a place absolutely free and neutral; and lastly, have proceeded to menaces, unheard of among a civilized people, of burning, sacking, and destroying all before them without remorse.

“ALL these violent and unjust proceedings are so many incontestible proofs that the French will not admit the Convention as obligatory, any farther than as it may prove ruinous to his Britannic majesty. They deny that they are tied down to any thing, and assert a power of acting at will. To so insupportable a degree of insolence have they carried matters, as to have born too heavily upon the King's patience; who holds himself before God, and all the impartial, not only at liberty, but even necessitated, without farther regard to the Convention, so often and so openly violated by the French, to have recourse to arms, as the means which the Almighty has put into his hands for delivering his faithful subjects and allies from the oppressions and vexations, which they now grow under.

“As his majesty (conformable to his solemn declaration made and repeated to all nations, and to the Germanic body in particular, from the beginning of the present unhappy war) has never thought of arming offensively against any power whatever, but solely with a view of defending himself and his allies, he reposes his confidence in God, and hopes for his benediction on the justice of his enterprises.”

I shall also subjoin the following copy of a letter, written by M. de Richelieu to his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand at that
critical

critical juncture, as it may serve to give the reader some idea of French moderation and humanity.

“ S I R,

“ **A**LTHOUGH for some days past I have perceived the Hanoverian troops in motion, in order to form themselves into a body, I could not imagine the object of these movements was to break the Convention of neutrality, signed the 8th and 10th of September, between his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and me. The good faith which I naturally supposed on the part of the King of England Elector of Hanover, and of his Son who signed the said Convention, blinded me so far as to make me believe that the assembling of these troops had no other design than to go into the winter-quarters that had been assigned them. The repeated advices, which came to me from every quarter, of the bad intentions of the Hanoverians, at length opened my eyes; and at present one may see very clearly, that there is a plan formed to break the articles of a Convention, which ought to be sacred and inviolable.

“ **T**HE King my master, having been informed of these dangerous movements, and of the infidelity of the Hanoverians, is still willing to give fresh proofs of his moderation, and of his desire to spare the effusion of human blood. It is with this view that I have the honour to declare to your Serene Highness, that if, contrary to all expectation, it should take any equivocal step, and still more, if it should commit any act of hostility, I shall then push matters to the last extremity, looking on myself as authorized so to do by the laws of war. I shall set fire to all the palaces, royal houses, and gardens; I shall sack all the towns and villages, without sparing the smallest cabin; in short, this country shall feel all the horrors of war. I advise your Serene Highness to reflect on all this, and not to lay me under the necessity of taking steps so contrary to the natural humanity of the French nation, and also to my personal character.

Signed **RICHELIEU.**

C

P. S. MONS.

" P. S. MONS. le Comte de Lynar, Embassador of the King of Denmark, who was mediator for the Convention, has been so kind as to take upon him to say every thing in his power to your Serene Highness, in order to prevent the fatal consequences with which this country is threatened."

HIS Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand returned this laconic reply, " that he would come at the head of his army, and answer him in person.

SUCH was the posture of affairs when his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswic and Luneberg, arrived at Stade, where he assumed the command of the Combined Army. He directly caused it to be published, at the head of every regiment, that it was with regret he saw himself reduced to the necessity of keeping the troops in the field during so severe a season, but the good of their country rendered it absolutely unavoidable; he therefore hoped their fidelity and courage would enable them to persevere with patience; that it should be his particular care, not only to recompence their faithful services, but also to provide them with all the necessaries the circumstances would allow him, in order to enable them to support the fatigue. Orders were immediately issued to encrease their allowance of bread, and to furnish every man daily with one pound of flesh and a glass of brandy. The troops on this occasion expressed the greatest ardour and alacrity.

As M. de Richelieu in his march to Luneberg had already commenced hostilities, his Serene Highness drew nearer to the town of Harbourg. On his approach M. de Pereuse retired into the castle, with his garrison consisting of about 1500 men. His behaviour on this occasion was ungenerous and cruel; for he carried along with him some of the wives and children of the principal inhabitants of the town, among whom was General Schulenberg's lady, at the same time threatening to set fire to the town. This incendiary method of proceeding is not surprizing, when we consider their excessive ravages and devastations in Saxony before the battle of Rosbach; a country they pretended they came to relieve from the imaginary depredations of the Prussians. The hunters
entered

entered the town on the 30, and General Hardenberg the same day invested the castle with three battalions and two squadrons. The reduction of the garrison was committed to his care. The army then advanced, and in consequence of some motions which it made in order to intercept the French troops in Luneberg, they evacuated that city, and Major Freytag with some light troops took possession of it on the 3d of December. A considerable quantity of forage and provisions, besides 3000 pair of shoes, were found there, which the enemy could not carry off in their hurry. The garrison of Harbourg made a vigorous sally, but were repulsed, and suffered considerably. The enemy fell back every where towards Zell, and M. de Richelieu sent reiterated orders to press the march of the different corps to join him there. The heavy artillery from Hanover, the 6000 Palatines quartered at Ham and Lipstadt, and a body of cavalry quartered in the dutchy of Cleves, received also the same repeated orders.

THE reigning Duke of Brunswic, having signed a private convention with the French, sent orders in pursuance thereof to his troops to withdraw from the Army of Observation, and march home to winter quarters; but his brother Prince Ferdinand detained them, and the Hereditary Prince remained with them of his own accord.

HIS Serene Highness continued to advance, and on the 4th encamped at Amelinghausen, where he halted the next day. By this step our communication with the Elbe was thoroughly secured. On his march to that place, Gen. Schulenberg, who commanded an advanced party, overtook near Ebsdorff a detachment of Fischer's corps, supported by the regiment of Caramans cavalry; and as his foot was not come up, attacked them with the single regiment of Brietenbach's dragoons, some hunters and hussars. The action was very sharp for some time, as each party was spirited up with a kind of animosity; but at last the French were entirely routed with the loss of 11 officers and 400 private men, killed and wounded. General Schulenberg was slightly wounded in the affair. A reinforcement was immediately after sent to join him.

ON the 6th, the army crossed the river Lopaw in four columns, and encamped with the right to Wite-water village, and the left in the rear of Melfing. The head-quarters were fixed at Ebsdorff. Count Schulenberg joined the army with his advanced corps, and Major Luckner was detached towards Hermansberg, where he seized 24 laden waggons. Major Ebsdorff, who took possession of Medingen, found there 100,000 rations of hay, 60,000 rations of oats, with a considerable quantity of wheat, rye, and straw. There were also small magazines at Bunenbute, Bibesen, and Ultzen, all which the enemy had abandoned; so precipitant was their retreat.

ON the night between the 6th and 7th, one of the magazines in the castle of Harbourg was set on fire by a bomb, and entirely consumed. On the 8th, the garrison made a sally on the side of Lawenberg, and brought off some live cattle. An armed vessel was immediately posted upon the Riegerstieg, a branch of the Elbe, to curb them on that side, and to cut off any support they might receive by the said river. The army halted on the 7th and 8th; but on the 9th it passed the river Gartau, encamping between the small rivers Herau and Swinau, the former being on its right, and the latter on its left, with its center in the front of the village Sunderberg, where the head-quarters were established. Major Luckner dislodged a party of the enemy posted at Hermansberg. The 10th was a day of halt; when General Sporcken was ordered to advance towards Giffhorn with eight battalions and eight squadrons.

On the 11th, the army advanced to Weyhausen, where the head-quarters were fixed. Here intelligence was received, that a large body of the enemy were posted at Ribbelow, and had afterwards been considerably reinforced; whereupon General Oberg, on the 12th at day-break, moved forward with an advanced corps of six battalions and nine squadrons supported by the whole army in four columns; but the enemy had retired in the night. The army encamped with its center in the rear, and the advanced corps in the front of that village, where his Serene Highness had his quarters. Major Luckner advanced towards Garfen with three companies of grenadiers, four squadrons, and some irregulars, where he skirmished the whole day with the volontaires of Hanault and Danfret. General

neral Sporcken joined the army at nine this night with his detachment. On the 13th, the army marched in the same order as on the preceding day. As we advanced the enemy retreated; and, when we arrived within a league of Zell, it evidently appeared that they had no intention to stand their ground; whereupon General Oberg moved briskly forward with the advanced corps, and they all retired on the other side of the Aller through the city, burnt their magazines which they had in the Fauxbourgs de Luneberg, and kept up a continual fire from a battery that defended the head of the bridge. They also in the night set fire to the Fauxbourgs and the bridge. Their cruelty and inhumanity on this occasion was enough to excite horror in any but a savage. The children were burned in the Orphan house, and several of the inhabitants also perished in the flames, not being apprised thereof. The army encamped on the heights opposite the Fauxbourgs, its head-quarters being at Altenhagen. The French Army at this time consisted of forty-four battalions and forty-two squadrons. The enemy passed that night and all the next day under arms, and then encamped with the city of Zell in the front of their right, and their left extending towards Schaffery. The whole country, through which these marches were made, is open, but intersected by small rivers, whose sides are mostly marshy ground, and difficult of access, so that they are only passable through the villages: it is, therefore, amazing that the French so easily gave way every where on our approach, without ever attempting to dispute one foot of ground to retard our progress in a country which afforded by nature so many strong posts. Numberless were the fatigues and difficulties the soldiery had to encounter in a march made in the severe season of the year through a country so full of defiles; but they bore them with the greatest cheerfulness, fired with emulation and animated by the hopes of relieving their distressed country from the rapine and avarice of a licentious army; an army of freebooters! an army maintained by depredations at the express commands of their monarch! an army that paid no regard to the laws of war or humanity, whose very officers were guilty of the meanest actions! Out of the many instances that might be enumerated, I shall only mention one: when the Hanoverians represented to the French generals, that their officers had taken the sheets from off their beds to make them shirts, the only redress they had

had was an order immediately issued out for them to furnish the army with shirts, shoes, stockings, &c. by way of contribution.

ON the 14th, the army made no movement. His Serene Highness having determined to pass the Aller, the following dispositions were made for that purpose.

ON the 15th, General Sporcken was ordered to march towards the right to Bey with eight battalions and eight squadrons, and some irregulars. The pontoons were that night also ordered to be conducted to the same place. On their arrival the grenadiers, irregulars and pioneers belonging to that corps, were to pass the river, and, with all expedition, throw up a tete de pont. Two bridges were at the same time to be constructed, over which the whole detachment was to pass. On the 16th, the army was under arms at five in the morning in order to march and pass the river at that place as soon as Gen. Sporcken should send notice that the bridges were perfected; his Serene Highness's intentions being to attack the enemy's left. General Oberg was also detached towards the right to Helen with two battalions and eight squadrons; at the same time, General Isenberg marched towards the left to Latenhausen, with three battalions and two squadrons. Both these detachments were to make a feint of passing the river, and to act in such manner as might be conducive to deceive the enemy, on that occasion: and cause them to imagine the affair serious. Count Kilmanseg had two battalions under his command, with orders to endeavour to force into the city the instant the enemy should abandon it. The pontoons through some mistake, took a wrong route, and did not arrive at the place of destination; by which disappointment the whole of the intended scheme was frustrated. General Sporcken, with his detachment returned to the camp; but the generals Isenberg and Oberg each encamped near his respective post.

ON the 16th and 17th, M. de Richelieu was reinforced by a body of the troops from Brunswic; and his army consisted of seventy-four battalions and seventy squadrons, and more were still on their march from different quarters to join him. On the 19th, Gen. Sporcken's corps fell into the line; also two battalions and two squadrons of
General

General Ifenberg's detachment returned, and did the same. The other battalion remained at Lauethausen. General Oberg's corps also marched back to its first camp, being a part of the advanced guard of the army.

M. de Richelieu, his army being now greatly superior in numbers to the Army of Observation, came to a resolution of passing the Aller; and, in consequence thereof, made the following manœuvre.

M. de Bröglio was ordered to go and assume the command of a body of troops which had been assembled in the dutchy of Bremen, consisting of twelve battalions and eight squadrons. His orders were to advance by the Wumme, to turn our right, and cut off our convoys. He was to proceed even beyond Wolthausen, if it could be done with safety. On the 21st, 22d, and 23d, they made several different movements, with a design to alarm us on our left and rear; and frequent skirmishes passed between the light troops. On the 24th, the Marquis de Willimer, with ten battalions, fourteen squadrons, and a body of light troops, passed the Aller at Munden, to cover the construction of two bridges that were to be thrown over the river at Offensen and Swaghausen. He was likewise to send an advanced guard of 1500 men to dislodge any of our parties that might be in the villages of Ansbec, Garmesen, and Lachtendorf; and if possible take post on the heights beyond them, in order to favour the construction of some bridges designed to be thrown over the Aller and the rivulet of Lacht. A detachment of the same corps, consisting of 400 horse, was to advance towards Ultzen the same night, to burn our magazines, and intercept our convoys. M. de Caraman, with two regiments of infantry, two companies of grenadiers, two picquets, and Fischer's corps, were to pass the Aller at Schaffery, and make a false attack on our right at Kleinhelen and Groshelen. M. d'Auvet, with seven battalions, four squadrons, and a party of hussars, was by the way of the Fauxbourgs de Luneberg also to make a false attack, and might be reinforced according as the different events should render it necessary. The Duc d'Ayen, with three brigades of infantry, one of cavalry, and four squadrons of Gendarmerie, was to pass at Allen Zell. The rest of the army was to assemble at Offensen and Swaghausen in two lines; the
second

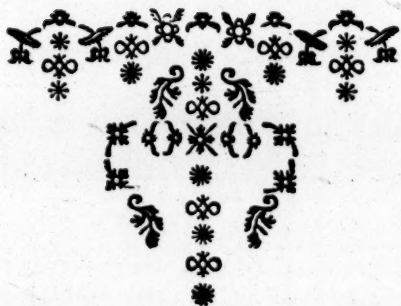
second to have the care of constructing the two bridges, while the first remained in order of battle on the banks between the two villages

ON the 23d in the evening, General Sporcken was detached with five battalions and five squadrons to the right, to observe M. de Broglie; and, on the 24th in the morning, the Prince of Brunswick was sent to Hermanenberg, to join General Sporcken, with four battalions and four squadrons. M. de Broglie had advanced as far as Fallingb. ostel.

HIS Serene Highness, being thoroughly informed of all their motions and designs, determined to decamp on the 25th and retire to Ultzen, whereby all M. de Richelieu's schemes were rendered abortive. Several reasons concurred to induce him to take this step: 1st, he was nearer at hand to cover the siege of Harbourg, which the enemy had an intention to relieve: 2dly, he thereby secured his communication with the Elbe: 3dly, by that advantageous situation he covered the march of a body of Prussian cavalry which was advancing to reinforce him, and could then join him without the least obstruction: 4thly, the French were greatly superior to him in numbers: the fifth and chiefest motive was the inclemency of the weather, which was so excessively severe as to render it next to an impossibility for the soldiery to remain any longer in the field. They had moreover undergone great fatigues, and wanted refreshments. The troops were therefore sent into quarters of cantonment about Ultzen and Luneberg, at both which places the head-quarters were occasionally established. This march was made without any loss, as the enemy never once attempted to molest them. A party of about 400 men had indeed made their appearance, but immediately retired on the approach of a party sent against them. The French likewise cantoned their troops, distributing them about Verden, Zell, Brunswick, and Hanover. M. de Richelieu fixed his head-quarters in the latter; M. d'Armentieres commanded a large body in the city of Zell; and M. de Broglie remained between Bremen and Verden with another.

ON the 29th, the castle of Harbourg capitulated after a brave defence. The garrison consisting of 1700 men, was allowed the honours

nours of war, on condition of not serving against his majesty or his allies during the war. The artillery, ammunition, &c. were to be faithfully delivered up; in pursuance whereof they marched out on the 31st, and a party of our troops took possession thereof. Major Luckner, with his hussars, had a smart engagement with a detachment of the enemy, consisting of 200 hussars and sixty dismounted troopers, wherein the latter were entirely dispersed. Their commanding officer M. de Grandemaison, two captains, three subalterns, and sixty men, were made prisoners, besides a number killed and wounded.



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T H E
C A M P A I G N
OF THE Y E A R 1758.

JANUARY 1, General Oberg, who was posted at Soltau with a detachment of the Allied Army, having received intelligence that a large body of the French were advanced as far as Visselhovede, immediately ordered out Colonel Dreves with 400 infantry, 100 cavalry, and some light horse, to dislodge them. The Colonel surprised and entirely defeated the enemy, making five officers and 114 private men prisoners; took three drums, killed and wounded about thirty: the rest saved themselves by flight.

AFTER the reduction of the castle of Harbourg, the troops that were employed in the siege were ordered to Bremervorde and Buxtehude, towards the Lower Aller on the right of the river Wumme, in order to defend the passage of that river, and cover the country of Bremen, as also to alarm the French, and keep them in awe in that quarter, as they had a considerable corps posted along the river in the neighbourhood of Rothenberg and Ottersberg. On their march they surprised a party of 400 of the the enemy at Tesse

Hoeufde, whom they entirely defeated, taking 108 prisoners, and cutting a considerable number of them to pieces. Detached parties were advanced, who took possession of Vegesac, Ridershude, &c. in the former of which places they found a considerable magazine. M. de Richelieu, having intelligence hereof, immediately sent orders to M. de Broglie to advance by the lower Wumme, in order to dislodge us from beyond that river, and, by opening a passage for themselves into the dutchy of Bremen, preserve their communication with their troops at Rothenberg and Ottersberg. Moreover, they were jealous of our intentions to possess ourselves of the city of Bremen, which they had before designed to seize. About the 3d of January he entered the suburbs of that city, and proceeded to Burgh, where he crossed the Wumme; and advanced by the way of Vegesac, &c. which our advanced parties were obliged to abandon, not being able to withstand a force so superior. General Oberg, as soon as he was informed of the enemy's motions, gave orders for some troops from Bremervorde and Buxtehude to join him, and by forced marches advanced to attack the enemy; but the Duke de Broglie, though he had been reinforced by eleven battalions, retreated with the utmost expedition. Our advanced guard, however, came up with their rear, on the 12th, near the village of Ridershude. A smart engagement ensued, in which the enemy suffered considerably, and were obliged to fly with the greatest precipitation; and repassing the Wumme at Burgh, broke down the bridge as soon as they had got on the other side. On the 14th the bridge was repaired. General Oberg passed that river, and took possession of Burgh fort; but the French had retired towards Bremen, where they arrived on the 15th. M. de Broglie directly drew up his forces on the edge of the ditch; and, having ordered some cannon to be advanced to the gates, demanded immediate admittance, threatening to have recourse to extremities in case of refusal. The magistrates prayed he would wait 'till the next day; but he allowed them only two hours, insisting that, if the gates were not then thrown open, he would beat them down, and order the walls to be scaled. Admittance was then granted on his consenting to sign a kind of articles, whereby he promised that their rights and privileges should not be infringed, nor their city any way damaged or molested in its trade. A party of his troops accordingly took possession of one of the gates at midnight, and the whole

whole detachment entered that city the next day. Both the Hanoverians and French were reinforced from time to time in those parts. Frequent skirmishes happened, which I pass by in silence, as nothing material or decisive was the consequence; for we still continued masters of the passage of the Wumme, and the dutchy of Bremen, at the time the forces took the field.

THE following account is not immediately a part of Prince Ferdinand's operations; yet the affairs in those quarters had a strong connection, and were in a great measure interwoven with them, as they greatly contributed to their success; for the Prussians were to act on that side against M. de Richelieu's army, at the same time that his Serene Highness should advance in front on their left and center; I therefore thought it necessary to keep up the chain of events that occurred on that side, so far as they were relative to the matter in hand.

WHEN M. de Richelieu, as was observed before, had been obliged, in consequence of the battle of Rosbach, to evacuate the country of Halberstadt. The governor of Magdebourg detached General Junheim, with a part of his garrison, consisting of two battalions of infantry and 1100 cavalry, to cover that country from the incursions of the French. He accordingly proceeded to Aschersleben, where he was joined by another battalion. He thence went to Halberstadt, where he took post with two battalions, sending the other to Quedlinberg. With this small body he kept the French in continual alarm, even as far as the gates of Brunswic.

M. de Voyer, who had for some time commanded at Wolfenbuttle, was ordered to re-enter that country, with a detachment consisting of eleven battalions, thirty-six piquets, two regiments of cavalry, one of hussars, and 400 cavalry. He flattered himself with the hopes of surprising General Junheim, and purposed to cut off his retreat by surrounding him. For this purpose he divided his force into three columns, who were all to begin their march on the night between the 10th and 11th. The right column set out from Schladen, and, marching to the right of the rivulet Holtheim, was to take post on the road near the gate which leads
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from Halberstadt to Quedlinberg; the center set out from Horneberg, and, directing its march by Osterwick and Zillingen, was to take post at the gate to which that road led; the left was to march from Akem, and, passing the rivulet of Holtheim below Halberstadt, take post at the gate leading to Aschersleben.

A small party of the Prussians, who had been patrolling, met their right at three o'clock in the morning, and brought intelligence of their march to General Juncheim, who, being unable to make head against so superior a force, retired at day-break to an eminence at some distance from the town, where he halted for some time to cover the junction of the regiment from Quedlinberg; and as soon as that was effected he retreated without any molestation to Aschersleben. Some skirmishes past between the cavalry on this occasion. Excessive were their demands both in money and corn. In vain did the magistracy represent the ruined state of the country, which they had already entirely exhausted. M. de Voyer's answer was *money and corn, or flames*, threatening to burn every house wherein there should be found more than four crowns in money, or three bushels of rye. These threats were partly put in execution; for, under the pretence of searching for corn, the soldiers plundered the houses of what they thought proper. In this manner they collected 121,000 crowns in money, and 79,000 in bills, and taking with them all the cattle and grain they could find, they, on the 16th, again evacuated that unfortunate country. The view of this expedition plainly appears to be entirely lucrative, and their behaviour every where similar, makes good what has been before asserted.

THE 31st, a detachment of Prussians re-entered the city of Halberstadt, and, on February the 1st, pushed forward a party to Horneberg, who made there, and in the neighbouring villages, about 500 prisoners; and on the 2d, a party of cavalry and hussars advanced to the gates of Steinfield before the garrison had received the least notice of their march; killed the centinel, and immediately entered the city, where they made 600 of Turpin's regiment of hussars prisoners of war, and seized all their horses and baggage; the rest of the garrison fled in the greatest confusion towards Schlade, but being reinforced they returned in pursuit, and came up with the
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the Prussians on their return to Halberstadt. Several smart skirmishes ensued between them and the Prussian cavalry: in the mean time the hussars conveyed their prisoners and booty safely off. This corps was the vanguard of a body of about 18,000 men commanded by Prince Henry, who afterwards invested the fortress of Regenstein, which surrendered on the 12th, where was found a considerable quantity of artillery, ammunition, &c. This unexpected appearance of the Prussians, especially at this juncture when the Combined Army was on the point of taking the field, threw the French into the greatest consternation. The commandant at Wolfenbüttele recalled all the neighbouring posts and out-parties, and kept the gates shut, for fear of a surprise; and a reinforcement was also sent to him from Brunswic. Prince George of Holstein-Gottorp joined the Combined Army with a body of 7,000 cavalry from Pomerania; and as every thing had been previously prepared that was necessary for taking the field, the Combined Army marched out of their cantonments, resumed the operations, and advanced towards M. de Clermont, who had just succeeded M. de Richelieu in the command of the French Army. His Serene Highness, with the main body, directed his march towards Bremen and Verden. The French seemed determined to maintain the former of these Places, as they had not only been greatly reinforced in that quarter, but also had for some time worked day and night on the repair of its fortifications. General Zastrow advanced at the head of the remainder towards Zell and Giffhorn.

FEB. 18, Prince Ferdinand's quarters were this day at Schneverdingen, and Prince George was advanced to Soltau. On the 19th, the head-quarters were advanced to Neuenkirchen, on the confines of the dutchy of Verden; and on the 20th, at Visselhoven, on which day the castle of Rothenberg surrendered to General Wangenheim, after a cannonade of about six hours, and M. de la Mothe, with the garrison, consisting of about 150 men, were made prisoners; at the same time the enemy retired from their post at Ottersberg, abandoning all their artillery and ammunition: on the same day they likewise evacuated the town of Verden, and M. de St. Chamans, who commanded therein, retired to Bremen, with the garrison, as did also those from Ottersberg.

FEB. 23,

FEB. 23, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswic was detached at seven o'clock this morning, with two battalions of Hanoverians, two battalions of the Brunswic guards, one squadron of dragoons, and a body of light horse, to Hoya, a place of great importance, with orders to dislodge the General Count de Chabot, who had been posted there with a considerable body of French, consisting of the two battalions of the Gardes Lorraines, two companies of grenadiers, some piquets of the regiment of Bretagne, and a detachment from the regiment of Mestre de camp dragoons, being some of the best troops in France. He accordingly proceeded to Doebern, near which place he expected to have got some floats of timber to transport a part of his troops over the Weser; but he only found one float and two or three boats capable of carrying about eight men each. The battalions of Oberg, and the squadrons of dragoons were to make a false attack on the left of the river, while the other three battalions entered the town by the bridge on the right; but by the time the regiment of Haufs and one half of the second battalion of Brunswic guards had passed over, the wind blew so strong as to render the passage of the rest impracticable: whereupon they moved forward as they were, and advanced to the bridge without any molestation: there the fire became exceeding hot; our attack was vigorous, and the resistance as obstinate, no ground being either gained or lost. The Prince immediately formed the design of turning the enemy, and for that purpose marched with the half battalion round the town, and, with bayonets fixed, forced his passage through a house and garden. Here the affair was very bloody; but the French being drove from the bridge, our two parties again joined each other, and the enemy retired into the old castle. As we had no cannon, and the regiment of Bretagne, with some squadrons of dragoons, were on their march to relieve them, they were granted the capitulation to march out with the honours of war to the next French post, delivering up all the artillery, ammunition, and stores. Our loss on this occasion was inconsiderable, not amounting to a hundred men killed and wounded; but that of the enemy was very great, for exclusive of the number killed and wounded we made 670 prisoners, who had in the time of action been intercepted from entering the castle. A great quantity of baggage, belonging to several of the principal officers of the French Army, was found in this place.

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ON the same day there happened a severe action, between a party of the Prussian black hussars and the regiment of Poleretsky's hussars, near Nord Drebber; wherein the latter were entirely defeated and dispersed, having three officers and fifty men killed; their colonel, four officers, and one hundred and thirty private men, made prisoners; ten standards, one pair of kettle-drums, and three hundred horses taken: the remains fled to Hanover.

M. de St. Germain, who had relieved M. de Broglie in the command of the French troops in the neighbourhood of Bremen, having received information of the reduction of Hoya, and that his Serene Highness was at that time in full march towards that city with his advanced guard, immediately determined to evacuate it, as the communication with M. de Clermont was intercepted, and their retreat also would have incurred the same danger by a longer stay. Accordingly on the 24th in the morning, being the time the account came, he issued orders for all the troops, as well cavalry as infantry, to assemble that same evening at Bassum. So great was their diligence, that their artillery and baggage marched out before two o'clock in the afternoon, abandoning their hospital and magazines. They lay that night on their arms, as not being far from Hoya. On the 25th they quitted Bassum, and passing the river Hunte proceeded to Wildhusen. On the 26th they got to Vechte, where they halted the next day; but hearing that a party of the Hanoverians had passed the Hunte they marched on the 28th to Vorde, and on the 1st of March arrived at Onasbrug in the greatest disorder and confusion, quite worn out with the fatigue of forced marches through bad roads. This body consisted of twenty-two battalions and twenty-one squadrons.

ABOUT an hour after the French had quitted Bremen a party of about fifty Hanoverian hunters appeared at the Doven gate; and about nine o'clock Major-general Diepenbrock, with a detachment of the Allied Army, demanded admittance: but after some messages between him and the magistrates, he desisted from his demand for that night. However, a body of 150 of his light troops were permitted to march through the town at two in the morning, and about noon the next day five Hanoverian battalions, two squadrons, and two companies of the hunters on foot, entered the city on a

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capitulation

capitulation of preserving the liberties and immunities of the burghers. His Serene Highness detached a body of light troops in pursuit of the enemy, who greatly harassed them, daily sending in numbers of prisoners, such as had either straggled for the sake of maroding, or being unable to bear the fatigues, could not keep up with the main body. The enemy would have suffered a great deal more in their retreat, or more properly flight, had not our hussars been otherwise diverted and amused by the immense quantity of baggage wagons which, being deserted by the French, were left sticking in the mire; the roads being every where covered with them. The effects of M. de St. Germain, La Valette, and St. Chamant, fell into their hands at Wildhusen, and, in general, the regiments lost almost all their tents and baggage. What remained of their heavy baggage was, immediately on their arrival at Osnabrug, sent forward by the way of Munster to Wesel and the Dutchy of Cleves.

AFTER his Serene Highness had taken possession of Bremen, he passed the river Aller, and directed his march towards Hanover, while Prince Henry of Prussia, at the same time, advanced on their right from the country of Halberstadt towards Wolfenbüttele and Goslar. The enemy, on the 26th and 27th, abandoned Zell, Brunswick, Wolfenbüttele, and all the neighbouring posts, retiring with great expedition by Hanover. On the 27th, the town of Nienberg was invested by the allies, and surrendered the 28th on capitulation. The garrison were granted the liberty to march out with the honours of war, which they accordingly did on the 1st of March.

AT five o'clock in the morning of the 28th, the city of Hanover was evacuated by the enemy, and M. de Clermont retreated towards Hamelen, having, on the 26th, ordered his heavy artillery to be conducted, part to that place, and part to Eimbec. Before his departure he caused the arsenal to be destroyed, and took with him the Baron de Manhausen and M. de Hardenberg as hostages for the payment of the arrears of the contributions, as they had also done from Bremen, and all the places they had abandoned. The day following, a party of our Prussian hussars passed through the city in pursuit of them. The great humanity and benevolence which the French governor, the Duke of Randan, shewed, not only on this

this occasion, but also during his whole government, will for ever render his name and memory grateful to the inhabitants, who were under the greatest consternation at that juncture, expecting to be pillaged; but he caused the strictest discipline to be kept up, and ordered a considerable quantity of all sorts of provisions, which they could not carry away, to be distributed among the poor burghers. Neither did he suffer the least damage or injury to be committed upon their retiring from that city.

On the 2d of March, his Serene Highness made his entrance into the city of Hanover amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants. He immediately gave orders for taking proper care of the sick, who were left by the French in the hospital, amounting to one thousand five hundred men.

THE Combined Army immediately moved forward in pursuit of the French in two bodies. His Serene Highness marched at the head of one on the left of the Weser, the Prince of Holstein with the vanguard being advanced one day's march before, while General Oberg with the Hereditary Prince, who commanded his van, at the same time kept at an equal distance on the right of that river, by which means the junction of the two bodies might on any occasion be speedily effected. On the 3d the Prince's head-quarters were at Saxenhagen. The retreat of M. de Clermont was made with the same precipitation and confusion as that of M. de St. Germain, having lost the most part of their tents and baggage, which they were obliged to abandon on the roads, as they were closely pressed by our hussars and advanced parties, who made an immense booty on that occasion. On their arrival at Hamelen, the French with the greatest diligence sent forward their heavy baggage by the way of Paderborn towards the Rhine, over which river they had constructed bridges at several different places.

PRINCE Henry advanced from Halberstadt to the country of Hildesheim, having his head-quarters at Hesse, where some of our chasseurs who had been left on the Aller joined him. He threw garrisons into Wolfenbüttele and Goslar. On the 2d a party of his hussars passed through the town of Hildesheim, where he arrived on the 3d; and on the 5th, established his head-quarters at Liebenbourg.

ON the 3d of March, a detachment of 600 Prussian dragoons and hussars overtook a party of French, composed of 600 cavalry and 300 infantry. A severe action ensued, in which the latter lost 300 killed, and 176 made prisoners: the rest were entirely dispersed.

MARCH 5. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswic appeared before the town of Minden, and summoned it. The French commandant, the Marquis de Morangiers, returned for answer, that, as the place was well supplied with every thing requisite, he would endeavour by his defence to merit the esteem of a prince equally distinguished by birth and bravery. Whereupon General Oberg with his corps invested the town on the right, while General Sporcken did the same on the left; and a bridge of communication was thrown over the Wefer. His Serene Highness's head-quarters were on the 6th at Stadhagen, and on the 7th at Frille near Minden.

M. de Clermont was then encamped in a very advantageous situation near Hamelen, with his left covered by that town, and his right by a morass: his front could only be approached by defiles well defended by artillery and redoubts. He had also thrown five bridges over the river.

MARCH 8. Prince Ferdinand's head-quarters were at Hartum, within a mile and a half of Minden. His Serene Highness, having received intelligence that M. de St. Germain had on the 7th marched out from Osnabrug towards Melle and Hervorden, in order to join M. de Clermont, who had also sent forward a detachment towards those places to favour his junction, immediately passed the Wefer to prevent their design. M. d'Armentieres stopped short, and halted at the villages of Dissen, Enger, &c. where they committed excessive ravages and horrid outrages, conformable to their usual behaviour. On the night between the 7th and 8th, the garrison of Minden made a sally, but were quickly repulsed. On the 9th, the heavy artillery being arrived, a brisk fire began from the batteries of the besiegers.

MARCH 14. His Serene Highness's head-quarters were at Hille; and this day the town of Minden surrendered. The garrison consisted of eight battalions and eight squadrons, besides a detachment of
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of the infanterie de Hainaut, amounting in the whole to 3516 men, officers included, who were made prisoners of war. General Kilmanseg took possession of it with one battalion, and found there sixty-seven pieces of cannon, besides a considerable magazine. On the 18th, the French evacuated the town of Hamelen, and also their strong camp in that neighbourhood, retiring towards Paderborn. They had first sent off all the heavy artillery and baggage, blown up the bridges, and destroyed the arsenal with all the military stores. As soon as they had marched out, four companies of Colonel Scheiter's regiment were ordered to take possession of that place.

On the 19th, his Serene Highness removed his head-quarters to Melle, near Osnabrug, and Prince George of Holstein, with a strong detachment, took post at Hervorden, Bielfeld, and Rintelen; the two former of which places the French, who had come from Bremen under M. de St. Germain, had abandoned, and retired towards Munster. A party of the Prussian Death-head Hussars overtook a body of French at Bielfeld, made several prisoners, and took a great many waggons laden with baggage. Major Estorf, with a body of cavalry, was also sent to take possession of Osnabrug, where the French had left a considerable magazine.

On the 17th, Commore Holmes, with his Majesty's ships the Seahorse and Strombolo, came to an anchor between Delfziel and Knoc; and, on the 18th, came to their station between Knoc and Embden. On the 19th, at six in the morning, the French, to the number of two thousand five hundred, marched out of the town; and, on the 20th, the Austrian troops, amounting to one thousand two hundred and twenty, did the same; at noon, the commodore received intelligence, that they had, the night before, been transporting their baggage and cannon up the river in small vessels: he, thereupon, dispatched an armed cutter with two boats in pursuit of them, who took two of them notwithstanding the fire of the enemy, who had lined both sides of the river. On board one of those vessels there were some French officers, and three of the chief inhabitants, whom the French were carrying away as hostages for the payment of the contributions exacted. M. de Clermont had sent orders to General Pifa to evacuate East Frizeland lest his communication.

munication should be cut off, as he had received information that the troops in the neighbourhood of Bremen were to be joined by a detachment from the Allied Army, in order to march into that principality. General Pifa also gave into a report which had been artfully spread, that the English men of war which had intercepted his communication down the river were part of a convoy to a fleet of transports who were landing a body of 10,000 British troops about ten miles from thence, which was the cause of his evacuating that city so suddenly. He directed his march on the right of the Ems towards the country of Bentheim, not only destroying the bridges at Rhene, Meppen, and Lingen, but also sinking all the boats they found on that river, the better to secure his retreat. However a party of about 500 Hanoverian hussars, not long after they had quitted Lingen, arrived there, made two French commissaries prisoners, and seized on a large magazine which was in that place. They also obliged the peasants to weigh up the vessels and repair the bridge, which was accomplished the following night. They immediately set forward in pursuit of the enemy, a body of whom, consisting of about 1500 men, were overtaken between Githuysen and Bentheim: these they entirely defeated, killed and wounded a great number, and made many prisoners. They afterwards pursued their march to Northern, where they made an Austrian major prisoner, and took fourteen baggage waggons richly laden.

THE Prussian troops under the command of Prince Henry about this time advanced towards Duderstadt. A party of seventy Austrians who were in that town retired on the night between the 19th and 20th with great precipitation, on intelligence that a detachment of the Prussians were on their march thither. A party of 100 hussars belonging to Wunsch's corps were sent in pursuit of them, and made one subaltern and fifty men prisoners. The main body of the Prussians arrived soon after in that neighbourhood in their rout towards Hesse.

ON the 20th the French abandoned the town of Munden without committing the least disorder; and, on the 21st, they likewise evacuated the city of Cassel and the greatest part of Hesse, having first removed their hospitals, artillery, and heavy baggage, to Hanau and Mentz. M. de Broglie, who came there from Bremen to take the
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the command of the French troops in that country, directed his march, with a body of twenty-seven battalions and twenty-two squadrons, to join M. de Clermont. Before his departure he ordered the arms and trophies, which were in the arsenal, to be sent to Marbourg; but at the same time would not suffer any damage to be done to the inhabitants when he quitted that city. A party of Prussians took possession of it the next day. Just as the Count de Lorges who commanded the French troops at Hanau was preparing to evacuate that place he received orders not to quit it, but on the contrary to maintain and defend that post to the last extremity. In consequence thereof he used the greatest diligence to have the fortifications repaired: he also ordered new works and entrenchments to be thrown up. A battalion of the royal regiment of artillery, which had crossed the Rhine at Mentz, on the 26th received orders to return to that city, with several pieces of cannon and mortars; and several engineers also returned to oversee the works that were to be added to the fortifications. They likewise ordered the post at Aschaffenberg to be entrenched, and the old works repaired; and a body of fourteen battalions and eighteen squadrons were left between the rivers Rhine and Maine.

THE Allied Army halted on the 20th and 21st, and nothing material passed during that time, except that numbers of prisoners were brought into the camp; but, on the 22d, it resumed its march, and the head-quarters were established at Burgholtzhausen, at a small distance from Ravensperg. On the 23d, the army decamped and marched to Versmold, and, on the 24th, it continued its march, and encamped near Sassenberg, where his Serene Highness fixed his head-quarters.

THE main body of the French Army removed at the same time from Paderborn to Neuhaus, and from thence filed off along the Lippe by Lipstadt, Soest, &c. towards the town of Wesel; and the corps under the command of M. de St. Germain, having sent all their heavy baggage to Halteren, directed its march also to the same place, so that the enemy moved in three columns. M. de St. Germain with the troops from Bremen being on the right, M. de Clermont with the main body kept in the center, while M. de Broglio with the troops from Hesse composed the left column, proceeding

ceeding along the Rhine; but he was not so far advanced as either of the other two.

THE enemy left an hospital of more than 800 men at Paderborn: they likewise left considerable ones at Lipstadt and Munster; at the same time abandoning great quantities of provisions and forage, as well as artillery and ammunition, at all those places.

A party of hussars belonging to the Allies came up with the rear guard of the main body of the French near Soest in the country of Marc; and having attacked them made a considerable number prisoners, took ten pieces of cannon twenty-four-pounders, and five six pounders, together with a large magazine.

HIS Serene Highness decamped from Sassenberg, and encamped near Vrekenhorst on the 27th, having detached Prince George of Holstein with a considerable body of foot and horse in pursuit of the enemy, with orders to use his utmost efforts to break in upon them.

ON the 28th, the division of the French which came from East Frizeland arrived at Emmeric, where it passed the Rhine, and went into quarters of cantonment in Cleves and its neighbourhood.

APRIL 2. His Serene Highness removed his head-quarters to Halteren.

THE two columns of the French Army which came from Munster and Paderborn encamped, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of April, near Wesel; after which they separated, and went into cantonments on the other side of the Rhine: at the same time M. de Broglie, with the corps from the country of Hesse, also crossed the Rhine at Cologne, and took up their quarters between Cologne and Nuys. The whole of the French Army were distributed into quarters in three lines, extending with its right to Cologne and its left to Cleves. The first line was posted along the Rhine; the second lay farther up in the country, between the Meuse and the Rhine; and the third along the rivers Meuse and Roer. They were distributed, as if in the field, into brigades: the general officers were stationed with

with their divisions according to the order of battle, and took up their quarters as near the center of their brigades as possible. M. de Clermont, thoroughly sensible of the dissoluteness and want of order in his army, did his utmost endeavours to reform the abuses and confusion which naturally flowed therefrom: in order to effect this, he firmly determined to bring every offender to exemplary punishment, and laid the strongest injunctions on his generals to see that discipline was strictly observed, requesting them to omit nothing that might enforce it; but all was ineffectual, a general discontent and contempt of their general's conduct having spread itself even through the officers. He, at the same time, issued orders for all the officers either to sell off their baggage waggons, or send them back to France, as they were for the future only to be allowed bat-horses for carrying their baggage. His head-quarters were established at Wesel, where he placed a garrison of nine battalions and four squadrons. The Duke de Chevreuse had at Ruremonde a garrison of six battalions and four squadrons: there were at Dusseldorp ten battalions of the Palatine troops, at Cleves four battalions and one squadron, at Cologne six battalions, at Keiserswert one battalion. The whole of the French Army, at that time, amounted to 105 battalions and 104 squadrons.

ON the separation of the French army, the troops of the Allies also marched into cantonments which extended from Munster to Dolmen and Dorsten, with detachments along the Lippe and Roer. The head-quarters were established at Munster. The hussars and light troops were not however idle, but advanced up to the Rhine, making excursions even to the walls of Wesel, and from thence as far up as Cologne, and down to Emmeric. Several smart skirmishes past between them and the enemy's light troops during the time the troops were in quarters; but as nothing interesting happened on these occasions, they are omitted.

THE inhabitants of the bishopric of Munster were greatly alarmed on the approach of the Hanoverians, after it had been abandoned by the French; but his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand, on his entrance with the Allied Army into that country, soon dissipated their terrors by the immediate publication of the following declaration.

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“**W**E Ferdinand Duke of Brunswic and Luneberg make known by these presents, That, finding ourselves obliged, not only to pursue the French Army in their retreat, who had invaded the territories of his Britannic majesty, and those of his confederates, but also to enter for that purpose into the bishopric of Munster, with the army of which we have the command; we enjoin all the forces under our orders not to molest the inhabitants, in any manner, in the exercise of their religion; we most expressly forbid them to do any damage to the public edifices, or to the churches, schools, convents, or other religious houses; for as much as it is our intention, that all who shall presume to make any exactions in the country, shall be punished with death according to the rigour of the law. Accordingly, in order to remove all apprehension, we have caused public notice to be given of these presents to all the subjects ecclesiastics, or laics, both of the territory in which we are with our army at present, and of those territories into which circumstances may determine us to follow our enemy, that they may lay aside their fears, and, instead of quitting their country, remain quietly at home, and enjoy the security and protection we grant. We moreover permit them by these presents to give information of all excesses or contraventions which may, contrary to our expectation, be committed; and, to secure those who may disobey our orders, and to cause them to be conducted to the head-quarters to undergo the punishment they merit. We promise ourselves, on the other hand, that no person will abuse the protection we give, by succouring the French troops either by intelligence or otherwise: in which case, we shall be obliged to treat the offenders according to the rules of war.”

ABOUT the beginning of this month orders were dispatched to General Hardenberg to march with the garrisons of Bremen, Harbourg, and the detachments that were left behind, in order to join the army. He accordingly proceeded by the way of Vechte, which castle surrendered by capitulation. The garrison consisting of seven companies were made prisoners, and a large artillery was found there, consisting of 100 pieces of cannon and mortars.

PRINCE

PRINCE George of Holstein-Gottorp sent a detachment from his corps to take possession of East Frizeland in the name of the King of Prussia, and they were also ordered to pass by Bentheim to dislodge the Munsterian garrison quartered there.

ABOUT this time his Serene Highness received a very fine sword, which had been sent to him by his Britannic majesty, as a mark of his royal regard and esteem.

ABOUT the middle of May, Baron Dombast, Lieutenant-Field-Marshal of the Imperial armies, who had last year joined the French, began his march to Bohemia with the Austrian corps under his command, consisting of the regiments of Prince Charles of Lorraine, Los Rios, Platz, Ligne, Saxe-Gotha, and Arberg, besides six squadrons of Czezeni's hussars and 4000 recruits. He was to pass the Moselle at Alken, and the Rhine at Mentz.

THE French Army, during the time the troops were in quarters, were very diligent in fortifying the towns of Wesel, Dusseldorp, Gueldres, and Keyserwert. Reinforcements daily arrived from Flanders, consisting of several thousands of regular troops, besides a large body of militia, which was to be incorporated into the old corps in order to recruit them. In short, M. de Belleisle in the cabinet, and M. de Clermont in the field, used their utmost endeavours to set their army on a respectable footing, and introduce order and regularity. The French about Hanau remained all this time inactive in their quarters; but as they were under a continual alarm and apprehensions from a body of the Prussians, who were in Thuringia and Franconia, they incessantly worked on the repairs of the fortifications, not even Sundays excepted. They also received reinforcements from time to time. On the other hand, the Hessians had assembled all their militia, who together with some Hanoverian hunters kept a strict guard over all the roads in that country. They had a garrison in Marbourg of three battalions, besides a regiment of dragoons, some militia, and hussars. The Landgrave of Hesse returned to Cassel on the 6th day of May.

THOUGH Prince Ferdinand, ever attentive, as far as the nature of affairs permitted, to whatsoever was either requisite or conducive to

the welfare and ease of his troops, thought proper at this juncture to cantoon the army, as it necessarily wanted refreshment after so long and fatiguing a march; yet several other stronger motives obliged him to postpone his operations for a time. Many things were wanted, which it was absolutely and immediately necessary to provide for the ensuing service. The greatest diligence was pursued on this occasion by that general: he collected from different quarters considerable quantities of provisions and forage to form sufficient magazines; large convoys from Luneberg, Embden, &c. came in daily; pontoons and other necessary implements arrived from Hambourg and Holland: a numerous artillery, with ammunition, &c. were got ready at Hamelen, and embarked on the Weser for Minden, in order to be transported to the army; the fortifications of Lipstadt were repaired; six bridges were re-established on the Lippe, which the French had destroyed in their retreat towards the Rhine; a road was cut through the wood of Duisberg; a considerable detachment was sent into the country of Bergues, and several dispositions made in order to favour his intended schemes. In a word, his Serene Highness was indefatigable, and laboured incessantly to get every thing ready for taking the field; as he was anxious to resume his operations in order to prevent the designs of the French general, who intended to form five different camps along the Rhine by the middle of June. The first was to be at Nuys, the second near Meurs, the third at Buric opposite to Wesel, the fourth between Cleves and Xantel, and the fifth facing Emmeric, with a view to defend the passage of the Rhine: on the contrary, the Prince had determined to pass that river, and if possible to push the French beyond the Meuse.

ABOUT the 20th of May, every thing was ready, the Allied troops were on all sides in motion, and, on the 25th, the chief part of the troops encamped at Notteln. Here they were not to remain long, this camp being only intended as a rendezvous for assembling them from the most distant quarters, in order to put them in a condition to march forwards. A part of these troops went in the night between the 26th and 27th from Notteln to Coesveld, to join those which were there before, as well as the different regiments which were come there from Dulmen. The rest of the army marched some hours sooner from Notteln for Dulmen, where the head-

head-quarters were fixed, in the morning of the 27th. The army marched before sun-rise of the 29th from Dulmen towards Dorsten, and encamped at Limbeke; from whence the next day, Lieutenant-general Wutgenau was detached towards Wesel with a body of infantry and cavalry. The 30th, he encamped at Raesveld, and the 31st, at Ringenbourg. The Duke left the army during its march from Dulmen to Limbeke, and went to Boekholt, where he found the advanced guard of the body assembled at Coesveld. That advanced guard marched, on the 30th, to Emmeric, and was followed by the rest of the corps which were encamped at Vraffelt. About five o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st, the whole was in motion to cross the Rhine, and the advanced guard went on as far as Lobit. The Duke's design was to pass the river there in the night; but an unforeseen accident broke all the measures which had been taken for that purpose, and his Serene Highness was obliged to march the troops back again in the night to Nederelte. The 1st of June was employed in removing the obstacles which had occurred; and, in the following night, the passage was again attempted, and attended with all possible success, near Herven.

THE hussars with a detachment of grenadiers passed, on the 2d of June at two o'clock in the morning, in flat-bottomed boats, which went and returned with so much diligence, that, besides the hussars, a regiment of dragoons, and ten or twelve battalions, were before noon on the other side of the river. During all this time, workmen were employed about the bridge; which, however, was not compleated 'till four this morning. The remainder of the cavalry and infantry passed immediately, and marched towards Cleves.

The hussars, supported by the volunteers, surprised at first some patrols, which were made prisoners of war; and, still continuing to advance, defeated the cavalry which shewed themselves, and took a pair of kettle-drums, and a standard from the regiment of Bellefond. This country is entirely divided by dykes, so that it is as easy to dispute the ground, as it is difficult to advance. The enemy, sensible of this advantage, advanced with 7 or 800 foot to stop the head of our vanguard, and fired some pieces of cannon upon them, which, however, hurt nobody; but a detachment of twenty men

men having found means to slip along a dyke, and get possession of a house, which the French had in part passed, fired upon them, which had such an effect, that they retired immediately. Every thing else which happened, even to the gates of Cleves, only related to the hussars, and they had only five men and two officers wounded.

ON the 26th, a detachment consisting of several battalions and squadrons, together with Scheiter's light troops and Luckner's hussars, assembled at Dorsten, and in its neighbourhood, under the command of Major-general Wangenheim, who had orders to pass the Roer, and advance up to the gates of Duffeldorp, and likewise to cause M. de Scheiter's corps to pass the Rhine at Duisbourg.

ON the night between the 29th and 30th, M. de Scheiter accordingly passed over, and with bayonets fixed attacked the battalion of Cambresis, who were at Homberg and Eschenberg; the greater part of whom were cut to pieces; the rest saved themselves by flight. They also repulsed two battalions of the regiment of Navarre, who came to support them. They took two officers and thirty men prisoners, together with five pieces of cannon fix-pounders, and all the new cloathing of the regiment of Navarre; and repassed the river with such success, that he had only two men wounded in the passage over, and not one either killed or wounded in the action.

ON the night between the 30th and 31st, General Wangenheim attacked Keyserwert, and carried it, having killed or taken prisoners the greatest part of the garrison; the remainder saving themselves by crossing the river. He placed in that town a garrison of light troops, some foot, and Borck's dragoons; the whole commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Walthausen. He then advanced up to Duffeldorp.

JUNE the 3d, Prince George of Holstein-Gottorp, with a large body of horse and dragoons, at eight o'clock in the morning, marched to Goch, in order to take possession of that place, and cut off the communication of the enemy between the Rhine and the Meuse; and at the same time to seize on some magazines which were in that neighbourhood. The French, on the approach of the allies, had
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not only abandoned Cleves, but also Cranenberg, Gennep, Calcar, and Xantel, retiring with the utmost precipitation towards Wesel; their army were assembling near Rhinberg, at the same time sending off their baggage to Ruremonde.

THE head-quarters of the Allied Army were removed to Goch, and on the 8th they were transferred to Uden. The hunters and hussars daily sent in a great number of French prisoners, and made great booty. Among the rest the baggage of the Duke of Randan, and that of the Duke of Fronzac, son to the Marechal de Richelieu, were taken. The former was immediately sent back, in testimony of a grateful remembrance of his generous and disinterested behaviour in Hanover. The bridge over which the Allies had crossed the Rhine near Herven was removed to Rees, in order to facilitate the communication between the different corps of the army.

AT this time M. de Clermont was encamped near Rhinberg in a most advantageous camp fortified by nature: the country which separated the two armies, being broken and full of banks, hedges, hollow ways, and other impediments, rendered it almost inaccessible. Here he thought himself so secure, that he bid defiance to the Allies. His Serene Highness could not possibly come up with him so soon as he could wish, notwithstanding his eager impatience to take advantage of the disorders of the enemy. He therefore was obliged to make some motions in order to turn their left towards the convent of Campe; and on the 12th he caused some detachments to advance to dislodge the enemy from two villages, where they had taken post with a considerable number of men, as being places of the utmost importance in covering their flank. The attack was made with bayonets fixed, and the French were driven from thence with great loss. The proper dispositions were then made for attacking their main army in form the next day. They did not, however, think proper to wait, but on the night between the 12th and 13th they abandoned their boasted impregnable camp at Rhinberg, retiring with the utmost precipitation towards Meurs and Urdingen. Prince Ferdinand immediately took possession thereof, and sent several detachments in pursuit of them. His Highness thought proper on the 14th of June to give a new position to his army, by occupying the heights commonly called St. Anthony's mountains, having the town of Meurs in front at two full leagues' distance

distance from the camp, the right opposite to the village of St. Tonnisberg, in which 300 grenadiers were posted as an advanced guard, with twelve pieces of heavy cannon, which were more than sufficient to cover the extremity of our wing against any attack. On the 15th, about five o'clock in the morning, his Serene Highness was informed that the enemy was advancing in four columns upon our right. His Highness immediately ordered three guns to be fired, as a signal; and the whole army was under arms in order of battle a quarter of an hour after. He went afterwards himself to reconnoitre, and saw distinctly that, at about two leagues' distance from our right flank, a considerable body was coming over the plain of Hultse, and marching towards Crevelt.

NOT knowing whether this body was followed by the whole army, or whether it was only a detachment of it that was marching that way, his Serene Highness halted 'till towards the evening, when he received certain information that the French Army had marched towards Nuys, and that Prince de Clermont had only detached this corps, under the command of Lieutenant-general Comte de St. Germain, in order to take post at Crevelt.

UPON this information his Highness sent his light troops and hussars to Kempen and Wachtendoric, and ordered the army into their camp again.

ON the 16th, he changed the position of the army, in consequence of the motions he had seen the corps of M. de St. Germain make: he ordered the right to the village of Altenkerchen, and continued the left on the heights of St. Anthony.

ON the 17th, his Highness went himself to reconnoitre, towards Kempen, the position of the enemy's detachment at Crevelt; but could not guess at their reason for fixing this detachment at such a distance from their army. In order, therefore, to be better informed of it, and to see the countenance this corps would hold, he ordered the Prince of Holstein, with ten Prussian squadrons, the five squadrons of hussars, and the three battalions of Sporcken guards, and Prince Charles, to march early in the morning of the 18th towards Kempen. He further ordered General Wangenheim to pass the Rhine at Duisbourg with four battalions, viz. Scheiter, Halberstadt,

Halberstadt, Buckebourg, and Hanau, and the four squadrons of Borck's dragoons, and the light troops of Luckner, and Scheiter, and to advance that day towards Meurs.

General Sporcken, who when the army left Rheinbergen had been ordered to keep his post there as long as the enemy should remain in camp at Meurs, received orders likewise the next day to join the army with five battalions and six squadrons, and to leave only General Hardenberg with the two battalions of Gothe and Stoltzenberg at Burick, and that of Diepenbroic at Orfoy. This being regulated, his Highness communicated his designs and orders to the Hereditary Prince of Brunswic relating to an expedition he proposed; viz. that his Highness should march next day very early in the morning with a considerable corps towards Kempen, whilst the Prince of Holstein should advance with his corps towards Hultse, whereby it would clearly appear whether M. de St. Germain would retreat towards the army, or whether the army of the Prince de Clermont would advance towards Crevelt in order to encamp there. Agreeable to this plan, his Highness the Hereditary Prince of Brunswic set forward, on the 19th, from the camp with the twelve following battalions; viz. Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Poit, Dreves, Borck, the two battalions of the Brunswic life-guards, the Hessian guards, the Hessian life-guard regiment, and Prince Charles's regiment; accompanied with twelve squadrons of Hessians, viz. four of the dragoon-guards, two of the life-regiments, two of Prince William's, and two of Meltiz; with three mortars, four pieces of cannon of twelve-pounders, and four of six-pounders. He marched directly towards Kempen, from whence he could perceive no alteration in the position of Count St. Germain.

By a secret order the Prince was directed, in case he perceived no change in the position of the army and of the flying camp of the enemy, to march the next day directly towards Ruremonde, to endeavour to possess himself of the magazine, as well as of 600 militia who were in garrison there. At six o'clock in the morning his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand in person followed the Hereditary Prince to Kempen. He perceived some movements in the flying camp, which were of a nature to induce him to believe that M. de St. Germain designed to march against the Prince of Holstein,

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who was encamped near Hultse. Soon after he was positively informed, that the whole of the French Army had quitted Nuys, and were advancing on this side Crevelt : on which, having taken his measures, and formed a plan as the case required, the expedition to Ruremonde was then first countermanded. Major-general Wangenheim was ordered to advance early the next day with his corps towards Hultse, and Lieutenant-general Sporcken was directed to march after midnight with the army, and to advance likewise to the plain between Hultse and Kempen. On the 20th of June, all the troops his Serene Highness could dispose of were, by this means, re-united in his camp ; the right of which extended towards Kempen, and the left towards Hultse. The head-quarters were fixed at Kempen ; and, in order to prevent any useless movements, his Serene Highness ordered the quartermaster-general not to regard the rank of the different corps, nor the order of battle, but to place the regiments as a great part of them were actually posted.

IN this manner the above-mentioned twelve battalions and twelve squadrons under the command of the Hereditary Prince formed the right ; next to them the four battalions and four squadrons under the command of General Wangenheim on their left ; and the whole army which advanced under Major-general Sporcken from the camp at Altenkirchen formed the left wing ; which, together, made an army of 35 battalions and 58 squadrons, including the six squadrons of hussars. His Highness had expected that Prince Clermont would advance that day to give him battle, but however no considerable event happened.

ON the 21st, there was observed a great movement in the advanced corps of Count St. Germain ; and about ten in the morning, after decamping, we saw them filing off to their left, and marching towards Anrath, where they joined their grand army.

IN making this motion they abandoned the town of Crevelt, which was on the front of their right wing. Our chasseurs possessed themselves of it directly ; and his Highness also went himself to reconnoitre the position of their camp, which was clearly discovered from the steeple at Crevelt. He did not think fit either to keep the same post, or to make any change in the position of his army ;

army; in consequence of which he ordered the chasseurs and hussars away from that place, and the enemy repossessed themselves of it in an hour afterwards.

ON the 22d, his Highness went again to reconnoitre the camp of the enemy, particularly on the side of St. Anthony, on the heath which led towards their left; and although he found many difficulties, principally on account of the country's being very woody, and having enclosures surrounded by large and deep ditches, he resolved to march the next day to the enemy, and attack them in their camp.

IN consequence of this resolution, the army was ordered to be under arms on the 23d of June at one in the morning, and not to change any thing in the camp, but to leave all their baggage in it, and wait there for further orders.

THE general officers were assembled in the center of the army, where his Highness declared to them his intentions of going to attack the enemy and that he had formed his plan for that purpose. He assigned the command of the whole left wing, consisting of eighteen battalions and twenty-eight squadrons, to Lieutenant-general Sporcken, having caused the battalion of Zastrow of the Wolfenbuttle troops to enter into the town of Hultse in order to cover our rear. He gave the command of the right wing, composed of sixteen battalions and fourteen squadrons, to the Hereditary Prince and Major-general Wangenheim, which by the addition of the two regiments of Prussian dragoons, Holstein and Finckenstein, of five squadrons each, made a corps of twenty-four squadrons, to be commanded by the Prince of Holstein, as the infantry was by the Hereditary Prince. As for the light troops, the three squadrons of black hussars were given to Lieutenant-general Sporcken, the two squadrons of yellow hussars to the Prince of Holstein, and the squadron of Major Luckner, with Scheiter's corps, were to observe the flank of the enemy's right, being posted in a village called Papendeic. This was the first general disposition of the army.

By the second, the lieutenant-generals who commanded the two wings were ordered to form three battalions of grenadiers out of their regiments of Infantry; that is to say, the Hereditary Prince two, and General Sporcken one: the two first of 500 men each, under the command of the lieutenant-colonels Schulenberg and Schack; and the other of 600 men, under Major de Cram.

At four in the morning the army began to move; the right advanced in two columns as far as St. Anthony, and the left at the same distance on the plain leading to Crevelt, half a league short of it; where they halted to receive fresh orders. Prince Ferdinand went up the steeple of St. Anthony, and sent for the two Princes of Holstein and Brunswic. There they observed at leisure the position of the enemy's camp, where all was very quiet. He also sent for several persons thither who were acquainted with the country, to learn from them by what routs we could advance towards the enemy; and being informed of many other points absolutely necessary to be known, his Highness resolved to march to the right, and endeavour to come up with the enemy by the villages of Vorst and Anrath on the flank of their left wing. But in order to raise doubts in the enemy as to the side on which the real and principal attack would be made, he gave orders for Lieutenant-general Sporcken to send Lieutenant-general Oberg with the six battalions of the second line, viz. Oberg's, Druchleben's, Kilmanseg's, Scheel's, Reden's, and the fusileers, with Hodinberg's and Bremen's regiment of horse, and that of the body-guards, towards St. Anthony, and to give them six twelve-pounders. Besides this, his Highness gave them the following orders: that, when the action should begin on the enemy's left, M. de Sporcken by way of Crevelt, and M. d' Oberg by St. Anthony, should do their utmost to advance and penetrate into the enemy's army; but, however, not to venture too far, unless they should be well assured that our attack succeeded to our wishes. His Highness chiefly recommended it to them to make good use of their heavy artillery, in order to oblige the enemy to employ their attention as much upon their right wing and center as on their left, and to engage and divide their attention equally in three different places; which would prevent their sending any reinforcement to the real attack, for fear of weakening themselves in some part or other where we might make impression.

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THESE dispositions being made, his Highness put himself at the head of the grenadiers of the right wing at eight in the morning; and taking the road that leads to the village of Vorst, which we left on our right, we advanced in two columns towards Anrath, where there was a detachment of 400 of the enemy, half horse and half foot, who, after some discharge of musketry on each side, fell back towards their camp, which was not above half a mile distant from them, and there gave the alarm. His Highness then caused the troops to advance, and double their speed to get out of the defiles. He ranged them in order of battle in the plain between the villages of Anrath and Willich, and marched directly towards the wood which covered their left.

IT was at one o'clock at noon when the enemy began to act. The Duke caused his artillery forthwith to advance, which being a great deal superior to that of the enemy, facilitated the means of our infantry's forming themselves over against the wood, and of our cavalry's extending upon our right towards the village of Willich, making a shew as if they designed to turn the enemy's left flank, to take them in rear. After a cannonade as violent as it was well supported, his Highness saw plainly he must come to the point of endeavouring to force the enemy out of the wood by small arms: wherefore the Hereditary Prince put himself at the head of the first line; that is to say, of two battalions of grenadiers of Schulenberg and Schack, and of the regiments of Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Post, and Dreves, and advanced with the whole front directly towards the wood. The fire then became extremely hot on both sides, and neither discontinued, or in any degree diminished, for two hours and a half. In the mean while all the other battalions entered likewise the wood; so that there were but eight squadrons, which formed a corps of reserve upon the plain, ready to be employed where circumstances should require.

THE other sixteen squadrons, which were upon our right, never could penetrate on the other side of the wood, on account of two batteries which the enemy had placed there, and which were sustained by above forty squadrons. In short, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the Hereditary Prince, assisted by the Major-generals Kilmanseg and Wangenheim, gave orders for an attack to be made.

made by the grenadiers upon the two ditches that were in the wood and that were lined with the enemy's infantry. They were forced one after another. The other regiments of infantry did the same all along their front. Then that part of the enemy's infantry was entirely thrown into confusion, and retired out of the wood in the utmost disorder, without ever being able to rally. Our foot followed them, but without venturing to pursue them on account of the enemy's cavalry; which, notwithstanding the terrible fire of our artillery, not only kept the best countenance possible, but even covered their infantry that was flying, in such a manner as to protect them from our cavalry, that between five and six in the evening had found means to gain the plain. The Hessian dragoons, and the regiment of cavalry of the same nation, had two shocks with the royal carabineers of Provence and the regiment of Rouffillon, and broke them. This was all that the cavalry had to do in that day. A squadron of the carabineers attempted to penetrate through our infantry, and attacked the battalions of Post and Dreves, but with a considerable loss; and though about forty of them did indeed force their way, they were never able to join their corps, and were all killed either by shot or bayonet.

THE enemy did not then think proper, or find themselves in condition, to dispute the ground longer with us, but retired towards Vischell, and from thence took the road that leads towards Nuys. We continued to follow them with our artillery, and took a great number of men and horses.

DURING the whole of this affair the fire of the artillery of Generals Sporcken and Oberg did great execution; but as their distance from us made them uncertain as to the turn affairs had taken on our side, they never ventured to attack the enemy's front opposite to them; so that the enemy's right wing and center retired in the greatest order towards Nuys, leaving us masters of the field of battle, after a loss on their side of between seven and eight thousand, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

SUCH was the end of this action, which cost the Allied Army between 12 and 1300 men, killed and wounded.

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THE trophies gained were two kettle-drums, five standards, two pair of colours, and eight pieces of cannon.

THE light troops were sent to harrafs the enemy's retreat; and at nine in the evening all our three different corps joined each other in the field from whence the enemy had been driven, and remained there that night under arms.

WE thought it might not be amiss to insert the following relation of the above battle as given by the Count de Clermont, as it may serve to throw an additional light upon it.

“ ON the 22d, his Serene Highness the Count de Clermont, having received advice that the enemy, who were encamped from Kempen to Hultse, were preparing to come and attack him, made the proper dispositions for their reception. On the 23d, at ten in the morning, his Serene Highness was informed that several columns of the enemy were in sight, marching up to his camp. He immediately put his whole army under arms. The right extended to the wood at Vischelon, from whence it lined the Landverth as far as the farm of Hokelamy. A little farther, in the same line towards Anrath, (in which was the royal legion) he posted four battalions. He also placed, opposite to the farm of Harmesdec, a reserve consisting of carabiniers and dragoons. On the right was another service, composed of the grenadiers of France, and the royal grenadiers, and the brigade of Navarre. Behind the foot, in the center, were two lines of horse. Crevelt was occupied by a detachment of 800 foot, horse, and hussars.

“ SUCH were our dispositions when the enemy presented themselves, approaching insensibly to Crevelt on the right, to Anrath on the left, and to the farm of Hokelamy in the center. His Serene Highness, after some skirmishes, made the detachment at Crevelt, which was posted there only to watch the motions of the enemy, fall back upon the line. He also made the royal legion join the left wing.

“ ABOUT noon the enemy made their dispositions for attacking us in three different parts. They fell on Anrath first, which could not be

be defended, because it was too far distant from the left of our line. From thence the enemy advanced to the plain between the Niers and a small wood that runs parallel to that river. His Serene Highness had lined this wood with fifteen battalions, composed of the brigades de la Marine, de Touraine, and the detached regiments of Bruncas and Lockman, and thirty squadrons, in order to oppose the enemy if they should attempt to advance that way.

“THE enemy began their three attacks at one time. His Serene Highness soon perceived that their real attack was that in the wood on the left. He sent for the reserve, which consisted of the grenadiers of France, the royal grenadiers, and the brigade of Navarre; but by an inconceivable fatality, the officers whom his Serene Highness ordered to bring up these brigades misled them, and this reserve did not come up soon enough. The fifteen battalions, after sustaining a fire of three hours, and repelling the enemy three times, were at last obliged to fall back, after suffering great loss, and causing the enemy to suffer a greater, who finding the fire of our infantry slacken drew up in the plain. His Serene Highness ordered the carabineers, and the two battalions of horse of royal Roussillon and Aquitaine, to charge them. The enemy was driven back to the wood; but as they had their principal force in that part, and could bring up fresh troops every minute, they again poured into the plain in greater numbers, and it was no longer possible for the cavalry to attack them with advantage.

“As the reserve which his Serene Highness sent for did not come up, he gave orders for a retreat, which was made in the greatest order, the enemy not daring to follow us; and our army arrived at Nuys without being annoyed the least on its march. We brought off our wounded. His Serene Highness, judging his position at Nuys to be improper, either for waiting for the enemy or for marching to them, is come, after halting there one day, to encamp at Worrighen.”

THE French lost in this action a considerable number of officers; and among the wounded were the Count de Gisors, son to the Marechal de Belleisle; the Chevalier de Muy, lieutenant-general; the Count de Maille, colonel of the regiment of Conde; the Duke de

de Montmorenci, colonel of the regiment of Touraine ; the Count de Lauraguais, Colonel of that of Rouffillon, Colonel Lockman, Lieutenant-colonel Escher, with four captains, and seventeen other officers of the same regiment. Six or eight of their regiments were entirely ruined. On our side there was no officer of note either killed or wounded.

ON the 24th, his Serene Highness encamped in the neighbourhood of Crevelt, and Major-general Wangenheim was advanced with four battalions and four squadrons to Osteradt, where he encamped, in order to be at hand to sustain the light troops, who were in pursuit of the enemy. On the 25th, Te Deum was sung on the field of battle, with a Feu de Joye, and a general discharge of all our artillery. His Serene Highness this day made a present to the Hanoverian artillery of a pair of kettle-drums, which were taken from the enemy, for their gallant behaviour on the day of action. On the 26th, Major-general Wangenheim advanced with his detachment to Nuys, and the army also marched, and encamped near Osteradt, where the head-quarters were established. The Hereditary Prince was left behind at Crevelt with a corps of six battalions and ten squadrons. The enemy had in part destroyed the great magazine which they had at Nuys ; but the hussars pursued them so close, that they prevented its entire destruction ; and a considerable quantity of flour and oats were abandoned by them, all fit for service. Our advanced parties sent in hourly great numbers of prisoners, exclusive of the many wounded who were unable to keep up with the main body.

THE Count de Gisors died at Nuys, universally regretted, of the wounds he received in the engagement.

ON the 27th, the head-quarters were at Nuys, the Hereditary Prince marched to Ruremonde, and the Prince of Holstein to Gladeback.

ON the 28th, four batteries were completed and opened against the city of Duffeldorp. Both the cannon and mortars were admirably served, and the shells did considerable damage in the town. The French sent their sick and wounded in boats up the Rhine to
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Andernach, and were at the same time hard at work in constructing bridges over the Rhine between Duits and Mulheim : and having forced the arsenal of Cologne, took out such cannon as they wanted for the defence of them. The Hereditary Prince made himself master of Ruremonde ; M. Bocard, who commanded in that city, with a battalion of the regiment of Marche, two battalions of the militia, and some volontiers of Hanault, obtained the honours of war, and were permitted to retire to Leige. His hussars and light troops pushed forwards as far as Tirlemont and Louvain.

JULY 2, the French advanced to the river Erfft, fixing their headquarters at Caſter ; and his Serene Highness established his at St. Nicholas.

JULY 7, the city of Duffeldorp surrendered on capitulation, and the garrison were not to serve against the Allies for the space of one year. An immense quantity of forage and provisions were found in that town, as also a fine train of French artillery and ammunition. A garrison of three battalions took possession of it. About this time, the corps of Fiſcher's hunters in the service of France made an excursion in order to plunder some of the villages of the country of Heſſe Caſſel, but the militia, having had intelligence of their march, lay in ambush behind some rocks, from whence they suddenly sallied out, and killed and wounded a great number of them ; the rest endeavoured to save themselves by flight, but they suffered considerably in their retreat, and many were made prisoners.

JULY 14th, Prince Ferdinand having information, that the French Army was in motion, his Serene Highness resolved to meet the enemy, and endeavour to surprise them on their march : the Allied Army accordingly passed the Erfft in three different places, and advanced as fast as the roads would admit of ; for the abundance of rain which had fallen for some time before had almost rendered the roads impracticable. The enemy perceived him too soon, and made all possible diligence to make themselves masters of the rising grounds ; but that did not hinder our army from advancing to form in order of battle within cannon shot of the enemy. However, as we could not get possession of the necessary ground to attack the enemy upon equal advantage, the two armies passed the day

day in fight of each other without attempting any thing. We marched the next day at day-break, and repassed the Erfft without the least disturbance in our retreat, and encamped, on the 16th, near Nuys.

JULY 18th, the troops of the Allies evacuated the town of Ruremonde about three in the afternoon, and marched towards Dulken.

JULY 19th, the Allied Army again advanced, and fixed its headquarters at Redburdyk, on the eminences on the right side of the Erfft, and the enemy continued near Fravenweller in their old camp, on the other side of the river which separated the two armies. A smart engagement passed between the advanced guard under the command of the Hereditary Prince, and a large detachment of the enemy. The troops on both sides behaved with great bravery; but the French were in the end obliged to retreat, with the loss of five pieces of cannon, four standards, and a great many officers taken prisoners. His Serene Highness reinforced the garrison of Dusseldorp with a corps of 2000 regulars, and some light troops. About this time, M. de Clermont returned to France, and was succeeded in the command of the army by the Marechal de Contades.

PRINCE Ysemberg, who commanded in Hesse, having notice that the French in the neighbourhood of Hanau, under the command of the Prince de Soubise, were in motion, retired from Marburg to Cassel, leaving a garrison in that place. The French, being assembled about Friedburg, advanced by slow marches to Gros Leuden, where their head-quarters were fixed on the 16th of July; the Duke de Broglie, who was at the head of the vanguard, sent forward a large detachment of Royal Nassau's and Fischer's corps, with intent to surprise the garrison of Marburg; but they had abandoned it on the 17th, just before their arrival; and the French Army encamped in the neighbourhood of that place on the 18th, from whence it moved forwards towards Cassel.

ON the 21st of July, the Prince of Ysemberg, with a body of troops under his command, passed the Fulde about a league from Cassel, destroying the bridge after him, and took post near the

village of Sunderhausen, in order to observe the motions of the French. Fischer's corps, which formed the enemy's van, arrived on the 22d on the eminences near Cassel, and next morning two battalions of French troops entered that city. About noon, a body of about 6000 foot hastily passed through it, and the horse, to the number of 4000, having at the same time forded the Fulde, began soon after to skirmish with the Hessian hunters, whom they followed as far as the eminences of Sunderhausen. The Prince of Ysemburg, who was posted there with between 6 and 7000 men, supported the hunters; about three the battle began, and lasted with a very brisk firing on both sides 'till sun-set, when the Hessian troops, seeing themselves on the point of being surrounded by the French horse, retired to Longverhagen in good order: but as they found themselves too weak after this action to be able to face again the superior force of the enemy, they proceeded towards Hamelen.

THE loss of the French was much more considerable than that of the Hessians, and it is imagined they had about 1500 killed and 3000 wounded; but a better idea may be formed of their loss by the following account of the action published by themselves.

"MONS. the Duke de Broglie, commanding a corps which formed the vanguard of the army commanded by the Prince de Soubise, having learned at Cassel that the Hessian troops under the Prince of Ysemburg were retiring towards Munden, marched on the 23d of July to the village of Sunderhausen, and reaching the top of the hill perceived the enemy drawn up in order of battle, their right covered by a great rock in the Fulde, and their left by a wood which had a communication with the rock. This post was so extremely advantageous, that the Duke de Broglie found the affair required the best dispositions possible. He had left at Cassel and Sunderhausen, for the security of the defiles in case of an unfortunate event, to the amount of 2500 men, which reduced our corps of the army to near an equal force with our enemy's, whom we computed at about 7000 effective men, including a regiment of cavalry of 600, and one of dragoons of 800.

"M. de Broglie put his infantry in the first line, his cavalry and dragoons composed the second; and he placed the ten pieces
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of cannon of the brigade of artillery before his right, to annoy the Hessian cavalry which extended to the wood. This cavalry advanced in order to attack our infantry: but the Duke de Broglie instantaneously doubled a part of our infantry, and brought forward, by the openings which that motion formed, a part of his cavalry, which charged that of the Hessians; but they were repulsed, and we began to fear that this circumstance would have disordered our infantry, when, at the moment the enemy's cavalry was going to fall upon the royal Bavarian regiment, that regiment made a discharge so very apropos as to make great havock among them, inasmuch that they did not appear again throughout the action.

“ DURING this time, M. de Waldener, field-marshal, with M. de Diesbach, the Swiss brigade, and the three companies of grenadiers of royal Deux Ponts, attacked the wood with great vigour, and found there a pretty obstinate resistance. The infantry of the enemy's right briskly engaged our left: the fire was hot on both sides, and the enemy fell back some hundred yards, but they soon returned by favour of the rock, which partly covered them. This advantage was so great, that our left was obliged to give way; and as the enemy were endeavouring to gain our backs in winding round by our left, the Duke de Broglie caused the dragoons of Apchon to advance, with some cavalry behind them. The briskness of the fire continued, and we suffered greatly; when at length the Duke de Broglie sent the royal Bavarian regiment, the royal Deux Ponts, and those of Rohan and Beauvoisis, to the rock, where they were ordered to make their attack with their bayonets fixed. This desperate manœuvre succeeded, and the enemy was put to flight. We followed them to a great ditch. They threw themselves into the wood on the borders of the Fulde, and some got to the edge of a steep rock, from whence upwards of 300 plunged into the river, where most of them perished.

“ IT was now seven in the evening, very bad weather, a woody country, and the troops had made a march of seven leagues; all these reasons determined M. de Broglie to remain on the field of battle; but he sent the Baron de Travers with 700 volunteers in pursuit of the enemy. We have hitherto made above 200 soldiers prisoners, and 50 officers; amongst whom are the Count de Canitz, who

who commanded under M. de Yfemberg, the first aid-de-camp to that Prince, and several lieutenant-colonels and majors. We took upon the field of battle seven pieces of cannon, and eight at Munden, where the enemy had abandoned them; so that they have only one sixteen-pounder left. The day after the action the enemy seemed to be totally dispersed, most of them having thrown down their arms, and retired into the woods. They must have suffered much: we had 785 men killed, and 1392 wounded. The Duke de Broglie had a horse shot under him, as well as M. de la Rosiere, one of his aids-de-camp; and M. de Mazange, his equerry, who is wounded in the cheek by a pistol shot. The Prince of Nassau was dangerously wounded; the Field-marshal Marquis de Puysequer wounded in the head; the Marquis de Broglie, nephew to our general, shot in the thigh; and the Count de Rosen has several wounds. M. de St. Martin, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Rohan, and M. de Roufette, major of that of Beauvoisis, were killed."

ON the 24th, the French hussars took possession of the town of Munden; and from thence proceeded to Gottingen, on which they also seized, and the partisan Fischer took post at Nordheim with 800 men. Prince Yfemberg retired to Eimbec, where he made a stand, 'till he should be recruited and receive some small reinforcements which were to be sent to him from Hanover. His Serene Highness, having altered his plan, suddenly filed off towards the Meuse, and encamped at Wassenberg, on the 25th, between three or four leagues from Ruremonde, having an advanced guard between two thick woods which covered his camp.

THE French Army on the 26th marched to Garzweiler near Fitz; on the 27th, to Keyenberg at the source of the Niers; on the 28th, they encamped near Erkelens, and the Count de St. Germain was detached with thirty companies of grenadiers and some cavalry to observe Prince Ferdinand's motions. The Duke de Chevreuse marched to Nuys with the corps de reserve; and M. de Chevert with twelve battalions and four squadrons of dragoons, which were to guard the bridges near Cologne, was on his march on the other side of the Rhine to invest Dusseldorp; and on the 31st, M. de Contades fixed his head-quarters at Dalem.

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THE succeeding operations of the Allied Army to their passage over the Rhine are related in the following account given by Prince Ferdinand.

FROM the time his Highness received the news of Prince Soubise having entered the country of Hesse Cassel with his army, it appeared either that the French Army under M. de Contades must be reduced to the necessity of calling Prince Soubise to their assistance, or that his Highness would be obliged to retreat.

IN the hopes that Prince Ysemburg would have been able to stand his ground, for some time at least, in Hesse Cassel, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic resolved to carry the scene of action to the Meuse, in order to draw the enemy from the Rhine ; and had formed a plan which would have effectually answered the purpose above mentioned, and been productive of the greatest consequences for the public service : and it was in execution of this plan that his Highness marched to Ruremonde towards the latter end of July ; but the long and heavy rains, which had happened in those parts, had so broke the roads that his march was greatly retarded ; and in the mean time his Highness was informed of the defeat of Prince Ysemburg's corps near Cassel, where the enemy had opened to themselves the possession of the Weser in case they pursued their advantage, and consequently might act in Westphalia on any side they pleased. In this situation his Highness had no other option but a victory over the French, or to repass the Rhine. In the first he was repeatedly disappointed by the backwardness of the French to stand an engagement ; and as it was dangerous to remain long in a position where he had the French Army on one wing, and on the other the fortress of Gueldres, (of which the garrison had been considerably reinforced) as well as several other posts within reach of obstructing the convoys and subsistence of the army, besides the possibility of the English troops from Embden being prevented from joining the army, in case time should be left M. Soubise to think of intercepting them, his Highness resolved to march back to the Rhine, which was accordingly executed with the greatest success in the following manner : On the 28th of July, the army moved still nearer the Meuse, and encamped between Ruremonde and Schwalm. The head-quarters were fixed at Hallenrad. On that day, advice was received

received there of the action which had passed the 23d in Hesse Cassel. The enemy having shewn themselves upon our left, and taken possession of Bruggen, the Duke sent the Hereditary Prince of Brunswic with orders to dislodge them from thence, and to make himself master of the town, which was done with success the next day. No doubt was made but that the enemy would move towards us; but they so well covered the motions of their army by detachments of light troops, that we had but imperfect notions thereof. In part, however, we were informed of them, and the duke guessed at the rest, insomuch that, having marched in the night between the 1st and 2d of August towards Dulken, he found the enemy likewise on their way to the same place from Dalem. M. de Contades, who probably did not expect his Highness there, chose rather to go back, and take up his former camp at Dalem, than to give battle. It was the general opinion, that there would have been an engagement the next day. The Allied Army was under arms on the 3d very early in the morning, and made a motion for advancing towards the enemy; but it appeared from the motions we saw them make upon our coming on, that they would endeavour again to avoid an action. His Serene Highness had reasons which induced him to lose no time in pursuing an enemy that was determined not to fight. He made, therefore, at eight in the morning, dispositions for the march to Wachtendonc: the Prince of Holstein with the Prussians composed the rear guard; the Hereditary Prince of Brunswic marched with the vanguard to force the post of Wachtendonc. That place, as is well known, is an island surrounded by the Niers, of a very difficult approach, though without fortifications. The Hereditary Prince, not being able immediately to get down the bridge the enemy had drawn up, without giving them time to recollect themselves, entered the river, and passed it with some companies of grenadiers who followed his example, and drove the enemy away with their bayonets. Afterwards, at sun-set, all the army passed the bridges of Wachtendonc, excepting only the baggage, which marched on during the whole night, with the rear guard which covered their march. The army marched on the 4th to Rhinbergen, so little harassed by the enemy that not a single troop of them appeared in fight. That evening news was brought, that M. de Chevert had passed the Lippe with twelve or fourteen battalions and several squadrons, in order

order to join the garrison of Wesel, and then fall upon the corps encamped at Meer under Lieutenant-general Imhoff. There was not a moment's doubt, but that that attack would be made the next day. His Serene Highness could have wished to reinforce General Imhoff; but the men were too much fatigued to begin another march the same evening; and the extraordinary overflowing of the Rhine, which rendered the bridges at Rees impassable, was an additional difficulty: so M. Imhoff had no resource but in his own good conduct, and in the inexpressible bravery of his troops, consisting of six battalions and four squadrons, much weakened by different detachments made from them. But the hand of Providence so visibly seconded the efforts of that handful of men, that after a sharp engagement they gained a complete victory over an enemy who was triple their number. The enemy was drove under the cannon of Wesel, and the field of battle was covered with their dead. Ten pieces of cannon were taken from them, and a number of prisoners of the most considerable rank. On the 6th of August, General Wangenheim passed the Rhine with several battalions and squadrons to reinforce M. Imhoff, and put him in a condition to make the utmost advantage of a victory as complete as it was glorious to the arms of his majesty and of his allies. The army marched the same day to Santem, where they pitched their camp.

WHEN the army arrived at Rhinberg his Highness intended to have passed the Rhine there, which would have been attended with several advantages; but the prodigious flood in the river, occasioned by the continual rains, had made it overflow to such a degree that the shore was inaccessible, and the same reason made it impossible to make use of the bridges at Rees. It was, therefore, found necessary to march further down, and in the night between the 8th and 9th a bridge was laid over the river at Griethuysen.

THE enemy had prepared four boats of a particular invention to destroy it, which were coming down the river from Wesel; but they were all taken on the morning of the 9th, by some armed barks we had upon the river, before they could put their design in execution. The same morning about day-break, the army began to pass, and the disposition his Serene Highness was pleased to make for passing it was as follows: four squadrons of dragoons, the baggage

gage of the head-quarters, the sick of the army, the heavy artillery, the army in four divisions, the baggage of the army, and the rear guard, which upon this occasion was very strong. The passage was entirely completed on the 10th, the last of the rear guard passing over about ten o'clock, without any interruption from the enemy. Prince Ferdinand received a letter from the Duke of Marlborough, acquainting him, that his Grace with all the English troops, except Lieutenant-general Campbell's regiment of dragoons, was at Lingen the 8th instant in their way to Coesveld; and Lieutenant-general Imhoff with eleven battalions and ten squadrons was arrived at Boekholt, which being but one forced march from Coesveld, his junction with the corps of English troops became certain.

BEFORE the passage of the Rhine, his Highness received from Lieutenant-general Imhoff the following relation of his engagement with M de Chevert. The consternation of the French in that affair was so great, and their flight so precipitate, that 2000 muskets were gathered from the ground over which they fled.

“ ON the 4th of August, at six o'clock in the evening, I received advice from a good hand, that the enemy, who were to pass the Lippe over three bridges, would march that night with much artillery towards Rees, in order to possess themselves of that place, and burn the bridge. As he might go thither by turning my camp, I took the resolution to decamp with the four battalions and four squadrons under my command, in order to cover Rees, and join the battalions of Stolzenberg and of the Hereditary Prince of Hesse, that were marching under the command of General Zastrow from Spich, where they had passed the Rhine in boats. Having perceived nothing of the enemy, and believing that the accounts I had received might be false, I resolved to return to my advantageous post at Meer. I set forward at six in the morning; and after I had reached my old camp, the advanced guards were no sooner posted, but they found themselves engaged with the enemy, who advanced towards me from Wesel, under the command of Lieutenant-general de Chevert, and Mess. de Voyer, and de Chavigny, major-generals, with the whole corps of troops, which were designed to make the siege of Dusseldorf.

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“ MY front was covered by coppices and ditches, with a rising ground on my right, from whence I could see the whole force that was coming against me. Perceiving, then, that the enemy was marching into this difficult ground, I resolved to attack them as soon as they entered it. I therefore ordered my infantry to advance about 200 paces from the first hedges, and took the regiment of Stoltzenberg from my right to post it on the coppice, in order to fall upon the left of the enemy, whom I saw quite uncovered; and gave orders to the other regiment to march with drums beating up to the enemy, as soon as they should hear the fire of the regiment of Stoltzenberg, and attack them with bayonets fixed. This, being executed with the greatest spirit by the whole six battalions, had so great an effect, that, after a resistance of about half an hour, the enemy was put into confusion, and fled towards Wesel, leaving on the spot eleven pieces of cannon, with a great many waggons and other carriages with ammunition.

“ THE loss on my side consists of no more than 200 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy is not exactly known. We have taken 354 prisoners, among whom are eleven officers. General Zastrow perfectly well seconded me in this action, and all the officers fought with the greatest courage. The names of these brave regiments are that of Stoltzenberg, Saxe-Gotha, Hereditary Prince of Hesse, and Imhoff of Brunswic, and the four squadrons of Busch's, which could not act in the manner they wished on account of the enclosures.”

IMMEDIATELY after the passage of the Rhine, his Serene Highness gave orders for the evacuation of the town of Duffeldorp, and the garrison accordingly joined the main army.

ON the 1st of August, arrived at Embden from England the following British regiments, under the command of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, to reinforce the army of the Allies; viz. Napier, Kingsley, Welch fusiliers, Home's, and Stuart's, infantry; and Horse-guards Blue, Bland, Howard, Inniskillen, Mordaunt, cavalry. By the 3d, they were all disembarked about six miles above Embden. On the fifth, they marched and encamped by Loro, where they were joined by Brudenel's regiment of foot, who had

been in garrison at Embden about sixteen weeks, but were now relieved by a party of 400 invalids. On the 6th, they halted; on the 7th, marched and encamped by Meppax; on the 8th, by Lingen; halted the 9th; on the 10th, marched again, and encamped by Brentheim; the 11th halted; on the 12th, marched to Auhus; and, on the 17th, marched and encamped by Coesveld, where they joined General Imhoff's detachment; and, on the 20th, they were reviewed by his Serene Highness, who expressed the greatest satisfaction at their appearance. The regiment of North British dragoons, on the 31st, also joined the army at Coesveld: they had been detained at sea by contrary winds.

THE French Army passed the Rhine about the middle of the month, and by the 18th were encamped on the heath near Wesel; and Prince Ferdinand, having marched by Borcken and Gemen, fixed his head-quarters at Coesveld, having an advanced guard at Dulmen. The Prince de Soubise detached a large body to Warburg, and another to Geismac, and at the same time Fischer's corps quitted Gottingen. On the 21st, M. de Contades marched to Scherembec, where he fixed his head-quarters. The next day he halted there, and on the 23d proceeded to Dorsten, where they passed the Lippe over three bridges, and marched to Recklinghausen, where they encamped.

ON the 31st, a most obstinate skirmish happened in the neighbourhood of Dorsten, between a detachment of Hanoverian hunters and a body of French hussars, in which the latter were entirely dispersed. Each party suffered considerably on this occasion.

ON the 3d of September, Prince Xavier, at the head of 10,000 Saxons who were on their march to join M. de Contades, encamped at Gestorp, within three leagues of Recklinghausen. September 4, the Allied Army marched, and the head-quarters were fixed at Dulmen, with their advanced guard at Halteren. September 5, Captain Scheiter with fifty Hanoverian hunters passed the Lippe in the night a little above Gallen, in order to carry off a million of money which was going to Dorsten, but it arrived there the day before. He, however, did not entirely lose his labour; for having met with a party of 100 French horse, he defeated them, and made
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several prisoners. He then proceeded towards Wefel, destroyed a convoy of thirty waggons loaded with wine and flour, took sixty oxen, with watches, rings, &c. to the value of 30,000 livres, besides three couriers with their dispatches.

GENERAL Oberg was sent to Lipstadt with a large detachment, in order to be near at hand to support M. Yfemberg, and observe such detachments as might be made from the French Army to that quarter.

SEPTEMBER 12, the grenadiers of France were advanced towards Ham, and another body of 2000 French infantry were ordered to take post at Alten on the road to Lipstadt. His Serene Highness at the same time pushed forward an advanced corps of the Allied Army as far as Callenberg. On the 15th, the Duke of Fitzjames, and Count de St. Germain, were detached from the French Army with four brigades to Custorp, and on the 16th, the Duke de Loval was also sent to Luhnien with another large detachment.

On the 15th, the two armies remained still in their former head-quarters; but Prince Holstein was detached by his Serene Highness to take post at Werne on the Lippe with a considerable detachment.

On the 24th, the brigade of Bellfunce infantry, and a brigade of cuirassiers, were detached from the French Army towards Ham; and on the 25th, Lieutenant-general M. de Chevert, M. de Voyer, and M. de Grollier, followed them with a large detachment.

SEPTEMBER 29, M. de Peru, who commanded a considerable body of troops at Luynen, attacked the Duke of Holstein, who, with three battalions of foot and two regiments of dragoons, occupied an advanced post at Borcken; the particulars of which action are as follow. The French, having made themselves masters of two bridges over the Lippe at Luynen and at Beedebourg, took advantage of this, and marched in the night-time with a very superior force to the advanced posts of the Prince of Holstein, where they arrived at break of day. One of our posts upon the road to Luynen stopped them some time, and retreated in very good order.

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The enemy, who advanced their infantry through some thickets whilst their cavalry kept the high road, were stopped by a battalion which we had thrown into Boicken, and which made good use of two pieces of cannon they had with them. In the mean time the enemy got up their cannon, and placed four battering pieces upon an eminence, from whence they charged us very briskly, whilst their musquetry fired upon us on both sides. Our orders were to retire towards Olphan, where his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswic had doubtless very good reasons to draw the enemy. Accordingly we prepared for our retreat, which was performed in the best order imaginable. The enemy, who followed us very close through the thicket, did not shew the same ardour when our rear guard drew up over-against them on the plain: on the contrary, they never came out of the wood; and we perceived soon after, that their body, which consisted of 8000 men, retreated with great precipitation towards Luynen, and repassed the Lippe there. Our whole loss amounted to but six killed and twelve wounded. The enemy carried off their dead and wounded. One of our posts, consisting of an officer and thirty men, having lost their way in the wood, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the enemy; and another post, which we had at Dalem, was surpris'd the same day by a detachment which passed the Lippe at the same time. We retook all our posts the same night, and pushed some of them to the gates of Alt Luynen.

AFTER the defeat of Prince Ysemberg all possible methods were taken at Hanover to reinforce that general. The hunters of the king's venerie received orders to assemble at Uslar, under the command of M. Ouenhausen, grand huntsman of the court. They were in number about 1000 men, who did duty some on horseback, some on foot. They also formed another new regiment, and exercised their militia with the greatest diligence.

On the 9th of September, the Prince of Soubise moved forward to Gottingen, and again took possession of that town. General Prince Ysemberg, who had advanced towards that place with his headquarters at Moringen, being greatly inferior to him in numbers, was obliged to fall back to Uslar. On the 11th, the French marched to Northeim, and on the 14th to Eimbec. Colonel Fischer's

Fischer's corps made incursions into the electorate, and pushed forward even to the gates of the city of Hanover.

On the 16th, General Zastrow marched from Warrendorp towards Hamelen to join Prince Yfemberg with the corps under his command. On the 19th, General Oberg, who was at Paderborn, sent a detachment of four squadrons of dragoons, the grenadiers of his seven battalions, and Luckner's corps, towards Warburg, where the enemy had a camp of five battalions, eight squadrons, and the hussars of Nassau Sharbruc, commanded by M. Dumenil, who immediately upon their approach decamped, passed the Dymel, and marched about three leagues beyond it : the next day some of Luckner's corps having also passed that river, he retired to Cassel. On the 24th, General Oberg marched from Warburg, and, on the 25th, attacked a large detachment under the command of M. de Waldener, who had been advanced from Cassel, cut off about 200 of his light troops, and on the 26th in the morning, appeared before Cassel. When the French had marched towards Hanover, they left in that city all their baggage, &c. besides a large magazine. General Oberg had formed a scheme to surprise it, and would certainly have effected it, had not M. de Soubise by forced marches arrived the same day in the very crisis ; and having reinforced the garrison with seven battalions, encamped in the neighbourhood of that town, with his right to the gardens and his left to the cascade. On the 27th, Prince Yfemberg, who had followed the French in their retreat, joined General Oberg.

INTELLIGENCE being received that the Saxon troops, joined by a large body of French, were on their march to reinforce the enemy, General Oberg, not being able to bring them to an action without attacking them to a great disadvantage in their camp which they had strongly fortified, and fearing not only to be put between two fires, but also to have his communications cut off from his magazines, determined to change his position, and draw nigher to Minden. He accordingly decamped on the 3d of October at ten in the morning with drums beating and trumpets sounding. The French detached a large body of cavalry, with all the grenadiers of their army, to an eminence above Niedar Vellmar towards Cassel. Their light troops skirmished with ours : Fischer's corps followed
our

our rear, which had already quitted the village of Ober Vellmar. This body of French advanced no farther than the Tannen Waldgen : they continued on the eminence, and we quietly took possession of the camp between Hchemkirchin and Rothwursten. On the 4th, they continued their march ; on the 5th, passed the Fulde, and encamped at Langwehrenhagen, possessing themselves of Wiltzenhausen and Gottingen. The French were encamped between Wehlheyden and Oberzwehren ; they also occupied Battenhausen.

OCTOBER 12, the succour sent by M. de Contades to the Prince de Soubise encamped the 8th instant under the cannon of Cassel, near the French Army. General Oberg, who ever since the 25th past, viz. from the time he arrived near Cassel, had been desirous of attacking the French, but prevented from doing it from the difficulty of the ground they occupied, and which they had made stronger by all possible care, could not doubt but that the French Army, thus reinforced, would endeavour immediately to enter upon action. He would have wished to avoid standing upon the defensive ; but the superiority of the enemy, joined with the advantage of their position, did not allow him either to pass the Fulde above Cassel, and so to separate himself from the Weser and from his subsistence, or to risk the loss of all by a hazardous attack : he resolved, therefore, to keep the advantageous post which he had taken near Sunderhausen, and take advantage of the least motion the enemy might make. In the mean while, the Prince de Soubise marched his army, on the 9th in the morning, on the side of Nuenmuhl, leaving all his tents standing. He made different motions all that day, and in the evening took possession of the camp near the Waldaw, from Cassel to Oberkausungen, towards which place his right extended. General Oberg, whose army was under arms, was in hopes of being attacked ; but the motions of the French were made at a distance upon eminences divided by hollow ways ; and as the superiority of the Prince de Soubise enabled him to send a large detachment towards Witzenhausen, and to get round us by the road of Munden, which would have been of very dangerous consequences, General Oberg's care was to prevent being turned. He decamped the 10th at four in the morning, and passing by the village of Landwernhagen intended to encamp behind Lutternberg. The march was unmolested ; but the French were preparing to follow us, and
instead

instead of encamping General Oberg formed his troops in order of battle. The right was to the Fulde, the left to a thicket upon an eminence, where five six-pounders were placed; the cavalry supported the wings in a third line; the village of Luttenberg was behind us, and a strong rising ground on the side of the village was furnished with four twelve-pounders.

By seven in the morning the head of the French Army, which had followed us by the way of Landwernhagen, cannonaded our troops without effect, at the time they were forming. Immediately afterwards we saw a considerable body of troops file off at a distance from our left, which body, marching towards Sichelstein, might be able to get possession of an eminence, covered with wood, and take us in flank and rear, or pass by Nienhagen to Munden. Our hunters were on that side and routed them: and as General Oberg had detached Major-general Zastrow of the Brunswic troops with two battalions of the second line, sustained by four squadrons, the French, whom our people attacked with their bayonets, were obliged to quit the wood again, and retire to some distance: but they pushed forward still more troops, as well infantry as cavalry, and having passed by Landwernhagen, they posted their left towards the Fulde, their right extending far beyond our left, and they planted in their front more than thirty pieces of cannon.

GENERAL Oberg made every possible disposition for opposing the enemy vigorously in every part. The whole second line was employed both in reinforcing Major-general Zastrow with four battalions and four squadrons, and in supplying two battalions, supported by two squadrons of dragoons, which were placed behind a thin wood, lying between our left and Major-general Zastrow, through which the enemy might have come and attacked us; besides that, that little body of troops might fall upon the French flank which out-lined our left.

THE day was spent in these dispositions, when at four in the afternoon the French began a very brisk cannonading, which, however, by reason of the situation, did but little execution; and, in the same instant, they fell with a strong body upon Major-general Zastrow. Their first line was composed of infantry, which

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Major-general Zastrow attacked with the bayonet and routed, but it was supported by a considerable line of cavalry, which taking our infantry in front and flank, broke it the moment that it had repulsed the French infantry. Our eight squadrons attacked the enemy's cavalry, and broke some squadrons of it, but their number increased, and came upon us from the wood. The French infantry, which had not been engaged, came on; our's had been partly broken, the remainder was obliged to retreat, but did it in good order. The French then came out almost upon the back of our first line; they placed the cannon which they had with them at the same time that all the rest of their army was in motion towards us. The moment was critical: General Oberg, who had constantly given his directions with admirable composure, commanded a retreat, which was made in excellent order quite up to the wood, where the defile which leads to Munden begins. The French, instead of pushing us with their cavalry which was so greatly superior, continued firing upon us with their artillery, which they brought on very briskly under the conduct of the Duke de Broglie, some of the shot falling among our troops near the defile the horse threw themselves into it precipitately. The artillery and ammunition waggons, coming down in haste, were broke down and overturned. The battalions filed off; three or four of them formed themselves before the opening of the defile. Night came on, the whole passed the defile, marched through Munden, and lay all the night under arms on the other side of the Weser, in the little plain near Ginpen. In our retreat through the defile we were followed by the hussars only, who were driven back by the battalion of Buckebourg. The whole army had passed Munden by midnight. The sick and wounded were carried from Munden in the night; only 150 were left behind who were not in a condition to be removed. There remained at Munden but a very small quantity of hay and straw. General Oberg withdrew the garrison, and the following day, the 11th, at day-break, we marched and encamped near Guntersheim, without having our rear at all molested.

Our loss in wounded and slain was not very considerable, as it did not exceed 1000 men. The regiments of Ysenberg and Canitz suffered most, and were almost ruined. The French had the advantage of a very great superiority; for though their officers whom we

we had taken prisoners talked of 50,000 men, it is certain they, at the lowest computation, exceeded 30,000, the Saxon troops having been augmented by the detachment under M. de Chevert, and afterwards by the troops under the command of Mess. de Fitzjames and Chabot. It appeared by all their manœuvres, that their capital point was to get between us and Munden; for besides the unsuccessful attempt to do it, which they had made on the 9th of October, they detached on the 10th, even in the midst of the action, a body of 5 or 6000 men to this side of the Fulde, to try the fords behind us which we had kept guarded.

M. de Soubise after the action marched to Luttenberg, where he fixed his head-quarters. On the 5th of October, M. de Contades marched to Lichnen, and on the 6th to Ham. The Duke de Chevreuse, who was at Dorsten, took post at Recklinghausen, in order to support M. de Lorges at Hamke. On the 8th of October, the army under his Serene Highness marched to Nottein in three columns, where he was joined by the two detached corps of the generals Imhoff and Wutgenau; and, on the 9th, they marched to Munster: at the same time the Hereditary Prince and the Duke of Holstein marched to Telligent, and the next day to Warendorp. Lieutenant-colonel Luckner attacked a party of the enemy, composed of some infantry, and the hussars of Nassau Sharbruc, in the neighbourhood of Mellingen. He defeated them, and took three officers and fifty-six private men prisoners.

OCTOBER 14, the Allied Army marched from Munster to Telligent, leaving a garrison in that city. The Hereditary Prince advanced to Rheda, and on the 17th to Coupelon near Lipstadt, where bridges were immediately thrown over the Lippe. The Hereditary Prince with the vanguard passed it, and encamped at Bonighausen. On the 18th, that Prince proceeded towards Soest, in order to dislodge the Duke de Chevreuse, who was posted there with a strong detachment. The attack was made at seven in the morning, and the French were obliged to retire to Werle. On the 18th, the army began to file off by the bridges of Coupelon, and encamped at Soest; and the Hereditary Prince advanced to dislodge the enemy from Werle, who retired towards Unna, and then returned to Soest.

On the 20th, Mr. de Contades marched to Werle, where he fixed his head-quarters. Here he was joined by the Saxons, and the detachments he had sent to Hesse under the command of the Duke Fitzjames and M. de Chevert, and on the 23d, returned to Ham. On the 22d, Prince Ferdinand's army made a motion by its right from Soest to Hoffsstadt, with its right to that place and its left to Oisnighausen. Here he was joined by General Oberg, who was so posted as to cover the right flank of the army. The light troops were all this day engaged with the enemy with great success. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, who had been left behind sick at Munster, died there about this time, and was succeeded in the command of the British troops by the Lord George Sackville. On the 24th, M. de Contades detached M. d'Armentieres with seventeen battalions and twenty-six squadrons towards Munster, with orders to endeavour to take that place by surprise. On the 25th, he approached Steinfurth, where Lieutenant-general Kilmanseg was posted with three battalions and two regiments of horse. This detachment fell back upon the Toll-house into the town, and shut the gates. The French appeared within the reach of the cannon of the rampart, which were well served. They continued in motion the whole day of the 26th, and on the 27th they retired to Ham, on information of the march of his Serene Highness towards Munster. Colonel Scheiter's corps was sent in pursuit of them.

ON the 23d, the Allied Army marched to Lipstadt.

ON the 24th, to Rheda.

ON the 25th, to Warendorp, and halted the next day.

ON the 27th, to Telligent.

AND on the 28th, to Munster.

THE Prince de Soubise altered the position of his army, establishing his head-quarters at Hohenkirchen, and cantoned his troops, leaving a garrison in Munden. On the other hand, General Yferberg

berg put some troops into Gottingen, and cantooned his troops in that neighbourhood.

ON the 16th and 17th of November, the French Army separated at Bockam, and marched off in three columns; one to Wesel, another to Duffeldorp, the third to Cologne, where they passed the Rhine to go into winter-quarters. They put forty battalions and 3000 cavalry into those three places, leaving M. de Chabot with the legion Royale on the left of the Rhine to maintain the post at Hattingen. Their quarters extended from Cleves up to Coblenz along that river, over which they had constructed six bridges. Their head-quarters were fixed at Crevelt.

ON the 22d, the Prince de Soubise abandoned Munden; and the 23d, they also evacuated the city of Cassel, and went into their winter-quarters, which were on the left of their main army, and extended from the mouth of the Lahn, inclining upwards along that river and the Mayne. Their head-quarters were at Hanau; and their hospital at Marburg.

WHEN they quitted Cassel, they seized on Gießen, into which they put a garrison of 3000 of their best troops. They also took possession of Friedberg in the Wetteravia. At both of which places they employed some hundreds of peasants in the repair of the fortifications.

THE Saxon troops filed off towards Wetzlar, where they took up their winter-quarters.

ON the separation of the French Army, our troops likewise marched into winter-quarters, which were regulated in the manner following.

IN the city of Münster where Prince Ferdinand established his head-quarters, were four battalions of English troops, two of Hanoverian guards, with two squadrons of life-guards, and horse grenadiers; an English battalion in Reinen, and another in Steinhorst; a battalion of the regiment of Rheden was distributed at Tillegette, Walbech, and Alberstock; and a battalion of Saxe-Gotha took post at Warendorp.

FOUR battalions of the Brunswic troops, ten battalions of Hessians, and one of Buckebourg, with seven squadrons of English horse, eight of Hessian, four of Hanoverian, and thirteen of Prussian horse, were repartitioned in the bishopric of Paderborn, where the Hereditary Prince established his quarters. This body was commanded by ten general officers.

THOSE which were posted in the bishopric of Osnabrug, and along the river Ems, consisted of nine battalions and eighteen squadrons of Hanoverians, with nine squadrons of English horse, under the command of seven general officers. There were only one battalion of fusiliers, and two squadrons of the Dachenhausen regiment of dragoons, quartered in the bishopric of Hildesheim.

MAJOR General Hardenberg was at Lipstadt, with two battalions of Hanoverians, four of Hessians, and some thousands of militia and light troops.

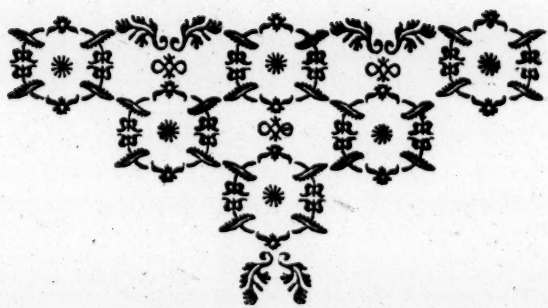
BESIDES this, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswic and four other general officers formed a chain composed of eight battalions and ten squadrons of Hanoverians, two battalions of the troops of Wolfenbuttle, and Scheiter's body of hunters, which was repartitioned at Stadt Loon, Geschen Lobourg, Coesveld, Lette, Dulmen, and Ham, and were posted so as to be assembled in a very short time, if circumstances required it.

BESIDES these, there were in the country of Hesse, under the Prince of Ysemburg, and five other general officers, four battalions of Hanoverians and Hessians, and one of Brunswic, with seven squadrons of Hessian horse, and some companies of hussars and hunters. The bishopric of Hildesheim was taxed to furnish six thousand recruits for our army, which they had already begun to raise.

PRINCE Ysemburg, who had established his head-quarters at Cassel at the time the French had quitted it, caused a part of his troops on the 1st of December to march to Fritzlar, and the rest into the bailiwick of Gudenberg, where they cantooned.

THE

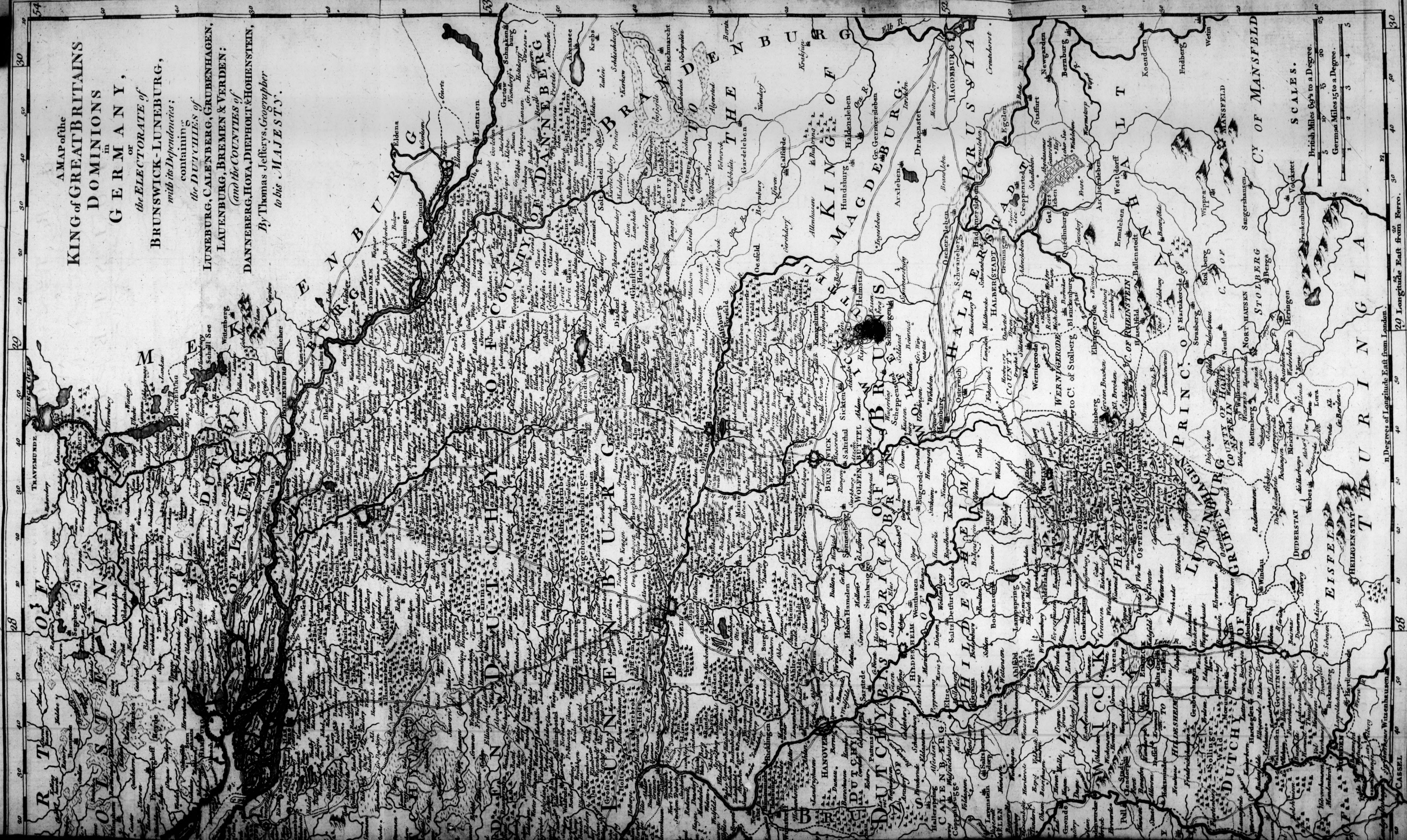
THE French General M. le Marquis de Castreis appeared on the 1st of December at five in the morning, before the gates of St. Goar, with the regiment of St. Germain, and some detachments scaled the walls, and made prisoners a party of fifty men who guarded that place; and about eight he summoned the fortress of Rhinfels. The garrison, consisting of 700 men, surrendered the place without making any defence, and were all made prisoners of war.



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The French General M. de Mouton de Caligny appeared at the trial of Dreyfus at the same time as the other witnesses. He was a French officer who had been in the army for many years. He was a man of high rank and was well known to the public. He was a man of high rank and was well known to the public. He was a man of high rank and was well known to the public.

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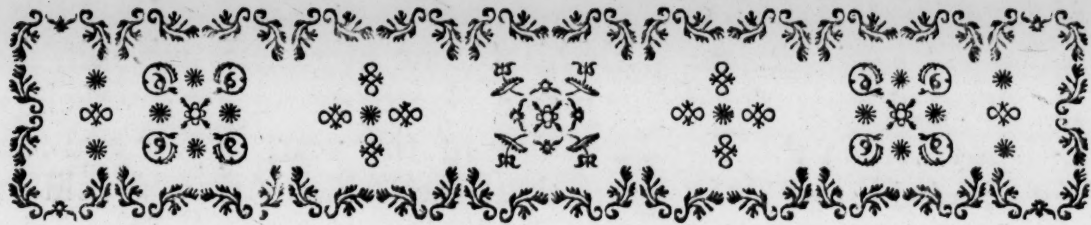


AMAP of the
KING of GREAT BRITAIN'S
DOMINIONS
in
GERMANY,
or
the **ELECTORATE of**
BRUNSWICK-LÜNEBURG,
with its Dependencies;
containing
the **DUTCHIES of**
LÜNEBURG, CALENBERG, GRUBENHAGEN,
LAUENBURG, BREMEN & VERDEN:
(and the **COUNTIES of**
DANNENBERG, HOYA, DIEPHOLT & HOHENSTEIN,
By Thomas Jefferys, Geographer
to his **MAJESTY.**

SCALES.
British Miles 69's to a Degree.
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20 Longitude East from Ferro.
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T H E
C A M P A I G N
O F T H E Y E A R 1759.

URING the recess of winter-quarters, the armies on both sides took all necessary precautions to avoid being surpris'd, watching each other's motions with a careful eye, and, far from being inactive, embraced every opportunity of harrassing one another where the least view of advantage offer'd itself. This of course occasioned several different movements, and brought on frequent skirmishes. Their attention, however, was not at the same time diverted from making the necessary preparations for the approaching season, nor from using their utmost efforts to enable them to open the campaign with vigour, each endeavouring to be before-hand in the field. For this purpose reinforcements were sent from England, with requisite stores, some thousands of recruits were rais'd in Germany for the Allied Army, and though forage and provisions were extremely scarce in those parts, yet proper magazines were furnished, and every thing provided which could alleviate the unavoidable fatigues of the ensuing year. No money was spared, and our generals on that occasion display'd the greatest prudence and humanity. The King of
L Prussia

Prussia had an interview with his Serene Highness, wherein they had concerted measures and formed a plan of operation ; which, by the steps taken in the very beginning of the year, appear and seem highly probable to be in part, that the Allied Army should endeavour to drive the French to the Rhine, and at the same time get between them and the combined armies of the Empire and Austrians, while his majesty on the other side should send a considerable detachment into Thuringia and Franconia. By this means the countries of Hanover, Hesse, &c. would be covered, and the army of the Circles and Imperialists would be either forced to retreat, or suffer themselves to be enclosed between the two armies without being able to receive any succour from the French, while they, on the contrary, could mutually support each other.

ON the other hand, the courts of Vienna and Paris had also regulated and drawn up a scheme, pursuant to which the army of the Circles, supported by a body of the Imperial troops, should occupy Thuringia and Franconia, whence they might be able not only to make incursions into the countries of Hesse, &c. but also to support, and be supported by, the French ; and a chain would be thereby formed from the Lower Rhine to the grand Imperial Army, enabling them to reinforce and act in conjunction with each other.

THE Prince de Soubise cast his eye on the city of Francfort as a post of the utmost importance, both to facilitate his own schemes and frustrate those of the Allies ; a post that would enable him to keep the concerted communication open with the Austrians ; a post that would make him master of the rivers Rhine and Maine, by which he might receive supplies, even as far as from Alsace ; a post, also, that would serve him as a safe retreat on any occasion. He therefore resolved to make himself master of it at any rate, which he effected by the following unprecedented piece of treachery. On the 2d day of January, the regiment of Nassau presented itself before one of the gates, demanding permission to pass through the city. This liberty was granted, and they were accordingly conducted by a detachment of the garrison, as is the customary ceremony on such occasions, as far as the Saxenhausen gate. When they arrived there, instead of proceeding forward, they halted, seized on the grand guard, and took post. Immediately after, five
regiments

regiments more, viz. Beauvoisins, Rohan, Rochfort, Bentheim, and Royal Deux Ponts, entered, and took possession of the principal places in that city. Thus was that free and Imperial town, contrary to all laws, seized on by the French, and made the head-quarters of their general.

JANUARY, the French partisan Madelet with 300 foot and 60 horse from Wefel, attempted to surprise an Hanoverian post, but was himself surprised in an adjacent village, on the night before he proposed the attempt, by a party sent for that purpose from Coesveld.

HIS Serene Highness, having intelligence that a body of the French were in motion on the Roer, and had passed that river, reinforced his posts, and ordered out some detachments, who soon forced them to repass that river with the utmost precipitation, abandoning at the same time the important post they had at Hattingen. Another body of about 6000 French also passed that river some time after, but were in like manner speedily obliged to retire, having without any effect made a forced and fruitless march in this severe season through bad roads, and harrassed their men to no purpose.

THE army of the Circles and a party of the Austrians began to advance into Thuringia and Franconia by several different bodies; one whereof entered on the 13th of January into Erfurth, where they took post, formed magazines, and collected a vast quantity of pallisadoes for the repair of the fortifications. This was a very important place, as it was the key both of Saxony and Hesse, and was also absolutely necessary to secure their communication with the French. The rest extended themselves into the dutchies of Saxe-Eisenach, Saxe-Cobourg, Saxe-Gotha, and the district of Fulde. In the month of February, General d'Arberg, at the head of 12,000 of those troops, suddenly entered the country of Hesse, seized on the bailiwicks of Smalkalden, Vacha Fridewald, and Lendec, as also the principality of Hirsfeldt, taking post between the Fulde and Werra. At the same time Colonel Fischer's corps was sent into the neighbourhood of Marpurg.

PRINCE Yfemberg had an interview near Cassel with the Hereditary Prince, who came for that purpose from Paderborn. Some light troops were sent towards Hirsfeldt, as also a detachment to Allendorff on the Werra, to observe the enemy in both these places. Reinforcements were sent from the bishopric of Paderborn, and the general's head-quarters were moved from Fritzlar to Hombourg. Preparations were also made at Cassel for the reception of a body of troops, and a bridge was thrown over the Fulde above that city.

AT this juncture, Prince Henry detached General Knoblock from Saxony, with a body of troops into Thuringia, who attacked and made himself master of Erfurth, on the 28th of February. He then sent Colonel Kleist forward with his green hussars, who, on the 2d of March, arrived at Eisenach; another detachment marched towards Smalkalden and Vacha; and, on the 4th, Lieutenant-colonel Wunsch, with 300 men, attacked and dislodged a party near Frauenweld. Several prisoners were made by these parties. On the other hand, General d'Urf, with a body of 4000 men of the Allied troops, which had been collected near Rotenberg, was to have attacked the enemy's quarters in three different places at once; but the hussars and light troops on the preceding day having given the alarm, and also being informed of the reduction of Erfurth, they, in the night, retired with the greatest expedition towards Meinungen, into the country of Bamberg, entirely evacuating the country of Hesse, and abandoning all the posts they had taken possession of. Several prisoners and a great deal of their baggage fell into the hands of our light troops, who closely pursued them. The Prussians, at the end of this expedition, returned into winter-quarters.

MARCH 14, the French, in the neighbourhood of Francfort, detached some squadrons of horse and dragoons to take post near Friedbourg, they also sent a corps of 3000 men into the district of Hackenburg, Dillenbourg, and Herborn, where, on occasion, they might be supported, and be ready to co-operate with the army of the circles, who, being reinforced by a large body of Austrians, were again advancing in much greater numbers towards the frontiers of Hesse with surprising celerity, having left a large body in the neighbourhood of Erfurth to observe some small parties of Prussians,

ans, who had taken up their quarters on the frontiers of Thuringia. Our detachments were obliged to retire every where before such superior force; and the enemy once more seized Smalkalden, Saltzungen, and Vacha: here they seemed to make a halt, but soon after suddenly rushed into the principality of Hirsfeldt, and had like to have surprised the small garrison of that capital, who very narrowly escaped. Another body of their troops were likewise advanced to the Werra.

MARCH 22d, his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand, on advice of those motions of the Austrians, set out from Munster in the morning, with a design, as was thought, of visiting the posts of Ham, Lipstadt, and Paderborn; but having drawn some troops out of that neighbourhood, he marched directly to the country of Hesse, through roads no army had ever passed before, and encamped, on the 26th, at Rotenberg on the Fulde; the 27th, he advanced to Hirsfeldt, where his vanguard surprised about 100 of the enemy, who were now retreating every where; and from thence he marched to the town of Fulde. By this march he gained the Flank of the French, and cut off their communication with the Austrians.

MARCH 31st, the Hereditary Prince, with only two squadrons of black hussars, defeated, near Molrickstadt, the regiment of Hohenzolleren cuirassiers, and entirely dispersed them; numbers were killed, and 55 made prisoners. The regiment of Wurtzburg infantry, which was along with them, being thus deserted by their cavalry became a sacrifice to the hussars, who took 130 of them prisoners, and cut the rest to pieces. The next day he marched to Meinungen, with two battalions of grenadiers and some light troops, where he made the garrison prisoners, consisting of two battalions of the Elector of Cologne's troops, and found a considerable magazine. He thence proceeded to Wafungen, and made prisoners the regiment of Naget. General d'Arberg, who was on his march with one battalion and some grenadiers to support that place, came up after the affair was over. A brisk cannonading however ensued, but he was obliged to retire with such precipitation that the light horse could not come up with him in their pursuit. The same time the Duke of Holstein dislodged a party of the French from Fryenstein, making two officers and fifty-six men prisoners. Colonel Stockhausen

Stockhausen also with a detachment of some Hessian hussars and light troops, attacked the regiment of Savoy dragoons with such vigour that they cut the major part of them to pieces, and took two rich standards from them, which they brought to the head-quarters.

ON the side of the Prussians, Major-general Knoblock, with his detachment, also dislodged a party of the army of the Circles from Saalfelt on the 26th of March; and, on the 28th, General Linstadt also forced another from Hoff.

THUS the Austrians were every where repulsed, and, flying in the utmost disorder and confusion, were pursued beyond Sula and Schleusingen, in their retreat towards Bamberg.

APRIL 7, the several detachments of the Allied Army returned this day to the head-quarters at Fulde, where there were assembled all the Hessian infantry and cavalry, all the Brunswick battalions, twenty squadrons of Prussian dragoons, three regiments of English horse, and seven battalions and six squadrons of Hanoverians, amounting in the whole to about 30,000 men.

THUS far the scheme proposed had been put in execution. It now remained to force the French over the Rhine. This was the grand view, and the object which fixt his Serene Highness's particular attention; the time now seemed to offer itself, the Austrians could not support them, as they were found employment sufficient by several Prussian detachments which Prince Henry had made expressly for that purpose, neither were they yet joined by their troops from the Lower Rhine; the attempt was, therefore, determined on, and for that purpose his Serene Highness began to move forward with the above corps towards the Duke de Broglie, the rest of the Allied Army being left to cover the electorate of Hanover, and protect the bishopric of Munster.

APRIL 10, His Serene Highness, having called in his detached parties, decamped from Fulde and marched to Fryensteinau.

11th, marched to Budengen.

12th, marched to Windehen.

13th,

13th, marched towards Bergen, a village situate about two leagues from Francfort on the road to Hanau, where the French, having had intelligence of his Serene Highness's march, took post the preceding day in a camp which they had strongly fortified some time before. The French general, Duc de Broglie, kept this village on his right, put therein eight German battalions, and in the rear of it placed several French brigades. His center and left flank were secured in such a manner, that the Allies must necessarily attack that village before they could come at his line. At nine o'clock in the morning the army came in sight of the enemy; and notwithstanding the advantage of their situation was so great, his Serene Highness determined to endeavour, if possible, to force them, and accordingly made the proper dispositions, under cover of a rising ground, for the attack of that village. At ten o'clock the grenadiers of the advanced guard made the assault with great intrepidity, sustaining with surprising firmness and resolution a most severe fire from the enemy in the village; but though they were supported by several brigades under the command of General Ysemberg, and exerted themselves with the greatest vigour imaginable, taking three batteries from the enemy in the village, yet there were so many batteries behind one another that they were obliged to retreat in some confusion behind a body of Hessian horse, where they immediately rallied. The troops which defended the village behaved with uncommon spirit, and made so obstinate a defence, that the Allies were repulsed in three different vigorous attacks made in the space of two hours, and never were able entirely to dislodge the enemy, or force them in that important post, which covered the main body of the French. His Serene Highness, perceiving his troops were in some disorder, brought up his artillery, and a most furious cannonading began on both sides. He likewise made new dispositions behind the above rising ground, dividing his infantry into two bodies; one of which he placed on his right, and the other on his left, with his cavalry in the center, covered by a small column of infantry, which was for that purpose posted before it. The army then appeared in the plain, as if it intended to renew the charge, and attack the enemy at the same time both in the village and on the left. By these movements he amused the French the remainder of the day; for his Serene Highness, ever watchful and attentive to the safety of his troops, had determined to retreat while his loss was yet

yet not very considerable. He judged it imprudent to hazard all to the doubtful issue of a fresh attack, on the success of which the operations of the ensuing campaign so much depended. Accordingly he gave orders to bury his dead, and remove the wounded; and when night came on made a safe and honourable retreat, without any interruption or molestation from the French, who were so effectually deceived by this manœuvre of the Prince, that they kept close in their posts, every moment expecting a fresh attack. The loss of the Allies on this occasion amounted to about 2000 men in the whole, with five pieces of cannon, which were left behind in the village. Prince Ytemberg was among the number of the killed, and the generals Gilfoe and Count Schulenberg were wounded. The following circumstance is related of that Prince's death. Just as he was going to lead his grenadiers to the assault he said with great composure, "Come, my friends, whoever has courage let them follow me." Scarce had he expressed these words, when he received a musquet ball in his breast, and instantly expired.

THE loss of the French was by no means inferior to that of the Allies in the number of the killed and wounded; among the latter was Baron Dirn, lieutenant-general and commander of the Saxon troops in the absence of Prince Xavier. He not long after died of his wounds.

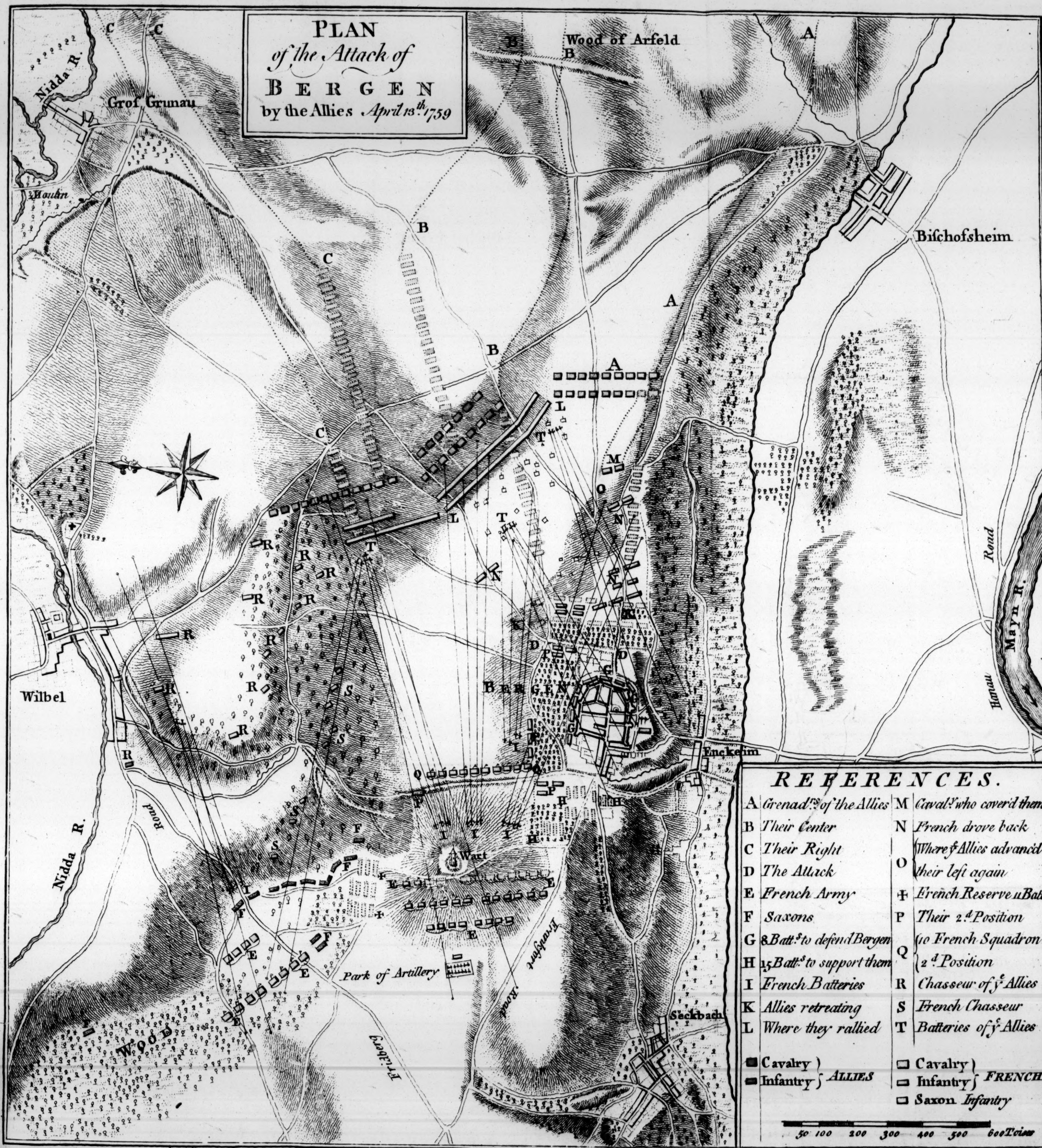
THE Allies retreated no farther on the night of the battle, than to Wildeken, a village about a league and a half distant from Bergen, where they halted the next day.

APRIL 15, the wounded being removed from Wildeken to Budingen the army marched to Marienborn, where it halted the day after.

APRIL 17, decamped and marched to Bingenheim.

APRIL 18, marched to Grimberguen. The French, who never quitted their posts while our army was nigh enough to return to the attack, appeared this day with their light troops, under the command of M. de Blaisel, and attempted our rear, but were quickly repulsed with considerable loss.

APRIL



APRIL 19, Marched to Alsfeld, where the army remained 'till the 23d; this day an officer, who was dispatched to a detachment consisting of one battalion of grenadiers, and two squadrons of the regiment of Finckinstein, with orders relative to their march, was unfortunately taken prisoner by the French; in consequence of which accident, they did not set out in due time, nor keep the proper rout, and were by that means surrounded by the enemy, who entirely dispersed or made prisoners the two squadrons of cavalry, but the grenadiers made a brave defence, and kept them at bay until they rejoined the army, which they effected without any material loss except that of their baggage. This day M. de Broglie returned his troops into cantonments but they were so posted as to be able to unite and form themselves into a body in two days' time.

APRIL 23, Marched from Alsfeld to Ziegenhayn, a village about six leagues from Fritzlar, situate in the midst of a marshy ground.

ABOUT this time Prince Ferdinand, by his situation, having no reason to be apprehensive of any movements the French could make, sent from Hirschfeld a large detachment under the command of General Urf into Franconia, to act against the combined armies of the Empire and Austrians, in concert with Prince Henry, who had just entered into that country in three columns.

THE French with the greatest diligence fortified their post of Bergen, as also the village of Saxenhausen one of the suburbs of Franckfort, on the other side of the Mayne, where they had a considerable magazine; they also sent all their heavy baggage, &c. over that river, and took every necessary precaution to avoid being surprised, so greatly were they alarmed at the rapid progress of the Prussians, who were advancing towards the Mayne with great expedition, the Austrians and Imperialists every where flying before them.

ON the 7th of May, Prince Henry moved towards Rheichenbach, and encamped near Oelnitz, while General Finck filed off to Adorff, in order to make the enemy believe he had a design to direct his march towards Egra; on the 8th he attacked General

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M'Guire

M'Guire near Hoff, who was posted there with eight battalions and some cavalry; his Serene Highness forced them after some resistance to retire. Upon this occasion one battalion of Marschal, one of Salm, and the battalion of Darmstadt Grenadiers suffered considerably: the Prince of Salm was taken prisoner. General M'Guire retired by Asch. General Knoblock at the same time also advanced towards Saalfeldt, and passed the Sala near Saalburg: General Reid, afraid of being surrounded by this motion, fell back behind Nordelhen, where he was attacked on the 8th, and forced, after a smart action, to retire to Steinwisen; he was again attacked there, and obliged to fall back to Waldenfeldt; during this time the Austrian General Haddick quitted his camp near Munchsberg, where he had entrenched himself, and marched in the night between the 9th and 10th to Culmbach, where he arrived in the morning; here the bulk of the enemy assembled, and immediately sent their baggage away by the rout of Bamberg, and in the evening marched to Gasmansterff, about a league and half from Culmbach, where General Palfey remained with their rear-guard. Prince Henry's corps arrived on the 10th near Munchsberg, where his head-quarters were fixed: on the 11th he marched to the neighbourhood of Bareith, with his head-quarters at Himmelsron. The Prussian General Platen, on the 11th in the afternoon, attacked the regiments of Cronck, and the Palatine dragoons, under the command of General Riedeself, which, after a brave resistance, were made prisoners of war. The Combined Army of the Imperialists retired to Nuremberg.

ON the other hand, Gen. d'Urff, with his detachment from the Allied Army, advanced as far as Konigshoffen; Col. Weyss retired before them, and their van-guard had pushed their patrols as far as Scheinfurt.

On the 16th, Prince Henry entered the city of Bamberg; in this place the enemy had a very considerable magazine, part of which they had destroyed; there was, however, found 400,000 rations of bread, and 100,000 rations of oats, which had received no damage. General Knoblock made himself master of the castle of Cronach after a brisk cannonading. Here Prince Henry received notice that General Gemmingen, with a large body of Austrians, was entering into Saxony; as also that the Russians were in full march: this laid him

him under the necessity of returning towards Hoff, having first raised large contributions, and destroyed most of the enemy's magazines; for which purpose, on the 21st of May he caused his artillery and heavy baggage to file off towards Saxony, and on the 22d began his march, leaving 1000 men in the city to cover his retreat; this party also on the 25th followed the main body. This expedition of General Gemmingen not only saved the remainder of the army of the Circles, but also freed the French from the alarms they were under from the vicinity of his Royal Highness. On the 30th a smart engagement happened in which the van-guard of the army of the Empire under the command of General Palfey, who was sent to harass the rear of the Prussians, was defeated between Berneck and Gefrees, at a little distance from Hoff; they had a great number killed and wounded, and several made prisoners, among whom was General Klefeld; they lost a great part of their baggage, together with several pieces of cannon, and were pursued as far as Bareith.

It was absolutely necessary to mention the above expedition of the Prussians into Franconia, as it entirely frustrated any schemes the French and Combined Army might have formed with regard to the allies at that juncture.

MAY 14, About this time the French on the Lower Rhine were every where in motion. M. de Contades' head-quarters were at Duffeldorp, where he began to form a camp; they were likewise forming one at Wesel, and another at Burick, and on the 25th he removed them to Mulheim, where their main body was assembling. M. d'Armentieres was left behind on the Lower Rhine with a body of about 20,000 men.

MAY 18, Prince Ferdinand removed his head-quarters to Lipstadt, bringing with him the greatest part of the troops from the left. General Imhoff was left in the country of Hesse with a body of 10,000 men. General Hardenberg took post at Ham with those battalions and squadrons which he had under his command at Lipstadt. The troops likewise at Munster, and in that neighbourhood, were every where in motion on their march towards the Lippe, in order to cantoon along that river.

MAY 24, The head-quarters of the Allied Army were transferred from Lipstadt to Ham, and on the 28th to Recke; General Sporcken with the troops from Munster was at Dulmen. The Hereditary Prince was at Unna; to which place General Hardenberg had marched from Ham with the detachment under his command. Lieutenant-general Wangenheim was at Dulmen and Halteren to observe M. d'Armentieres. Luckner's and Scheiter's corps were at Dorsten, where they had frequent skirmishes with the light troops of the French Army.

JUNE 3, the British infantry quitted their cantonments, and encamped near Luynen.

JUNE 5, his Serene Highness's head-quarters were removed from Recke to Werle, and the army remained posted along the Lippe and Roer. General Imhoff was encamped near Fritzlar: the magazine at Munster was removed to Lipstadt, and that at Osnabrug was transported to the banks of the Weser: the corps under M. d'Armentieres remained at Wesel and Dusseldorp.

M. de Contades marched through Siegberg, passed the Dylle, and arrived, on the 1st and 2d of June, at Gießen with fifty-seven battalions and forty squadrons. M. de Noailles, who commanded the vanguard, was at Marburg with twenty-five battalions and fourteen squadrons, and M. de Broglie was at Friedburg with the corps de reserve, consisting of eighteen battalions and thirty-one squadrons: the Duke de Brisac also joined him with his corps. The French Army being thus assembled, encamped on the 4th and 5th at Niedar Walcheron; from whence they marched on the 6th in two columns, the right passing through Marburg, and the other keeping a little to the left of that town; and on the 7th, they arrived at Frankenberg. On the 8th, they marched to Laffenberg, and on the 10th, they encamped at Corbach, where their head-quarters were established. Their corps de reserve, under M. de Broglie, marched on the 6th from Gunterhausen to Homberg; on the 7th, it proceeded to Freyfa, and on the 8th. to Oubersdorff: his vanguard, composed of the volontaires de Clermont took post the evening of the 6th at Ziegenhayn, from which place the garrison belonging to the Allies retired towards Fritzlar.

THE

THE Hereditary Prince of Brunswic passed the Roer with a large detachment. A party of his light troops unexpectedly appeared on the 5th before the town of Erbefeld, attacked the regiment of Provence who were posted there, and dislodged them. The loss of the enemy was considerable in killed and wounded. They had eighty-three private men made prisoners, together with their commanding officer M. le Chevalier de Montfort, and eight other officers. On the 6th, the prince entered Keyserwert, and on the night between the 6th and 7th, surprised a body of 1000 of the enemy at Duisbourg, the greatest part of whom were made prisoners. From thence he proceeded, on the 8th, to Dortmund in the country of Marc. In short, he traversed with great rapidity all the French quarters in those parts, insulted Dusseldorp, alarmed Cologne, and ruined several of the enemy's magazines. By this expedition he not only greatly annoyed the enemy, but also, by amusing M. d'Armentieres, concealed the real designs of his Serene Highness, and at the same time covered the march of the Allied Army.

GENERAL Imhoff perceiving the French intended to cut him off, retreated from Fritzlar on the 8th towards Cassel, in the neighbourhood of which place he encamped; and having caused the pontoons, artillery, hospital, and heavy baggage, to be removed from that city to Minden, he proceeded to Lichtenau, leaving behind him General Zastrow with three Hanoverian battalions and one regiment of dragoons. M. de Broglie made a forced march with a view to surprise this small corps; but they being apprised of his approach, and finding themselves too weak to defend that city, prudently retreated by the way of Munden towards Hamelen and Minden; and the French entered that defenceless capital early on the morning of the 11th, and sent immediately a detachment in pursuit of M. de Zastrow as far as Munden, of which place they also took possession. Both here and at Cassel the enemy found some magazines, which the Allies were not able to remove at the time they were forced to retire.

THE Allied Army were all assembled by the 11th of June in the neighbourhood of Werle and Soest. Six companies of English grenadiers were formed into a battalion, the command of which was given to Major Maxwell.

ON

ON the 13th, they marched to Anrachte.

ON the 14th, they proceeded to Buren, where they encamped; and the head-quarters were established at the castle of Brencken near Er-Berenberg. The army extended along the heights of Buren, having the rivulet of Alme with a large valley in its front: the left was covered by a wood, and on the right was a steep descent: both the flanks were likewise fortified with entrenchments and artillery.

M. de Contades, on advice that the Allies were in motion, and having called in all their out-parties were advancing towards Buren, where General Imhoff had taken post with his corps, imagined that his Serene Highness intended to dispute the defiles of the Dymel; in order, therefore, to prevent their designs, he immediately decamped from Corbach, on the 13th marched to Stadberg, and the light troops which had been posted there advanced to Effen, within a league of Buren; and he, at day-break on the 14th, followed them with the whole army; passed the Dymel and the defiles of Effen without any obstruction, encamping on the eminences of Effen and Meerhoff, at the latter of which places he fixed his head-quarters. M. de Chevreuse, with a large detachment, was advanced in his front at Furstenberg at the entrance of the valley. A smart action passed before day-break between the light troops of both armies. The Hanoverian hussars, supported by the hunters on foot, attacked between Leyberg and Wunnenberg the volontaires de Chateau, Theirri, Turpin, and Dauphiny. The success was nearly equal on both sides: M. de Theirri was wounded, and several of the volontaires made prisoners.

M. de Contades, before he quitted Corbach, had sent orders to M. de Broglie to join him with all possible diligence, which orders he received at Cassel on the 13th. He immediately prepared every thing for his departure, and in three forced marches arrived on the 16th at Lichtenau, within two leagues of Meerhoff. When he quitted Cassel, he left a detachment of four battalions and two squadrons under the command of M. de Waldener to keep possession of that place.

HERE the two armies remained inactive for some time in sight of each other, their advanced posts not being above a mile and a half
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asunder, without making any attempt, as the position of each was equally strong, and inaccessible, both by art and nature. M. de Contades did not think it adviseable to quit his advantageous camp to attack the Allies, though he was greatly superior in numbers after the junction of M. de Broglio; but in order to take an advantage of this superiority, he formed a design of turning their left. For this purpose M. de Broglio was ordered to proceed from Lichtenau to Ettelen. On the 18th, a large detachment under the command of M. de Xavier was advanced to Nordbrecken, and their light troops seized on the town of Paderborn. This party was ordered to proceed by forced marches round the left of the Allies, with an intent to cut off their communication from the Weser, and that part of the bishopric of Munster situate along the river Ems. This manœuvre of the enemy determined his Serene Highness (who could not spare a detachment to observe Prince Xavier) to change his position and march to Rhittberg. The Allied Army accordingly on the 19th struck their tents, and marched to Lipstadt, in the neighbourhood of which place they encamped; and on the 20th, they passed the river Lippe above and below the town, and retired towards Rhittberg, pitching their camp near to that town in an advantageous situation, having the river Ems in their front, with their right extending to the village of Windenbruc, and their left to that of Newkirchen. They were not in the least molested in this march, nor was there any attempt made on their baggage, which was covered by all the grenadiers of the army and the light troops. A party of the enemy commanded by M. de Murel, indeed, appeared at the bridge of Bec after the whole had passed the river; but they were soon repulsed, and obliged to retire with great precipitation.

GENERAL Wangenheim still remained encamped near Dulmen with eleven battalions and seven squadrons, in order to cover the right of the Allied Army, and observe the motions of M. d'Armentieres' corps, who had marched from Wesel and took post at Scherembec. The grand hospital which was at Munster, as also that of Cassel, which had been before sent to Minden, were both transferred to the city of Verden; and the heavy baggage and hospital of the army, which had been removed from Paderborn to Osnabrug, were now removed to Nymbourg.

ON

• ON the 24th of June, M. de Contades marched from Meerhoff in six columns towards Paderborn, in the neighbourhood whereof he encamped, with his right extending towards that town, and his left towards the village of Wever, having an advanced corps at Neuhaus. The Duke de Chevreuse took post at Buren with the corps which he had under his command at Furstenberg.

ON the 29th, the French army changed its position, and marched from Paderborn, directing their rout towards Rhittberg, encamping within about three leagues of that place, on the heaths between Lipspring and Ostschlangon.

ON the 30th, his Serene Highness quitted Rhittberg, and proceeded to Marienfeldt, where the head-quarters were established, the army being encamped between that place and the village of Harfewinckel: the enemy's light troops followed our rear, and a smart action passed between five squadrons of the Prussian hussars, commanded by Colonel Narzinsky, and a party of the French, consisting of the two regiments of Turpin and Berchini, and a detachment of hussars, in which the latter were entirely dispersed with the loss of 60 killed and wounded, and 70 taken prisoners, together with 160 horses.

A party of three hundred French hunters, headed by a Captain of the regiment of Enghein, seized on the castle of Rhittberg by a coup de main; the garrison, consisting of 130 men, were made prisoners, besides a few sick: they pushed forward their light troops as far as Bielevelt.

ON the 3d of July, the Allied Army decamped and marched to Dissen, where the head-quarters were fixed; and their light troops were advanced in their front as far as Halle.

ON the 4th, the French also decamped, and proceeded to Bielevelt, where they fixed their head-quarters, with their left to that place, and their right extending to Hervorden; by this step they purposed to intercept the Allies from the town of Minden, towards which place his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand was directing his march in order to secure the passage of the Weser.

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As the advanced posts of the two armies were very near to each other, their light troops had several severe skirmishes. Our hussars, which were posted at Halle, were attacked by a party of the French, consisting of about 1000 of the volontaires de Clermont, and grenadiers Royaux, and some hussars. They were obliged to give way and fall back upon the castle of Ravensberg, where the Hanoverian chasseurs and the Prussian light infantry were posted. The enemy came up to the castle with spirit, but were soon forced to retire with the loss of about 20 of their men. A detachment of five battalions of grenadiers and four squadrons of dragoons were sent to reinforce the light troops; and the French immediately abandoned the village of Halle. The black hussars and some Hessians had also a smart skirmish with Turpin's regiment, in which they killed and made prisoners above 100 men. The Hanoverian chasseurs likewise surprised a party of the enemy who were posted at Newenkirchen, killed a captain and seventeen men of the volontaires de Clermont, and brought prisoners into the camp one captain, one lieutenant, and forty-six private men.

On the 8th of July, the Allied Army decamped from Dissen, and marched to Osnabrug: the heavy baggage, &c. which were in this place, were removed to Bremen. Major-general Wangenheim, who, as was said before, had been left to observe M. d'Armentieres, receiving orders to join the army, marched on the 3d of July from Dulmen to Munster, and, having left General Zastrow with a garrison of about 3000 men in that place, proceeded by the way of Stadberg, and joined the army in this camp.

M. de Chabot sent a summons on the 7th to Lieutenant-general Zastrow to surrender the town, to which he gave the following reply; "Sir, in answer to the summons you send me, I cannot fail
" to acquaint you that I am not placed here to give up the town
" of Munster, but to defend it in form, in order to merit your
" esteem and that of M. d'Armentieres." It was accordingly invested in form on the 19th; and on the night between the 11th and 12th, M. d'Armentieres made an attempt to surprise the garrison, attacking it at the same time in five different places; but they were every where repulsed with considerable loss, having had 900 men killed and 1400 wounded on that occasion.

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LIEUTENANT

LIEUTENANT Colonel Freytag having passed the Weser made an incursion into the frontiers of Hesse, and advancing towards Munden fell in with the regiment of the volontaires d'Alsace near that town. He immediately attacked them, and either killed or took prisoners the whole corps. Some of the private men, to avoid the fury of the hunters, threw themselves into some boats they found on the side of the Weser; but the greater part were drowned, and scarce any arrived on the other side.

M. de Broglio, who had been posted at Engeren, marched from thence in the evening of the 8th of July towards Minden with a considerable detachment, consisting of sixteen battalions and 1400 infantry of different corps, together with the carabineers of his reserve, the regiments of Scomberg and Nassau, and the corps of Fischer. They arrived before Minden at break of day, and summoned it to surrender. Major-general Zastrow, who commanded in that place, refused to comply with the summons, and the town was immediately invested. The French general determined to attempt the taking of it by assault; but the weakest part was on the other side of the Weser, and they had neither boats nor pontoons to effect the passage of that river. A reconnoitring party, however, found by chance a float of timber, by the help whereof Fischer's corps with 300 volontiers immediately crossed over, and attacked the head of the bridge, while M. de Broglio favoured the attack by a brisk cannonade on this side. They at last forced that post, and entered the town about 9 o'clock in the evening. General Zastrow with the garrison, consisting of a Hessian battalion and some piquets of different corps, amounting in the whole to 1500 men, were made prisoners of war. The enemy found there a considerable magazine. The taking of this town was of the greatest importance to the French, as they thereby secured the passage of the Weser, and opened to themselves a free inlet into the country of Hanover. M. de Contades removed his head-quarters, on the 10th, from Bielveld to Hervorden, having a part of his army at Covelt.

On the 10th, his Serene Highness decamped also from Osnabrug, and marched to Bomte. Here he received the account of the loss of Minden. He immediately determined to halt there the next day, and sent forward a detachment of about 10,000 men, together with

with all the light troops, under the command of the Hereditary Prince, in order to secure the post of Stoltzenau. The light troops of this party, commanded by M. Frederics, on their march thither fell in with a party of 500 French infantry, headed by M. de Villars, between Diepenau and Stoltzenau. He immediately attacked and defeated them, killed and wounded a considerable number of them, and made 200 prisoners. When they had advanced somewhat farther, they perceived another party of 600 French cavalry filing off through a hollow way near the village of Holtzhausen. M. Frederics immediately gave orders to the Prussian hussars to attack them in front, while he should attack them in the rear with his hunters, and cut off their retreat from the village. These dispositions succeeded so well, that 200 of the enemy were killed, and the remaining 400 made prisoners, together with the Count des Salos their commanding officer.

COLONEL Freytag continued his incursions with great success, and being reinforced with some light troops advanced farther into Hesse; they even proceeded as far as Cassel, and surprised the little town of Wiltzenhausen in the neighbourhood of that place, making the garrison prisoners of war. The French who were posted in Munden, finding themselves too weak to defend that place, abandoned it, and retired to Cassel. A reinforcement of two battalions was sent into that country from the main army of the French.

THE Allied Army marched on the 13th to Rhaden, and on the 14th, proceeded to Stoltzenau, where the head-quarters were fixed. On the 14th, that part of the French Army which was at Covelt marched to Minden, and on the 16th, M. de Contades arrived there with the remainder. M. d'Armentieres remained before Munster; the Duke de Chevreuse was sent to invest Lipstadt with three battalions, three squadrons, and some light troops; M. de Broglio passed the Weser, and took post on the road to Buckebourg; Fischer's corps made incursions into Hanover, and their other light troops extended as far as Osnabrug, of which place the French had possessed themselves.

HIS Serene Highness, having received notice that the French had a design of seizing on the town of Bremen, determined to be

before-hand with them, and accordingly sent four battalions under the command of General Dreves to garrison that place, who arrived there on the 15th.

JULY 16, Prince Ferdinand was informed that M. de Contades was this day filing off towards Minden, and that M. de Broglie was posted on the other side of the Weser. Having, therefore, well considered their situation, he imagined that with diligence and secrecy he might be able to attack and force them before their junction. For this purpose he ordered the army to march on the night between the 16th and 17th, in three columns, from the camp of Stoltzenau to Petershagen heath. When he came there, he found the enemy posted behind the Minden morass, with their right defended by the town of Minden, and their left extending to a mountain near the village of Hartenhausen. As this position would not permit him to attack them with any prospect of success, he encamped the army with its right to Bruninghogstede, and its left inclining to the Weser, taking up his quarters at Offenstede in the rear of the left wing.

THE body of troops commanded by Prince Charles of Bevern, consisting of five battalions of grenadiers and eight squadrons of Hessian dragoons, together with General Wangenheim's corps composed of eight battalions and ten squadrons of Hanoverians, formed the vanguard of the whole army under the orders of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswic. This vanguard formed the head of the center column (which was composed of the heavy train of artillery); and after it had passed the village of Eldhausen, drew up in order of battle near the Petershagen wood, where it also encamped the same day.

THE 17th, Prince Ferdinand being informed that a large body of the enemy were encamped on this side the morass, gave orders for the troops to hold themselves in a readiness to march; and early in the morning a detachment of the enemy, consisting of some grenadiers and horse, was drove out of a wood in the front of the Prince of Bevern's camp; the Hereditary Prince ordered the whole vanguard (which was supported by the piquets of the army) to advance into the Plain of Minden, where they formed in the front

front of the villages of Thonhaufen, Kutinhaufen, and Stemmeren; the infantry in the rear of the cavalry, and the hussars upon the left.

THIS motion obliged a body of the enemy posted in the front of Minden to retire under the cannon of the town.

HIS Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand went forward to examine the position of the enemy, whilst the whole Allied Army was ordered to advance in nine columns towards the plain of Minden.

THE first column was composed of the cavalry of the right wing; the second, of the brigade of heavy artillery of the right wing; the third and fourth, of the infantry of the right wing; the fifth, of the brigade of heavy artillery of the center; the sixth and seventh, of the infantry of the left wing; the eighth, of the brigade of heavy artillery of the left wing; and the ninth column, of the cavalry of the left wing.

THE army formed its line of battle behind the village of Thonhaufen, with its right to the village of Sudfeld, and its left to the wood near the Weser. In this situation it remained 'till four o'clock in the afternoon, when orders were given to march back into the old camp, as the position of the enemy was different from what it had been the evening before.

THE enemy had information of the above march of the Allied Army by eleven o'clock at night, and in consequence thereof had, in the night, struck their tents, entirely altered their position, and withdrawn all their troops that were on this side the morass, excepting some advanced parties, and by four o'clock were in order of battle, excellently posted in an advantageous situation behind the morass: the Duke de Broglie, who had received orders to pass the river with all diligence, had also joined them; but he again re-passed the river the same night when all was quiet, encamping with his right to Meussen, and his left to the Weser. The same day the enemy altered the position of their left wing, extending it to the foot of the mountains near Uphusen.

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As soon as Prince Ferdinand had brought his army back to their camp, General Wangenheim's corps took up its old position; but that of the Prince of Bevern encamped behind Thonhaufen; a battalion of grenadiers was posted in that village, whilst the hussars took post between Kutinhausen and Stemmeren, and the grand guard was advanced before Thonhaufen.

THE 18th, Wangenheim's corps took post before Thonhaufen: the head-quarters were transferred to Petershagen, and a detachment of five hundred foot, and fifty horse, were posted at the village of Fredewald.

THE same day a smart skirmish happened near Lipstadt, between the carabiniers of Buckebourg and a party of French volontaires, in which the latter were dispersed.

THE 19th, the piquets of the army were posted in the village of Stemmeren and Holthausen; and the same night they attacked the enemy's hussars, who had taken post at Hille, and made forty prisoners.

THE 20th, His Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand ordered openings to be made through the dyke of the Landwehr, from Holthausen to Thonhaufen, in order to facilitate the army's entering the plain of Minden by squadrons and grand divisions.

M. d'Armentieres received this day his heavy artillery from Wesel, and the batteries were opened against Munster; the garrison quitted the town on the 22d, and retired into the citadel.

THE 21st, the piquets of the infantry were posted at Nord, Hemmeren, Holthausen, and Stemmeren; those of the cavalry between Fredewald and Holthausen.

THE 22d, Wangenheim's corps changed its position, the cavalry encamped upon the right, and the infantry on the left of the grenadiers under the Prince of Bevern; the brigade of heavy artillery of the left, with Buckebourg's regiment, encamped near the
the

the windmill before Petershagen, in which village Kilmanseg's remained 'till the 1st of August.

THE 24th, the bridge of boats near Offenstede was perfected, and the two battalions of Hanoverian grenadiers posted in the villages of Wintheim and Yessen, under the command of Colonel Laferd, were ordered to protect it.

ON the 25th of July, the citadel of Munster surrendered by capitulation; the Governor, Lieutenant-general Zastrow, with the garrison, consisting of 3100 men, were all made prisoners of war. M. d'Armentieres immediately after the reduction of this place, proceeded to Lipstadt to besiege it in form, and M. de Chevreuse, who had invested the same, returned to the French main army.

THE 27th in the afternoon, the Hereditary Prince set off from the camp at Petershagen with six battalions, viz. Zastrow senior, Diepenbroek, Behr, Bock, and the two battalions of the regiment du corps de Brunswic, together with eight Hanoverian squadrons of Busch and Borck, and marched towards Lubec: the same day the battalion of Buckebourg, with the brigade of heavy artillery of the left, took a camp in the rear of the grenadiers.

THE 28th, Gilsoe's regiment joined the army from Stolzenau.

THE French having pushed forward a party towards Vechte, in order to block up the small garrison which defended it, Prince Ferdinand determined to relieve that place, and for that purpose sent M. de Schleiffen with forty hussars, supported by 200 of Brietenbach's dragoons, who effected the same; General Dreves marched thither from Bremen with the garrison of that town, and was joined by M. de Schleiffen; they then proceeded to Osnabrug, where the volontaires de Clermont were in garrison. M. de Schleiffen forced one of the gates, and made himself master of the place; the volontaires lost some men, and two pieces of cannon, in the attack and in their retreat.

THE 29th, the army marched in three columns by the right from Petershagen camp to that of Hille; Prince Ferdinand led the first column, composed of the first line, the heavy artillery, conducted by Count la Lippe Buckebourg, formed the second column, and General Sporcken led the third, composed of the second line. The army took its camp between Hille and Friedewald, having the villages of Nord, Hemmeren, and Holthausen in its front; the head-quarters were at Hille, and covered by the regiments of Napier and Kingsley. A disposition was made of the piquets of the army; the British were posted in the village of Hartum, the Hanoverian in Sud Hemmeren, the Hessian in the wood between Hartum and Holthausen, those of Brunswic in Stemmeren, and the piquets of the cavalry in the woods, with a detachment upon the road from Hartum to Hahlen.

THE two brigades of light British artillery assigned to the piquets, and the Generals of the day, were ordered to Hartum.

IN order to conceal the march of the army, General Wangenheim's corps was formed under arms near the batteries Count Buckebourg had erected before Thonhaufen; and when those troops went back to camp, the regiments of Buckebourg, with the brigade of heavy artillery of the left wing, encamped in the front of the line.

THIS day his Serene Highness desired all the general officers to inform themselves very exactly of the several passages and routs through which the army was to march into the plain of Minden, and to make themselves perfect in them, in case the army should be ordered to advance.

THE 30th in the afternoon, the three battalions of Linstow, Prince Charles, and the first of Behr, (Brunswic) marched from camp, under the command of General Gilfoe, to take post at Lubec, where they were joined the next day by a detachment of 300 horse of the right wing.

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THE 31st in the afternoon, his Serene Highness renewed his orders to all the generals, who were to lead the columns, to examine in person those routs which their respective columns were to take in order to get into the plain of Minden, and particularly to examine the ground between the windmill of Hahlen and the village of Stammeren, where the army was to form in order of battle.

JULY 31st, M. de Contades, who had wrote to Paris for that purpose, obtained leave to engage the Allied Army, and having considered their situation, judged it to be a convenient juncture to attack the corps under General Wangenheim, which he thought he should be able to effect before it could be supported by the main body, from which it was detached above two leagues; he also knew the Allied Army was weakened by the large detachment under the Hereditary Prince; he therefore determined to pass the defile at Minden, contrary to the advice of the Duke de Broglie, and for that purpose the enemy were taken up all that day in throwing eight bridges over the rivulets which run between the morafs and the town of Minden; about midnight they came out of their camp in eight columns: at the same time the Duke de Broglie's corps repassed the Weser at Minden, and formed the ninth column upon the right of their army.

AUGUST 1st, the Hereditary Prince, who had been detached on the 27th, marched that evening towards Lubec, and in the morning of the 28th, dislodged the enemy who occupied that post; on the 29th, he marched to Rimsel, where he was joined by General Dreves from Osnabrug; on the 30th, he advanced towards Hervorden, and on the 31st he took post at Kirchlineger, which lay in the road of the enemy's convoys from Paderborn.

THE Duke de Brisac, who commanded a detachment from the French army consisting of about 8000 men, had the same evening taken post near Covelt, encamping with their left to that village, and their right towards the salt-pits, with the river Werra in their front. The Prince determined to attack them the next morning; but as their position was impregnable in front, there was no other way to come at them but by surrounding their left, for which purpose the following dispositions were made: Three attacks were
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formed, all of which were to depend on the success of that on the right; the troops destined for that attack consisted of a battalion of Diepenbroick, two of the Brunswic guards, two hundred volunteers, and four squadrons of Borck's dragoons; the four battalions of old Zastrow, Behr, Block, and Canitz, and one squadron of Charles Breitenbach, with all the heavy cannon, composed the center; the left was formed of three battalions, Block, Dreves, and Zastrow, and of four squadrons of Busch: the troops of the center were designed to keep the enemy at bay, whilst those of the right should surround their left; those of our left were to march to the bridge near the salt-pits, in order to prevent the enemy's retreat to Minden.

THE Hereditary Prince marched with the right, Count Kilmanseg was in the center, and M. de Dreves and M. de Borck brought up the left: they set out at three o'clock in the morning from their camp at Quernon. The enemy, on their part, likewise intended to attack us: as soon as Count Kilmanseg had come out of the defile of Beck, the enemy presented themselves before him, and a cannonade began on both sides; the right was to pass the Werra, in order to turn the enemy's left at the village of Kirchlinger, upon a very narrow bridge; this difficulty however was in some measure removed by the spirit of the troops, the infantry fording the river partly behind the horsemen, and partly in peasants' waggons.

By the passage of the Werra, the position of the enemy was entirely changed; the fire of the artillery was brisk on both sides, and lasted for two hours, though our's had always the superiority: at last, upon our shewing ourselves upon their rear, they immediately gave way, and in their filing off came upon the skirts of M. de Borck, who received them with a discharge of artillery, which was well supported; when, finding themselves entirely surrounded, they had no other resource but in flight. Five pieces of the enemy's cannon, with their baggage, fell into our hands; their loss in killed and wounded was very considerable, and a great number were made prisoners. Lieutenant-general Kilmanseg deserved the highest commendation: M. Otte, Colonel of old Zastrow's, distinguished himself greatly at the head of his regiment, and repulsed the enemy's cavalry, that fell upon

upon him, with considerable loss. Our loss was very slight; Captain Wegner of the artillery was wounded in the leg: to him and to Major Storck was owing the good service we had from the artillery.

IN this action, which was of infinite consequence at that juncture, the Hereditary Prince displayed the talents of an able general in the disposition of the troops under his command; and the whole was concerted and executed with the greatest judgment and spirit. An enemy, at least equal, if not superior, in numbers, was forced from a post so advantageous and strong as to be deemed almost impregnable, and obliged to fly with the utmost precipitation. But however shining this action was in itself, yet it was in some measure eclipsed and swallowed up by that glorious and ever memorable victory gained on the same day over the combined armies of M. de Contades and the Duke de Broglie by his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand; a victory of such importance, as entirely defeated the French views, disconcerted all their schemes, and rescued Hanover, Brunswick, and Hesse, from the rapacious hands of a cruel, ambitious, and elated enemy; who, puffed up by their late progress, thought themselves certain of their prey, which they had already in imagination devoured. What a sensible mortification, then, must this decisive stroke have given to the insolent pride and vanity of M. de Contades, who, trusting to his great superiority of numbers, publicly vaunted on the day before the battle, that he would in two days' time inclose Prince Ferdinand and his army, and send their capitulation to the court of Versailles!

ABOUT five o'clock in the morning of the 1st of August, the whole French army was formed in order of battle upon the plain. The Duke de Broglie's reserve came close to the Weser: the cavalry occupied the heath in the center, and the infantry of the left extended to the morass near the village of Hahlen. His Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand (who had ordered his army to hold itself ready to march at one o'clock in the morning) began to move out of his camp in eight columns about five. The cavalry of the right wing formed the first, the heavy artillery of the right wing the second, the infantry of the right the third and fourth, the heavy artillery of the center the fifth, the infantry of the left wing

the sixth and seventh, and the eighth column consisted of the cavalry of the left wing.

GENERAL Wangenheim's corps, having moved out of its camp much about the same time through the openings already made in the dyke of Landwehr, was soon formed in order of battle. The grenadiers were posted upon the right of the batteries of Thonhaufen, the eight battalions of infantry in the hedges of Kutenhausen upon the right of the grenadiers, and the eighteen squadrons of cavalry in the open fields upon the right of the infantry.

AT three in the morning, the enemy began with cannonading the village of Hille, where Prince Ferdinand had his head-quarters, from a battery of six pieces of cannon, erected the day before on the causeway of Eickhorst, which led through the morasses to Hille. Opposite to this place they had also posted some troops with orders to make a false attack on that side, with an intent to favour their real one on our left, but not on any account to pass the morasses until our army should give way. They were, however, disappointed in their scheme of drawing our attention to that quarter; for his Serene Highness, judging their intention, contented himself with sending thither two pieces of heavy cannon, and enjoining the officers of the piquets posted at Hille to defend it 'till the last extremity; and at the same time General Gilfoe, who was posted at Lubec, was to attack the enemy at Eickhorst.

WHILE the army was in march to form itself, the enemy began to cannonade the batteries of Thonhaufen and General Wangenheim's corps.

BETWEEN six and seven o'clock, the Allied Army began to take up its ground in order of battle, having its right to the inclosures between the villages of Hartum and Hahlen, and its left towards Stemmeren.

THE piquets of the army, under the command of the Prince of Anhalt, as lieutenant-general of the day, were drawn up in the front of the cavalry of the right wing near to Hahlen; and from them

them were detached the piquets of the infantry, with two howitzers, to get possession of Hahlen, where the enemy had thrown two battalions during the night.

ABOUT seven o'clock, after the cavalry of the right wing was formed, the French began to fire from a battery, which raked our column of artillery upon its march.

As soon as the infantry of the right wing was drawn up behind a fir wood, the two brigades of British foot, the Hanoverian guards, and Hardenberg's regiment, marched forward to attack the left of the enemy's cavalry, having bore for about 150 paces a very smart cannonading from a large battery of the enemy, the fire of which was crossed by another battery at Malbergen: but notwithstanding the loss they sustained before they could get up to the enemy, notwithstanding the repeated attacks of all the enemy's cavalry, notwithstanding a fire of musketry well kept up by the enemy's infantry, notwithstanding their being exposed in front and flank, such was the unshaken firmness of those troops that nothing could stop them; and the whole body of the French cavalry was totally routed.

THE Saxon troops, which were on the left of the French cavalry, near their large battery, made a shew of coming down upon these conquering regiments, after the French horse had gone off; but the good countenance of the British foot, and the sharp fire they kept upon them, soon obliged the Saxons to fly. The brigade of infantry, commanded by Major-general Schiele, detached from the center of the army by order of his Serene Highness to support the piquets in the village of Hahlen, with Wangenheim's battalion and Hessian guards, likewise detached to support the English, at the conclusion of this attack, came in near the right of the British infantry, and also fired upon the Saxons.

DURING this attack upon our right one of our batteries silenced that of the enemy which had so much annoyed our infantry, and obliged it to be withdrawn. At the same time, the attack upon our left was concluded with like success, and the enemy's batteries at Malbergen were taken. In this attack the regiments du corps
and

and Hammerstein (Hanoverian horse), the regiment of Holstein (Prussian), and the Hessian horse and battalions of grenadiers, signalized themselves prodigiously.

GENERAL Wangenheim's corps maintained pretty nearly the same position during the whole action.

THE batteries erected under the care of Count de la Lippe de Buckebourg, grand master of the artillery, in the front of Thonhausen, contributed greatly to decide the fortune of the day; he having by that battery which was before the grenadiers, totally extinguished the fire of the enemy's batteries on their right, and made, at the same time, great havock among the Swiss and grenadiers de France.

ABOUT nine o'clock in the morning the enemy began to give way, a general confusion soon followed, and about ten the whole French army fled in disorder, part took shelter under cover of the cannon of Minden, and the rest made the best of their way over the bridges they had thrown over the rivulets between that town and the morafs, every one of which they broke down as soon as they had passed over for fear of being pursued.

THE Duke de Broglie covered the retreat; he occupied with his infantry the gardens near Minden, soon after which his cavalry followed the main body of their army.

TOWARDS the end of the battle the artillery of the right was pushed forward as close as possible to the enemy posted near the wood of Dutzen, who were part of those battalions our piquets had drove out of the village of Hahlen, to which, in their retreat, they had set fire.

PART of the French army having retired into its old camp, his Serene Highness commanded the British artillery to advance as near the morafs as possible to dislodge them; this order was executed, and the enemy was, in consequence thereof, obliged to retire behind the high ground whereon stands the windmill of Dutzen, with their right extending towards the Weser.

GENERAL

*See gardens
near Minden
on Wangenheim's
of Minden by the
6 British Battalions
25 57 20*

GENERAL Gilfoe's corps that had been detached to Lubec, pushed forward over the morafs by Eickhorft as high as the French camp, driving before it all the posts which the enemy had remaining on that fide.

IN this last position they ftopt fome time, and were beginning to retreat by Wittekendstein to Hervorden; but meeting with the shattered remains of the Duke of Brisac's corps flying from Covelt over the mountains, and feeing their retreat by that road cut off, they were under the neceffity of returning and croffing the Wefer over the bridges they had made, under the cannon of Minden, which they burnt as foon as they got over.

THE cavalry which was posted on our right did not engage this day, as they were deftined to fupport the infantry of the left line. When the enemy began to retreat, they were ordered to move forward, to purfue the flying troops of the enemy; but through fome miftake they did not come up in time, and were thereby prevented from reaping that fhare of glory which they might otherwife have done.

THE victorious army encamped the fame night upon the field of battle, the head-quarters being fixed at Suderhimmen. The lofs of the Allies in this action amounted to about 2,800 killed and wounded, of which number the British troops alone made 1394. We loft no officers of diftinction. That of the French confifted in between 7 and 8000 killed, wounded, and made prifoners in the action; the Prince de Camille was amongft the number of the flain; the Count de Lutzelbourg, and the Marquis de Monit, Marechaux de Camp, with feveral other officers of principal rank, were among that of the prifoners. The trophies gained were forty-three pieces of cannon, ten pair of colours, and feven ftandards. Such was the fignal and glorious victory of Thonhaufen, where the intrepid bravery of the troops, their refolute and undaunted countenances during the whole action, (not one platoon giving way) gained them immortal honour.

REFERENCES to the Plan of the BATTLE of MINDEN.

BRITISH TROOPS.

□ *Cavalry.*

□ *Infantry.*

⊠ *Artillery.*

1 Bland
2 Inniskilling
3 Blues
4 Horse grenadiers
35 Howard
36 Mordaunt
37 Greys

9 Napier
10 Stewart
11 Welch fusileers
43 Kingsley
44 Brudenell
45 Holme
83 British grenadiers

8 } Light artillery
30 }
64 Heavy artillery

HANOVERIAN TROOPS.

5 Busch
6 Bredenbach
7 Gardes du corps
31 Hemerstein
38 Bock
39 Bremer
40 Veltheim
68 Regiment du corps
69 Reden
70 Hesse
71 Hardenberg
72 Grotenhausen

12 } Hanoverian guards
13 }
14 Hardenburg
15 Linstouw
16 Reden
17 Schiele
19 Wangenheim
41 Saxe Gotha
46 Zastrow
47 Diepenbroeck
48 Behr
49 Bock
50 Stoltzenberg
51 Brunck
66 Hanoverian grenadiers
73 Sporcken
74 Zastrow, jun.
75 Halberstadt
76 Schulenburg
77 Oberg
78 La Ferd
79 Schiele
80 Kilmanseg

42 } Heavy artillery
65 }
67 }

HESSIAN TROOPS.

32 Prince William
33 Regiment du corps
61 Prussian
62 Militz
81 Dragoons du corps
82 Prince Frederic

20 Hessian grenadiers
21 Prince Charles
22 Dolle
23 Gilfoe
24 Marhsbach
25 Hessian Guards
52 Hereditary Prince
53 Hanau
54 Bischaufen
55 Anhalt
56 Regiment du corps
84 Hessian grenadiers

59 Artillery

PRUSSIAN DRAGOONS.

34 Holstein
63 Finckenstein

BRUNSWIC INFANTRY.

26 Behr
27 Regiment du corps
28, 29 Brunswic
57, 58 Imhoff
85 Brunswic Grenadiers

BUCKENBOURG.

60 Buckenbourg's regiment
18 Artillery

LIST of the FRENCH OFFICERS wounded and taken Prisoners
in the Battle of August 1, 1759, at Thonhausen.

Staff Officers. Marquis de Monti, *Mareschal de Camp.* Count de Boufflers, Marquis de Coudray, *Brigadiers of the King's armies.* M. de Segur, *Aid de Camp.*

Grenadiers of France. Le Prince Chimelle, *Colonel.* De Monjone, Count de la Faget, De Monjone, De Barche, *Captains.* Count de Villiers, Chevalier de Freta, De Beuffen, De Serding, De Cara Mentran, Bute, La Bocassiere, De Cretini, De la Varenne, Richard, Villars, De Sotomajor, De la Palomniere, *Lieutenants.* Comeias, *Aid Major.*

Gens d'Armes. Count de Fougieres, Count de la Hage, Marquis de Murinais, *Colonels.* Count de la Riviere, D'Eschoisy, De Mameville, De Grally, *Lieutenant-Colonels.* Marquis de Tracy, *Captain-Lieutenant and Colonel.* Marquis de Canisy, *Lieutenant and Colonel.* Marquis de Cannesis, Chevalier de l'Argle, Count de Cuffiniere, *Sous-Lieutenants and Colonels.* Count d'Egreville, *Cornet and Colonel.* Marquis de Crenol, Count de Noe, De Lamberfye, *Ensigns and Lieutenant-Colonels.* Marquis de Flavacours, Marquis de Sabran, *Guidons and Lieutenant-Colonels.* Count D'Herbouville, *Captain-Lieutenant and Brigadier of the Army.* Count de Boisse, *Sous-Lieutenant and Brigadier of the Army.* Count d'Esclignac, *Brigadier of the King's Army, and Cornet.* Count de Lannoi, *Captain and Brigadier.* Dauvent, *Ensign and Brigadier.* Du Moulet, *Ensign.*

Carabiniers. Marquis de Beauvet, *Brigadier.* Chevalier de Combeaut, De Mongazin, De la Planche, Olier, *Captains.* Chevalier de Foix, *Lieutenant.* D'Ulle Perdrix, D'Orcet, Du Beautie, De Mufi, *Cornets.*

Regiment D'Aumont. St. Tour, Chevalier de Carriere, *Captains.* De Montfort, De Bonnemore, Lagobertie, Chevalier de Page, La Jaubertie, De Chali, Descombes, De Salos de Jone, Chevalier Aulman, *Lieutenants.*

Regiment d'Aquitaine. De Mondomin, Chevalier de la Rouffiet, Captains.

Regiment de Vatan. Marquis de Vatan, Colonel. Chevalier de Madron, Captain. De la Rocque, Aide-Major.

Regiment de Touraine. St. Julien, De Villemontes, De Mongion, Dutrat, Delaier, Dubrat, Maillarl, Chevalier Denvie, De Senasse, Captains. Casaut, Dhvents, Corbier, Gerat, Lieutenants.

Regiment of Gotha. Boserne, Purgsdorff, Lieutenants. Gersehen, Ensign.

Regiment of Marcien. De Maffillon, Marquis de Montiers, Captains. De la Braffiere, Lieutenant.

Regiment of Rochefaucault. De Varcourt, De Cardaliac, Captains. De Toulongon, Cornet.

Regiment Royal Deux Ponts. De Neuland, First Captain.

Regiment Colonel General De Montiere, Chevalier de Perignat, Captains. Chevalier du Four, De Clapion, Lieutenants.

Regiment Mestre de Camp. De Burville, Major. Vicent, Lieutenant. Lamagier, Marschil, Cornets.

Regiment Rovergue. De Perrin, De la Vaiffiene, Darbois, Cauffiers, De Lerubard, Du Petit, Thouar, De St. Cirque, Captains. De Montagne, Lieutenant. Chaubon, Aide Major.

Regiment Enghien. Lantin de Moncois, Captain. De Trouril, De Sablaunet, Lieutenants.

Regiment de Charite. Du Mazon, Captain.

Regiment Royal Italien. De Senesi, Captain.

Regiment de Rochau, Saxons. Von Hayne.

Regiment

Regiment of Tournassis. De Richebourg, De Lenel, De Pier-
raul, *Captains.*

Regiment of Waldner, Swiss. Francois de Milliet, *Majör.*

Regiment of Richemont. Chevalier de Bitune, *Captain.*

Regiment of Belfunce. De Vanquet, *Lieutenant.*

Regiment of la Marche. La Chassaine, Chevalier de Perrat,
Lieutenants.

Regiment de Conde. Chevalier de Villson, *Captain.*

Regiment of Bouillon. Marquis de Foudrafs, *Captain.*

Regiment de Champagne. Cunion, *Lieutenant.*

Regiment de la Dauphine. De la Tour, *Captain.*

Regiment of Planta. De Wesby, *Captain.*

Regiment of Piedmont. Cati, *Captain.*

Regiment of Poli. Boischarrant, *Lieutenant.*

Regiment du Roy. De Lanoi, *Captain.*

Regiment de Schomberg. Flacke, *Cornet.*

Regiment of Massel. De Condale, *Captain.*

Regiment of Montier. Limon, *Lieutenant.*

Artillery. Chevalier de Tacher, *first Lieutenant.* Dangers,
Lieutenant.

Regiment of the Prince of Saxony. Vittinghoff, *Captain.* Hauche,
Lieutenant.

Regiment of Tallerand. Chevalier de Tallerand, Captain. Bri-caul, Lieutenant. De Staaga, Graville, Cornets.

Regiment of Planta. Nesmy, Captain.

Regiment of Salle. La Vogère, Cornet.

Regiment d'Auvergne, La Borde Albufe, Dupra Duamac, Lieutenants.

Regiment des Volontaires du Dauphine. La Brelinniere, Lieutenant.

Regiment Royal Etranger. Delut, Lieutenant.

Nassau Hussars. Carl Sperber, Cornet.

Regiment des Chevaux Legers de la Reine. Marquis de Barray, Cornet.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

<i>Gens d'Armes</i>	6	<i>Queen's Light Horse</i>	3
<i>Scotch</i>	44	<i>Gens d'Armes of Dauphiny</i>	2
<i>English</i>	7	<i>Light Horse of Dauphiny</i>	6
<i>Burgundy</i>	1	<i>Gens d'Armes of Berry</i>	3
<i>Light Horse of Burgundy</i>	14	<i>Light Horse of Berry</i>	4
<i>Gens d'Armes</i>	4	<i>Gens d'Armes of Orleans</i>	3
<i>Light Horse of Aquitaine</i>	3	<i>Light Horse of Orleans</i>	10
<i>Gens d'Armes of Aquitaine</i>	1		—
<i>Gens d'Armes of Burgundy</i>	3	<i>Total non-commissioned officers</i>	79
<i>Queen's Gens d'Armes</i>	5		

LIST of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in his Majesty's Six Regiments of BRITISH INFANTRY and ARTILLERY in the Battle of Thonhausen.

12th Regiment, Major-general Napier. Killed, Falkingham, Probyn, Townshend, Lieutenants; 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 77 Rank

Rank and File. Wounded, Lieutenant-colonel Robinson; Murray, Clowdesly, Campbell, Captains; Dunbar, Captain-lieutenant; Fletcher, Barlow, Lawless, Freeman, Campbell, Rose, Lieutenants; Forbes, Parkell, Kay, Ensigns; 11 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 175 *Rank and File.* Missing, Chalbert, and Ackland, Captains; 11 *Rank and File.*

20th Regiment, Major-general Kingsley. Killed, Frierfon, Stewart, Cowley, Captains; Brown, Norbury, Lieutenants; Crawford, Ensign; 1 Serjeant, 79 *Rank and File.* Wounded, Grey, Parr, Tennent, Captains; Parry, Captain-lieutenant; Luke, Nugent, Thomson, Denfhire, Boswell, Lieutenants; Erwin, Dent, Renton, Ensigns; 12 Serjeants, 212 *Rank and File.*

23d Regiment, Lieutenant-general Huske. Killed, 4 Serjeants, 31 *Rank and File.* Wounded, Pole, Lieutenant-colonel; Fowler, Fox, Captains; Bolton, Captain-lieutenant; Barber, Reynell, Patterfon, Groves, First Lieutenants, Ferguson, Second Lieutenant; 6 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 153 *Rank and File.* Missing, 10 *Rank and File.*

25th Regiment, Lieutenant-general Earl Home. Killed, 1 Serjeant, 18 *Rank and File.* Wounded, Gore, Captain; A. Campbell, Sterrop, Wilson, Lieutenants; Pintard, Edgar, Lockhart, Ensigns; 4 Serjeants, 115 *Rank and File.* Missing, 9 *Rank and File.*

37th Regiment, Lieutenant-general Stuart. Killed, Green, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 1 Serjeant, 42 *Rank and File.* Wounded, Cliffe, Bayley, Blunt, Greme, Parkhurst, Lord Viscount Allen, Captains; Smith, Barbutt, Spencer, Slorach, Hamilton, Lieutenants; Elliot, Ensign; 4 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 180 *Rank and File.* Dead of their Wounds, Hutchinson, Captain-lieutenant; Brome, Lieutenant. Missing, 22 *Rank and File.*

51st Regiment, Colonel Brudenell. Killed, Widdows, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 20 *Rank and File.* Wounded, Furye, Lieutenant-colonel; Montgomery, Blair, Donnellan, Walker, Captains; Gordon, Knollis, Green, Lieutenants; Peake, Ensign; 3 Serjeants, 75 *Rank and File.* Missing, 1 Serjeant, 4 *Rank and File.*

Royal

Royal Regiment of Artillery. Killed, 2 Rank and File. Wounded, Rogers, Harrington, Lieutenants; 1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File, Missing, Carden, Lieutenant; 2 Rank and File.

T O T A L.

<i>Killed</i>	3 Captains	<i>Wounded</i>	3 Lieutenant-colonels
	7 Lieutenants		23 Captains
	1 Ensign		28 Lieutenants
	11 Serjeants		12 Ensigns
	1 Drummer		41 Serjeants
	269 Rank and File		11 Drummers
			919 Rank and File
<i>Missing</i>	2 Captains	<i>Dead of their Wounds</i>	1 Captain-lieutenant
	2 Lieutenants		1 Lieutenant
	1 Serjeant		
	58 Rank and File		

ONE of the consequences of the victory gained over the Duke de Brisac by the Hereditary Prince was, the preventing the French from making their retreat by the way of Paderborn, as was their intention, where they had considerable magazines; and they were forced to retreat through countries in which they had no subsistence but such as they could pick up upon the road.

It is the custom in Germany the morning after a battle to draw out all the troops; accordingly his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand, on the 2d of August by six o'clock in the morning, had all the army drawn up in the field of battle, with the artillery in the center, which, by way of rejoicing, fired, and the soldiers in rank followed; after which the following orders were issued out.

“THE army to be under arms at six o'clock this afternoon to fire a feu de joye. The brigades of heavy artillery are to take their posts on the wings and in the front: the three brigade troops of light

light artillery are to join the heavy, viz. Captain Drummond's brigade, with Major Haffé's upon its right; Buckebourg's brigade on the left of the center brigade of heavy artillery; Captain Foy's brigade on the right of Colonel Hutte's. When the order is given for firing it will be continued three rounds, beginning upon the right, first the artillery, then the army; the order of firing as follows: 1st, the regiment of Saxe-Gotha a volley, 2d, Captain Phillips's brigade, 3d, Major Haffé's, 4th, Captain Drummond's brigade, 5th, the heavy and light artillery of the center brigade, 6th, Captain Foy's brigade, 7th, Lieutenant-colonel Hutte's brigade, 8th, Buckebourg's regiment and grenadiers, a volley; then the first line from right to left, followed by the second from left to right; the cannon taken from the enemy to be placed with the center brigade of heavy artillery, and to fire with it.

“ His Serene Highness orders his greatest thanks to be given to the whole army for their bravery and good behaviour yesterday, particularly to the British infantry, and to the two battalions of Hanoverian guards; to all the cavalry of the left wing; and to General Wangenheim's corps, particularly the regiment of Holstein, the Hessian cavalry, the Hanoverian regiment du corps, and Hammerstin's; the same to all the brigades of heavy artillery: his Serene Highness declares publicly, that, next to God, he attributes the glory of the day to the intrepidity and extraordinary good behaviour of these troops, which he assures them he shall retain the strongest sense of as long as he lives; and if ever, upon any occasion, he shall be able to serve these brave troops, or any one of them in particular, it will give him the utmost pleasure. His Serene Highness orders his particular thanks to be likewise given to General Sporcken and the Duke of Holstein, Lieutenant-generals Imhoff and d'Urff; his Serene Highness is extremely obliged to the Count de Buckebourg for all his care and trouble in the management of the artillery, which was served with great effect; likewise to the commanding officers of the several brigades of artillery, viz. Colonel Brown, Lieutenant-colonel Hutte, Major-Haffé, and the three English Captains, Phillips, Drummond, and Foye: his Serene Highness thinks himself infinitely obliged to the Major-generals Waldgrave and Kingsley for their great courage and good order in which they conducted their brigades. His
Serene

Serene Highness further orders it to be declared to Lieutenant-general the Marquis of Granby, that he is persuaded that if he had had the good fortune to have had him at the head of the cavalry of the right wing, his presence would have greatly contributed to make the decision of that day more complete and more brilliant; in short, his Serene Highness ordered, that those of his suite whose behaviour he most admired be named, as the Duke of Richmond, Colonel Fitzroy, Captain Ligonier, Colonel Wattson, Captain Wilson, Aid de Camp to Major-general Waldgrave, Adjutant-generals Erstoff, Bulow, Derendolle, the Count Tobe, and Mellerti, his Serene Highness having much reason to be satisfied with their conduct; and his Serene Highness desires and orders the generals of the army, that upon all occasions when orders are brought to them by his Aid de Camps, that they be obeyed punctually and without delay."

I think myself obliged in justice to mention, that on discovering a mistake in the order of thanks published by Prince Ferdinand of the 2d of August to the officers of the British artillery, in which Captain Macbean was omitted to be mentioned, his Serene Highness was pleased to write a letter with his own hand, of which the following is a translation, to Captain Macbean, which was delivered by his Excellency the Count la Lippe Buckebourg, Grand Master of the artillery in the Allied Army.

To CAPTAIN MACBEAN of the BRITISH ARTILLERY.

" S I R,

" I T is from a sense of your merit, and a regard to justice, that I do in this manner declare, I have reason to be infinitely satisfied with your behaviour, activity, and zeal, which in so conspicuous a manner you made appear at the battle of Thonhausen on the 1st of August. The talents you possess in your profession did not a little contribute to render our fire superior to that of the enemy; and it is to you, and your brigade, that I am indebted for having silenced the fire of a battery of the enemy which extremely galled the troops, and particularly the British infantry.

" ACCEPT

“ACCEPT then, Sir, from me, the just tribute of my most perfect acknowledgment, accompanied with my most sincere thanks. I shall be happy in every opportunity of obliging you, desiring only occasions of proving it; being, with the most distinguished esteem,

“*Your devoted, and entirely affectionate Servant,*

(Signed)

FERDINAND, Duke of Brunswic and Luneberg.”

AUGUST 2d, His Serene Highness caused the town of Minden to be summoned at nine o'clock in the morning, which surrendered at discretion by noon; the garrison consisted of 2500 regulars, and 300 light troops, who were made prisoners of war; there was moreover found in the town a considerable number of wounded officers, besides 1533 private men which were in the hospital. The quantity of baggage, provisions, and warlike stores which the French left behind them here, was almost incredible.

AUGUST 4th, the Allied Army marched from the neighbourhood of Minden to Coveltd: his Serene highness detached this day Lieutenant-general d'Urff with seven battalions and twenty squadrons, with orders to proceed by Lemgow, Detmold, and Lipspring, from thence to join the army at Paderborn. The Hereditary Prince also passed the Weser at Hamelen with sixteen battalions and about twenty-three squadrons, including almost all the light troops of the army, in order to pursue the enemy who were retiring with the greatest precipitation towards the country of Hesse.

M. d'Armentieres, who, after the capitulation of Munster, had, on the 31st of July, formed the blockade of Lipstadt, raised the siege thereof this day, on information of the loss of the battle of Minden, sent away his heavy artillery and baggage to the Lower Rhine, together with a detachment of ten battalions to reinforce the garrisons of Wesel, and the city of Dusseldorp; he, with the remainder, marched by the way of Paderborn to Warbourg, where he arrived on the 7th of August. The French garrisons that were in Munster, Dulmen, and Warendorp, destroyed the maga-

zine

zines they had formed there, and evacuating those places, fell back towards the Rhine.

M. de Contades arrived this day at Olendorp, with the broken remains of his army.

AUGUST 5th, the Allied Army decamped and marched to Hervorden. General d'Urff on this day came up with the whole of the enemy's heavy baggage at Detmold; he surrounded the escorte of 800 cavalry and infantry, whom he made prisoners: the booty taken here was immense, as it consisted of the Saxons' military chest, the baggage of M. de Contades, Count de St. Germain, Prince de Conde, and Duc de Brisac, as also that of most of the principal officers of the French army. There was likewise on this occasion found in one of M. de Contades's coaches, a box containing some papers of the utmost consequence; amongst which in particular were some letters from M. de Belleisle, who was at the head of the department of war in France, to M. de Contades, extracts of which are here inserted, as they immediately relate to this campaign, and were written at a time when they thought themselves already secure of the possession of Hanover, &c. They likewise will serve to give a just idea, not only of the necessities of the French, and the difficulties they laboured under to defray the expences of the war, but also of the humanity of their intention, in case they had actually rendered themselves masters of those provinces belonging to the Allies, and indeed with regard to the whole of the German princes.

M. de Contades sent a trumpet to his Serene Highness, desiring he would have the goodness to take care of the wounded he was obliged to leave behind him at Minden, and also to save what private papers might be found in the baggage that was taken belonging to the principal officers.

Extract

Extracts from some ORIGINAL LETTERS of M. le Duc de Belleisle to M. le Marechal de Contades.

“ I Am still afraid that Fischer set out too late ; it is, however, very important and very essential that we should raise large contributions. I see no other resource for our most urgent expences, and for refitting the troops, but in the money we may draw from the enemy’s country ; from whence we must likewise procure subsistence of all kinds, (independently of the money) that is to say, hay, straw, oats, for the winter ; bread, corn, cattle, horses, and even men to recruit our foreign troops. The war must not be prolonged ; and perhaps it may be necessary, according to the events which may happen between this time and the end of September, to make a downright desert before the line of the quarters which it may be thought proper to keep during the winter, in order that the enemy may be under a real impossibility of approaching us ; at the same time reserving for ourselves a bare subsistence on the route which may be the most convenient for us to take, in the middle of winter, to beat up, or seize upon, the enemy’s quarters. That this object may be fulfilled, I cause the greatest assiduity to be used in preparing what is necessary for having all your troops, without exception, well clothed, well armed, well equipped, and well refitted in every respect, before the end of November, with new tents, in order that, if it should be adviseable for the king’s political and military affairs, you may be able to assemble the whole, or part of your army, to act offensively and with vigour from the beginning of January, and that you may have the satisfaction to shew your enemies, and all Europe, that the French know how to act and carry on war in all seasons, when they have such a general as you are, and a minister of the department of war that can foresee and concert matters with the general.

“ You must be sensible, Sir, that what I say to you may become not only useful and honourable, but perhaps even necessary, with respect to what you know, and of which I shall say more in my private letter.

Versailles,
July 23, 1759.

(Signed) M. Duc de Belleisle.”

Q 2

AFTER

" AFTER observing all the formalities due to the magistrates of Cologne, you must seize on their great artillery by force, telling them that you do so for their own defence against the common enemy of the empire, that you will restore it when their city has nothing farther to fear, &c. After all, you must take every thing you have occasion for, and give them receipts for it."—

" You must, at any rate, consume all sorts of subsistence on the higher Lippe, Paderborn, and Warburg. You must destroy every thing which you cannot consume, so as to make a desert of all Westphalia, from Lipstadt and Munster as far as the Rhine on one hand, and on the other from the higher Lippe and Paderborn as far as Cassel, that the enemy may find it quite impracticable to direct their march to the Rhine or the lower Roer : and this with regard to your army, and with regard to the army under M. de Soubise, that they may not have it in their power to take possession of Cassel, and much less to march to Marburg, or to the quarters which you will have along the Lahn, or to those which you may occupy, from the lower part of the left side of the Roer, and on the right side of the Rhine, as far as Dusseldorp, and at Cologne."—

" You know the necessity of consuming or destroying, as far as it is possible, all the subsistence, especially the forage, betwixt the Weser and the Rhine on the one hand, and on the other betwixt the Lippe, the bishopric of Paderborn, the Dymel, the Fulde, and the Werra, and to make a desert of Westphalia and Hesse."—

" ALTHOUGH the Prince of Waldec appears outwardly neutral, he is very ill disposed, and deserves very little favour. You ought, therefore, to make no scruple of taking all you find in that territory : but this must be done in an orderly manner, giving receipts, and observing the most exact discipline. All the subsistence you leave in his country will fall to the enemy's share, who will by that means be able to advance to the Lahn, and towards the quarters which you are to occupy on the left side of the Roer. It is, therefore, a precaution, become in a manner indispensibly necessary, to carry it all away from thence."—

" THE

“ THE question now is what plan you shall think most proper for accomplishing, in the quickest and surest manner, our great purpose, which must be to consume, carry off, or destroy, all the forage and subsistence of the country which we cannot keep possession of.”—

“ THE upper part of the Lippe, and the country of Paderborn, are the most plentiful ; they must, therefore, be eat up to the very roots.”—

“ You did mighty well to talk in the most haughty tone with regard to the necessaries Racrouth and Duisbourg must furnish our troops with. It is necessary to speak in that tone to Germans ; and you will find your account in using the same to the regencies of the Elector of Cologne, and still more to that of the Palatine.”—

“ AFTER using all becoming ceremony, as we have the power in our own hands, we must make use of it, and draw from the country of Bergues what shall be necessary for the subsistence of the garrison of Dusseldorp and of the light troops, and reserve what may be brought thither from Alsace and the bishoprics for a case of necessity.”—

ON the 6th of August, the Allied Army marched from Her-vorden to Bielevelt.

A party of our Hessian hussars, who had been sent to take possession of the city of Munster, appeared before the gates of that town, but were about an hour too late, for the French regiment of Volontaires de Clermont had just re-entered it. M. de Gayon also came thither soon after with a detachment of those French troops which M. d'Armentieres had sent to the Lower Rhine on his raising the siege of Lipstadt. Colonel Boyd was therefore sent with a party of regulars and some heavy artillery and mortars, in order to dislodge the enemy, and endeavour to make himself master of that town. He arrived there on the 7th, summoned M. de Gayon the commandant to surrender, and, on his refusal, he immediately constructed some batteries, and began a bombardment. He was afterwards reinforced by three battalions from Lipstadt ; but he was still

too weak to invest the town on all sides, or prevent their receiving supplies and reinforcements from time to time, and was therefore obliged to quit the attempt, and retire towards Lipstadt.

On the 8th, the Allied Army marched to Stuckenbroc, and on the 9th, they proceeded to Paderborn, where they halted on the next day. We made 400 prisoners in that town; and besides the large magazines we found at Minden, we retook those at Osnabrug, which the French had not touched, and also seized on those of the enemy at Bielevelt and Paderborn, which were very considerable. His Serene Highness sent forward from thence several detachments, in order to secure some of the passes into the country of Waldec. M. d'Armentieres had taken possession of one or two of them, particularly that of Warburg on the Dymel.

On the 11th of August, the Allied Army marched from Paderborn to Dalen, where the head-quarters were fixed, and on the 12th, they encamped at Stadberg.

M. de Contades, on the 11th, reached the neighbourhood of Cassel, encamping the main body of his army near Lutzelberg: the Duke de Broglie encamped with his corps de reserve at Ober-Weilmar. Their troops were greatly fatigued and worn out by the forced marches they were obliged to make, in order to secure the defiles of Munden, where they arrived on the 9th. The Hereditary Prince followed close at their heels, laying hold of every opportunity of harassing them in their retreat. He attacked their rear six different times with great success, making a considerable number prisoners, and taking several waggons laden with their baggage; in particular, near Grubenhagen, Eimbec, and the defiles of Munden, in each of which places the enemy suffered considerably. Their loss by desertion in this retreat was incredible; whole companies going off together, especially of the Saxon and German troops that were in their service.

THE barbarity and inhumanity of the French, in the countries through which they retreated, is beyond imagination: they not only pillaged, plundered, and stripped, every place they entered, but the very women were also abused and prostituted without respect to age
or

or quality ; numbers of the defenceless and innocent inhabitants were wantonly murdered ; and, to complete the whole, they set fire to most of the villages on their quitting them ; Eimbec, Nordheim, Gottingen, Bisperode, and Latforde, felt the effects of their cruelty in a particular manner ; nor did the city and country of Hildesheim fare better than the Hanoverians, though subject to their good friend the Elector of Cologne

ON the 13th, the Allied Army entered the country of Waldec, directing its march so as to gain the flank of the enemy, by Hartholtzen, Mengerlinghausen, to Corbach, where it encamped on the 20th.

THE same day, the Hereditary Prince passed the Weser at Herstal, so that he could either join his Serene Highness, or act separately, as occasion required ; but he had first taken possession of Munden and Witzenhausen, in both which places he had left garrisons.

ON the 15th, Luckner's hussars routed a considerable detachment of the enemy at Volkmissen, and forced them to retire with considerable loss.

ON the 17th, the Hereditary Prince dislodged a part of M. d'Armentieres' corps from Wolfshagen, where he had taken post. On the same day, the Prince of Holstein attacked, sword in hand, a whole battalion of the grenadiers Royaux at Naumbourg, in fight of the enemy's army, and made them all prisoners.

M. de Contades, perceiving that his Serene Highness intended to cut off his communication with his magazines at Friedbourg and at Francfort, found himself reduced to the necessity of abandoning the country of Hesse ; and accordingly he, on the 18th, evacuated the city of Cassel, retiring towards Marburg.

ON the 19th, Major Frederics, at the head of some Hanoverian chasseurs, summoned that capital, which, after some cannon-shot, surrendered. The garrison, consisting of 400 men, were made prisoners of war. There were also found here above 1500 wounded men, whom the French had left behind, besides a considerable magazine.

ABOUT

ABOUT this time, General Imhoff was detached from the Allied Army with a body of troops, in order to carry on the siege of Munster.

ON the 20th, a detachment of 500 infantry and 30 cavalry was sent towards Frankenberg to observe the enemy's motions, and another party was also detached to Urky for the same purpose.

ON the 21st, his Serene Highness decamped, and marched to Furstenberg.

ON the 22d, the Allied Army proceeded to Frankenberg, and the Hereditary Prince with his corps was posted at Heina, where he was joined by the Prince of Holstein and General Wangenheim, with their respective corps.

ON the 23d, the Allied Army halted. This day the French Army arrived in the neighbourhood of Marpurg, greatly fatigued by forced marches. The main body encamped behind the river Ohm, with the head-quarters at Gross-Selheim; and M. de Broglie with his corps de reserve took post behind the Lahn opposite to Wetter, where Colonel Fischer lay with his corps.

THE same day, Lieutenant-colonel Freytag, with a party of light troops, attacked the castle of Ziegenhayn, which after an hour's defence surrendered. The commandant with the garrison, consisting of about 400 men, were made prisoners of war.

ON the 24th, the Allied Army marched from Frankenberg, and encamped at Munckhausen, and the Hereditary Prince with his corps was advanced to Wohra.

ON the 25th, the Hereditary Prince marched to Schonstadt, where he took post.

ON the 27th, M. d'Armentieres was detached from the French Army with two brigades and sixteen pieces of cannon to the Lower Rhine. This day M. d'Etres, the oldest marechal of France, arrived at the French camp, where he was sent to endeavour by his

his prudence and wisdom to reconcile the animosities and discontent that reigned in their camp, and to set things on a better footing.

ON the night between the 27th and 28th, the Hereditary Prince marched towards Wetter, and in the morning early surprised Colonel Fischer's corps consisting of 2000 men, whom they attacked sword in hand, entirely defeated, and dislodged them, with the loss of sixty killed, numbers wounded, and 400 made prisoners, besides a great number of horses and their camp equipage: the remainder fled in the greatest confusion towards Marburg. The colonels Harvey and Beckwith, at the head of some British cavalry and grenadiers, distinguished themselves in a particular manner on this occasion.

ON the 29th, the Allied Army marched from Munckhausen, and encamped near Wetter.

ON the 2d of September, the Hereditary Prince, who had lain hold of every opportunity of harrassing the enemy on their right, suddenly crossed the Lahn, and marched to Linhausen on their left, where he encamped; and on the same day pushed forward with a part of his corps to Nieder Weymer, where he surprised the enemy, made several prisoners, and took two pieces of cannon, without the loss of one man.

THE Prince of Bevern, also, this day marched towards Marburg with four battalions, four twelve-pounders, and sixteen light field-pieces, and took post on an eminence which commanded the castle of that place, not above 200 yards distant from the glacis.

ON the 4th of September, M. de Contades being closely pressed on his left by the Hereditary Prince, and judging by his motions that the Allies intended to cut off his communications by seizing on Wetzlar, quitted his strong camp between Marburg and Ameneberg, and retired towards Gießen, encamping that night at Muntzlar.

ON the 5th of September, the town of Marburg was taken possession of by the troops of the Allied Army, but the French garrison, commanded by M. du Pleffis, retired into the castle.

ON the 6th of September, the Allied Army encamped near Elermhausen, where the head-quarters were established. The Right Honourable the Lord George Sackville set out from the Allied Army about this time on his return to England; and the command of the British troops in Germany was conferred on his Excellency the Right Honourable the Marquis of Granby.

GENERAL Imhoff, who had been detached towards Munster, had prepared with the greatest diligence every thing requisite to form the siege thereof; and, though greatly impeded by the rains, opened the trenches on the 29th of August, and by the 2d of September had got ready three batteries, from whence he began to fire on the 3d early in the morning, and prosecuted the siege with great vigour. But on the 6th, he received certain information, that M. d'Armentieres was arrived the day before at Coesveld with ten battalions of regulars, besides some regiments of militia, drawn from the garrisons of Duffeldorp, Cologne, and Wesel. That general not being able to man the trenches, and at the same time make head against a force so superior, found himself under the necessity of raising the siege, which he accordingly did this day, being the 6th of September, in the afternoon, retiring with his small corps to Tellicht, where he encamped; and M. d'Armentieres encamped the following day under the walls of Munster.

AT this time four regiments more were sent from the main army of the French to the Lower Rhine to reinforce M. d'Armentieres.

SEPTEMBER 7, the French Army quitted their camp at Muntzlar, and encamped on the heights of Gros-Bufec, with their left at Schiffenberg, and their head-quarters at Anroth. The corps de reserve under the Duc de Broglie encamped at Munic-Stoltzhausen, with its right at Doudenhäusen, and its left extending to Wetzlar.

ON

ON the 10th, his Serene Highness marched to Nieder-Weimar, where the head-quarters were fixed.

ON the 11th, Prince Charles of Bevern and the Count de Buckebourg, who lay before the castle of Marburg, having for some time cannonaded it, were obliged to open the trenches on the 9th in form; and on the morning of this day the commandant, M. du Plessis, surrendered by capitulation. The garrison, consisting of thirty-nine officers and 818 non commissioned officers and private men, were made prisoners of war. The besiegers had not one man either killed or wounded at this siege, which is the more surprising as the trenches were opened in form. A great quantity of provisions and ammunition was found in that town.

ON the 13th, the enemy attacked the advanced posts of the Duke of Holstein, but were quickly repulsed with considerable loss. The same day, a considerable body of horse under the command of the Prince de Beaufremont changed their position in the French camp, and took post at Klein-Linden, about half a league from Gießen, where he encamped between that place and the Duc de Broglie's corps, in order to be able to support him in case of necessity.

ON the 18th, M. de Frederics and M. de Luckner, having intelligence that the French intended to seize on the town of Wetzlar, immediately repaired thither. The hunters passed the Lahn on the bridge, while some squadrons of hussars forded the river. They pushed the enemy back at first with some loss; but M. de Broglie coming up with a considerable reinforcement, they were obliged to give way, and, retreating to Wetzlar, passed the Lahn under a very smart fire both of cannon and musketry, which did not however kill or wound one of their men. The enemy after this burned down the bridge which had been constructed a little below the town, and the next day threw some troops into Wetzlar.

SEPTEMBER 19, His Serene Highness marched to Crodorff, where he fixed his head-quarters, the main army encamping with their right to Rotheim, and their left extending to Weismar, with its front about two miles from the town of Gießen. The corps

of General Wangenheim, and that of the Prince of Holstein, were advanced on their right along the Lahn, opposite to the town of Wetzlar, to observe M. de Broglie's corps.

SEPTEMBER 23, General Imhoff, having received some small reinforcements from Hanover, quitted his camp at Telligt, and again marched towards Munster; and M. d'Armentieres decamped from thence, on the night between the 11th and 12th, and retreated towards the Rhine. That city was once more invested by the Allies; but M. d'Armentieres, being joined by the four regiments which had been detached, about the 6th, from the French Army, he again advanced by Dorsten to Luhn, where he encamped the 23d, having an advanced party at Ham. General Imhoff, at the same time, raised the blockade of Munster, and marched to Telligt, where he encamped. In this position they both remained for some time, each expecting to be reinforced.

THE 27th, Colonel Count Schulenberg, at the head of a detachment of 200 infantry and 200 cavalry advanced to Newkirchen, on the river Solms, in the district of Westerwald, surprised a party of Nassau hussars, and seized on a large magazine belonging to the French; which they were forced to destroy, not being able to carry it off. They also took a chest containing 12,000 florins.

COLONEL Luckner and Colonel Freytag, at the head of the light troops, being detached on the left of the enemy, proceeded along the Lahn as far as Limbourg, where they arrived on the 23d; from whence they made excursions on the rear of the French as far as Francfort, harassing the enemy's posts, and intercepting their convoys. They also by their situation cut off the communication between M. d'Armentieres, and their main army, or at least rendered it very difficult and precarious, and prevented their receiving any supplies of forage, &c. from the country of Triers.

OCTOBER the 6th, a party of the Allies took post at Hombourg, on the river Ohm, which they fortified with redoubts and entrenchments.

THE

THE 12th, the Allied Army remained in their old position at Crofdoff; and that of the enemy were also in their old camp round Gieffen.

GENERAL Imhoff, being reinforced by a large body of cavalry, again advanced; and M. d'Armentieres, having, on the 1st, thrown some supplies of provisions into Munster, retired, on the 3d, to Nottelen, and, on the 4th, to Coesfeld in his way to Wesel. The blockade of Munster was once more formed. General Imhoff's corps formed three camps, one at Dyckbourg, where the headquarters were fixed; another at Luckenlech; and the third at Kinderhaus: that General also received another reinforcement of five battalions and six squadrons, which had been detached from the Allied Army. M. d'Armentieres advanced, on the 9th, to Boccum; and General Imhoff, with a part of his corps, marched to Dulmen, from whence he detached General Bulow, on the 11th, with some light troops supported by some infantry, who marched with all expedition to Dorsten, surprised the guard at the head of the bridge, who were all cut to pieces; and the French had just time to shut the gates: and while the Hessians and Scheiter's grenadiers were endeavouring to force them open, the enemy evacuated the town at another gate, and fled with precipitation towards Wesel. They were closely pursued, and two captains, two lieutenants, and eighty private men, were made prisoners on this occasion.

ON the 14th, a party of the enemy, consisting of 300 men, attacked our post at the bridge of Oberlimb, which was guarded by twenty hunters and forty grenadiers of General Wangenheim's corps. The hunters, who were advanced, were forced to give way, and fall back on the grenadiers; but Lieutenant de Thun, who commanded them, attacked the enemy with great bravery, and the hunters at the same time returning to the charge, the French were repulsed with the loss of seven killed and several wounded.

OCTOBER 16, his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand Duke of Brunswic and Luneberg was invested with the most noble Order of the Garter. As that investiture was performed in camp, the following account of the ceremony is inserted:

THE

“ THE King of Great-Britain having constituted the Right Honourable the Marquis of Granby, and Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; Garter principal King of Arms, Plenipotentiaries, for investing his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic with the most noble Order of the Garter, Mr. Leake arrived at the camp, with the habit and ensigns, on Monday the 15th. The next day, the Plenipotentiaries had their first audience of his Serene Highness, at the head-quarters, and presented their credentials and the book of statutes; and his Serene Highness having agreed to accept the election with the usual reservations, the Plenipotentiaries immediately invested him with the Garter, Ribband, and George, Garter pronouncing the usual admonitions in Latin. The next day was appointed for the public investiture; and for that purpose, a large tent was prepared on a hill in full view of the French camp, and another lesser tent at a little distance from the great one, for his Highness to receive the first part of the investiture. To this tent the Prince came about twelve o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the horse guards blue, who were afterwards drawn up on either side upon the slope of the hill before the tent, others doing duty on foot. His Serene Highness was received by the Plenipotentiaries in the lesser tent, where the habit and ensigns had been previously laid on a table, and he was immediately invested with the surcoat and sword. A procession was then made to the great tent in the following order :

Gentlemen and officers of his Serene Highness.

Garter's Secretary carrying the book of statutes.

The Marquis of Granby's Secretary carrying the hood.

Colonel Ligonier, Aid de Camp to his Serene Highness, carrying the cap and feather.

Colonel Fitzroy, Aid de Camp to his Serene Highness, carrying the collar.

Chester Herald in his coat of arms and collar carrying the King's commission.

Garter

Garter King of Arms in his proper mantle, carrying the mantle of the order on a crimson velvet cushion.

The Marquis of Granby, as first Plenipotentiary.

His Serene Highness the Prince, supported by the Lieutenant-generals Waldegrave and Moyton.

IN this manner they proceeded to the great tent, where two chairs of state were placed; one for the sovereign, having an escutcheon of the royal arms and titles over the chair; the other for the Prince, having an escutcheon of his arms and titles above his chair. Upon entering the tent, every person made three reverences to the sovereign's state, and the habit and ensigns were severally laid by the persons who bore them upon a table before the sovereign's stall. The Prince sat down in his chair, the two plenipotentiaries in chairs on each side of him, the music playing. After a little pause, the Marquis of Granby standing up made a short speech in French, which was answered by the Prince. Garter then presented the king's commission, which was read by the Prince's secretary. The plenipotentiaries then invested his Highness with the habit and ensigns; viz. first, the mantle, then the hood, then the collar, Garter pronouncing the usual admonitions. They then placed the cap and feather on the Prince's head, and seated him in his stall, the music playing. Lastly, Garter proclaimed the sovereign's stile in French, and then the Prince's, the drums beating and trumpets founding. This being done, a procession was made back to the lesser tent in the same manner as before, his Serene Highness having the train of his mantle borne by a page.

HIS Highness continued in this tent about an hour, 'till the great tent was prepared for dinner, which was given by the Marquis of Granby, his Serene Highness sitting at table in the habit of the order, having his cap held behind his chair, the plenipotentiaries on his right hand, and the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick on his left. The second course being served up, his Serene Highness stood up, put on his cap, and then taking it off, drank, 1st, the Sovereign's health; 2dly, the rest of the Royal Family; 3dly, the Knights companions of the order: in return whereof the Marquis

quis of Granby drank, 1st, the health of the Prince; 2dly, the rest of his family; 3dly, the King of Prussia.

THE next day his Serene Highness gave an entertainment in three tents near the head-quarters, at which were present (as at the former) all the principal officers of the army; the whole being conducted with as much order and splendour as the circumstances of a camp would admit, and to the entire satisfaction of his Serene Highness.

ON the 21st of October, M. de Contades detached six battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry towards the Lower Rhine, to reinforce M. d'Armentieres.

ON the 23d, Lieutenant-colonel Luckner, at the head of a party of light troops, advanced to Niederbrechen, where the French had a strong post, in order to cover their convoys of forage. He immediately attacked the enemy, and entirely defeated them with the loss of one lieutenant-colonel, one major, two captains, and fifty non-commissioned officers and private men killed, besides one officer and seventy private men made prisoners. He also took 100 horses, and 112 waggons laden with forage.

ON the 26th of October, his Serene Highness detached from his camp at Croisdorff four battalions of infantry and four squadrons of cavalry, to reinforce the corps under General Imhoff, who still continued the blockade of Munster.

NOVEMBER. The armies on the Lahn remained inactive, and kept the same position very nearly in their former camps. Nothing material passed between them, except some skirmishes, which generally terminated to the advantage of the Allies. Both armies caused their camps to be well fortified and entrenched. His Serene Highness ordered his troops to hut, and took every necessary precaution to secure his men from the inclemency of the weather, which at this time was very severe. He also issued out very precise and distinct orders for the forming of the troops, in case of an attack, upon the first signal, and the cavalry was almost constantly kept saddled for the same purpose.

M. d'Estrees

M. d'Estrees and M. de Contades were recalled from the French Army, and M. de Broglie, who had been at Paris, returned to the French camp, invested with the full command of the whole, being promoted over the heads of several senior officers, who all resigned and quitted the army: among the number of these were M. de Chevreuse, M. de Noailles, and M. de Brifac.

Messrs. Luckner and Freytag continued their incursions on the French posts in the rear of their army with great success, and disturbed their communication with Francfort in such a manner, that nothing could pass or repass without a strong escort.

NOVEMBER 11, the garrison of Munster made a sally, but were repulsed with the loss of 100 men.

ON the 14th, the trenches were opened before Munster with great success. The batteries were completed on the 15th, and every thing got ready in order to begin the siege in form.

ABOUT this time three companies of Keith's highlanders joined the Allied Army.

NOVEMBER 18, his Serene Highness sent a body of 1500 men to Wiedleberg on the road to Cologne. This detachment not only alarmed the city of Cologne, and gave umbrage to M. d'Armentieres on account of his rear, but also enabled the Allies to draw forage out of the dutchy of Bergues.

THE Hereditary Prince was likewise detached with a reinforcement of eight battalions to join General Imhoff before Munster.

NOVEMBER 22. The batteries began to fire on the town and citadel of Munster on the 16th, and the siege was carried on with the greatest vigour. Two attacks were formed under the direction of the Count de la Lippe Buckebourg, the one against the town, and the other against the citadel. The attack on the town was a false one, serving only to amuse the besieged, and draw their attention to that quarter. It took in three bastions, and might, on occasion, be converted into a real one.

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M. d'Armentieres

M. d'Armentieres advanced within four leagues of the town, and made a shew as if he designed to attempt the relief of it. On the night between the 19th and 20th, he attacked the village of Albachten, and dislodged some of our Hanoverian chasseurs who were posted there; but that place was soon recovered, and General Imhoff made the proper dispositions for attacking their main body the following morning, but the enemy had retired with precipitation. Had M. d'Armentieres, who was superior in number, acted with vigour, the affair might have been doubtful; for General Zastrow who covered the siege with eight battalions being ordered to join General Imhoff, there then only remained 3000 men to defend the trenches against a garrison of 2500, and the destruction of part of the besiegers' works by a fall would have caused insurmountable difficulties, on account of the severity and badness of the weather.

M. de Gayon, who commanded in the town, perceiving M. d'Armentieres had retreated, sent out a trumpet on the 24th to demand terms of capitulation, which being agreed on, the garrison marched out on the 22d of November, when the Allies took possession of that city.

THE Hereditary Prince, who was in full march to that place, returned to the army at Croisdorff, as soon as he received the account of its reduction.

NOVEMBER 23, General Imhoff fixed his head-quarters at Munster, and sent strong detachments to Halteren, Dulmen, Coesfeld, and Olfen, and he cantoned the rest of his troops in the villages round Munster. M. d'Armentieres after his retreat from Munster put his troops into quarters in the dutchy of Cleves.

THE Duke of Wirtemberg with a body of about 10,000 of his troops entered the country of Fulde, and took up his quarters in that capital, in order either to join or act in concert with the French Army, according as occasion should require. His Serene Highness determined to send the Hereditary Prince to dislodge him, and prevent their junction. For this purpose,

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ON the 25th of November, the regiments which had been at Corbach returned with their baggage to the army, and marched to Marpurg and its neighbourhood; and the same day those which had been with Prince Charles of Bevern, on his expedition towards Cologne, returned likewise to Marpurg.

ON the 28th early in the morning, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswic and Prince Charles of Bevern set out from Marpurg with the following regiments, viz. De Boch, Hanoverian dragoons, Prince William, and Prince Frederic of Hesse's cavalry, two battalions of the regiment of guards, and two of Imhoff's of Brunswic, the regiment of grenadiers, Hessians, and that of Blunsbach, 100 hunters of Trimbach's corps, one squadron of white, and one of black hussars. This corps having left their baggage behind, marched the same day to Kisdorff and Heimershausen, and the following, being the 29th, to Angersbach, their vanguard having in their way gallantly repulsed a body of the enemy consisting of the volunteers of Nassau. The two battalions of the regiment of guards, and those of the regiment of Imhoff, and Boch's regiment of dragoons, lay that night at Angersbach; Prince Charles of Bevern with the other regiments at Lauterbach: the hussars and the volunteers of Trimbach were posted further on at Landerhausen, and the Hereditary Prince passed the whole night at the advanced post of the hussars. At one o'clock in the morning of the 30th, the whole corps was again put in motion, and marched directly towards Fulde. As the enemy did not in the least expect this visit, no troops were met on the road. At a little distance from Fulde, the Hereditary Prince having ordered the whole corps to be drawn together behind the nearest height, and the hussars to march forward, his Serene highness went to reconnoitre, in person, almost up to the gates of the town.

As the country about Fulde forms a plain of tolerable even ground, the right of which is watered by a river of the same name, the fields on this side being divided by a long hollow way, on one side of which the Wirtemberg troops had ranged themselves in small bodies on separate spots of ground, our hussars and yellow dragoons drew up in front of those troops thus irregularly posted.

IN the mean time the rest of his Serene Highness's corps, both horse and foot, went round the hill, and proceeded in their march, without interruption, to the other side of the hollow way, in such a manner, that they were soon able to take post upon the flank of the regiments of Wirtemberg, who by degrees retreated into the town. Our cannon fired on them during the whole time they were filing off.

THE enemy's infantry having made some shew of forming themselves in the square of the town, we played our howitzers upon them to drive them from thence.

THE whole corps of the enemy having then passed through the town, our hussars and yellow dragoons, led on by the Hereditary Prince in person, together with the Hessian grenadiers and Boch's regiment of dragoons, passed it likewise in the pursuit; whilst Prince Charles of Bevern went round the out-side of it, and passed the river over the bridge.

THE enemy in their retreat shut all the gates of the town after them, but they were forced open by our cannon. Our troops found on the other side of the town the enemy's three battalions of grenadiers, and the regiment of Wernich, formed again in order of battle, as if with an intention of defending themselves; but the rest of the troops of Wirtemberg had drawn towards the left, and retired as fast as possible.

THE Hereditary Prince ordered immediately all the hussars and Boch's regiment of dragoons to advance upon the said four battalions; and in the mean time his Serene Highness with the rest of the troops filed off along the heights to the right, 'till he found himself able to gain the enemy's flank. It was then that we broke in upon them; and though they fired in the best manner they could, there were but six dragoons killed, and fourteen wounded, on our side; Count Platen, captain, was killed in the first onset by a musket ball. A considerable number of the enemy were cut to pieces, and the rest, having thrown down their arms, were made prisoners of war, together with all their officers. We took from them two pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, and their baggage.

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THE next day, the first of December, 923 prisoners were sent to Hirschfeld under an escort commanded by Major Marshall. The rest of these four battalions were either killed or very much wounded.

OUR hussars went in pursuit of those of the enemy who went off before the action, and took the greatest part of their baggage, carriages, waggons, &c.

THE Duke of Wirtemberg was in person with his corps, which he had just then drawn up for a *feu de joye*; so that these regiments were in their best cloathing. The Duke had invited all the ladies in the town of Fulde to his table, and to a ball which he intended to have given that very day; but, upon the unexpected news of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswic's being at the gates of the town with his hussars, the Duke thought proper to get off. That part of his cavalry which was not taken, was obliged to decamp in haste with the rest of his infantry, and to file off in our presence, on the other side of the Fulde. One of these regiments of cavalry, the grenadiers, and the regiment of Wernich, were commanded in a very disorderly manner; and this had enabled us to cut them so easily in pieces, and with so little loss on our side.

NOVEMBER 27, Both the armies on the river Lahn remained in their old position without any material alteration, except that the cavalry of the Allies were cantooned in the neighbouring villages, on account of the severity of the weather.

ON the 1st of December, the Hereditary Prince remained quiet at Fulde the whole day. But he afterwards advanced as far as Rupertenrode, a place situated upon the right flank of the French Army. This position, added to the difficulty of subsisting their troops any longer in a country entirely exhausted, probably determined the Duc de Broglie at last to abandon his camp at Gießen, which he did on the 5th of December. In falling back towards Butzbach, on the direct road to Francfort, his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic detached two corps in pursuit of him. A garrison of near 2000 men was left in Gießen, the commander whereof had been summoned to surrender.

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ON the 5th of December, his Serene Highness ordered his infantry to cantoon in the villages round Croisdorff, where they could be assembled on the smallest notice.

DECEMBER 6, M. de Broglie had his head-quarters at Friedberg, and the French Army cantooned in the villages between that town and Butzbach. M. de St. Germain was advanced with forty companies of Grenadiers at Butzbach, in order to cover their cantoonments, and support their light troops upon occasion.

MAJOR General Blaisel, who commanded in Gießen, having refused to surrender, that town was invested by a body of troops under the command of the Duke of Holstein.

DECEMBER 7, General Imhoff took post near Hattingen with his head-quarters at that place; and the troops under his command were cantooned in the country of Marc, being advantageously posted on the Roer. This day his light troops gained a considerable advantage over those of the French in the neighbourhood of Erbfeldt.

THE 11th, a detachment of the Allies surprised a party of 300 French horse, who were quartered in the village of Billersheim, near Heingen, and made the greater part of them prisoners.

ON the 21st, the French commandant M. du Blaisel made a sally in the night with a body of 1200 men, in order to surprise the regiment of Behr, which was cantooned in Klein-Lingen, but the piquets giving the alarm, that regiment immediately assembled, and forced them back into the town with the loss of 30 men killed and 20 made prisoners.

THE Duke of Broglie received this day the baton of Marechal of France. This baton, which is sent or delivered to such as his most Christian Majesty thinks proper to create Marechaux de France, is sixteen inches long, covered with blue velvet interspersed with fleurs de lys embroidered with gold, with a gold ring at each end, and this motto *Belli terror* engraved on one end, and on the other, *Pacis decus*.

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ON the 24th of December, the French troops which were cantoned in the neighbourhood of Cleves, marched to Dusseldorp, leaving only one regiment of foot at Engheim, and one regiment of dragoons at Xanten and Calcar to patrol along the Rhine.

THE 25th, General Gilfoe marched, on the 4th, from the neighbourhood of Munster, with the detachment under his command, by the way of Unna, and the country of Waldec, to the country of Hesse, in order to join the Hereditary Prince, who, after this junction, marched towards Erfurth, at which place he arrived on the 18th; and from thence proceeded to Chemnitz and Leipzig in Saxony, where he joined the King of Prussia this day.

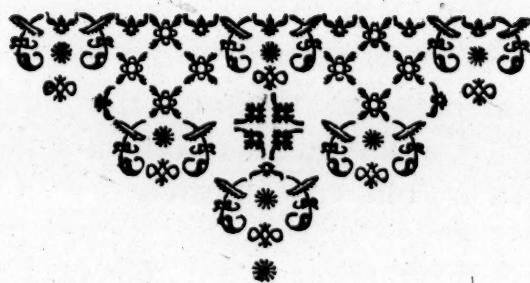
THE Duke de Broglie thinking to avail himself of the absence of the Hereditary Prince with his detachment, which had considerably weakened the Allied Army, caused the grenadiers of the French army, with the troops placed between Butzbach and Friedburg to advance, on the 24th, towards the Lahn, and on the following day, being the 25th, a large body of the French Army appeared before the Allies without coming to any action; a slight cannonade only passed between them on the side of Klein-Lingen and Hachelhelm, without any great effect on either side, when the enemy retired to their old cantonments.

ON the 28th, a detachment from General Imhoff's corps, consisting of five battalions and seven squadrons, arrived at Ober Weimar, about three leagues' distant from Croisdorff.

ON the 29th, Colonel Luckner with his chasseurs attacked a party of the enemy consisting of 400 men, the greatest part of whom were cut to pieces: the remainder were all made prisoners, with their commanding officer M. de Muret; excepting about twenty, who escaped by flight.

ABOUT this time a party of Colonel Scheiter's corps passed the Rhine, surprised a detachment of the French, burned a large magazine, took the whole baggage of the Swiss regiment of Jenner, and made several other captures, without any loss on their side.

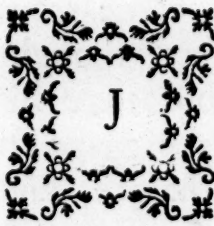
DECEMBER 31, the advanced parties of the Allies, which had been posted between Butzbach and Gießen, were, after the 25th, removed to Stauffenberg on the left of the army, and on this day eight battalions and several squadrons of the French appeared before that village: however, they attempted nothing, but after the exchange of a few cannon-shot retired the same way they had advanced.



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C A M P A I G N
O F T H E Y E A R 1760.

 ANUARY 1. General Imhoff having made some detachments which traversed the country of Bergues, one of these advanced this day to Keyferswert, and from thence to Urdingen, where they destroyed one of the French magazines.

ON the 7th, the Duke de Broglie, not having found it practicable to surprise the Allied Army, much less to attack it in front, was obliged, as was observed before, to retire back to Friedburg; but in order, however, to draw some advantage from the weakness of the Allied Army since the march of the detachment under the Hereditary Prince, and being also desirous to keep open his communication with Gießen, which he had determined to support, he made large detachments to our right and left. In consequence whereof, several corps under the command of M. de Voyer marched by Weilmünster to Limbourg and Weilburg, to support their troops that were on their march from Dusseldorf, and were actually arrived on the Dyle. Several smart skirmishes happened between the

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advanced parties and light troops of both armies, in which ours had in general the advantage, excepting the following : M. de Voyer had ordered the Marquis de Vogue to attack, on the 3d in the morning, the town of Herbon, where there was an advanced post of General Wangenheim's corps, consisting of a captain and 100 men, who not retiring in time were, after a vigorous resistance, all made prisoners of war. The brigade of Picardy and Tour du Pin cantooned themselves there that night ; and the brigade of Waldener with the corps of Fischer made themselves masters of the town of Dillembourg on the same day. The garrison retired into the castle, which they maintained, though severely cannonaded by the enemy ; and M. de Voyer cantooned his reunited corps along the Dylle.

WHILE the French made these motions on the right of our army, the Wirtembergers supported by some of the French light troops made incursions into the country of Hesse, by the way of Romrot and Alsfeldt, as far as Ziegenhayn, and by that means the French rendered the arrival of provisions to the Allied Army very difficult from the country of Nassau, as well as from that side where the Wirtembergers were : moreover, the violent rains which fell at that time greatly retarded the convoys which came from Cassel. His Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand, therefore, thought it most adviseable for the convenience of his troops to change his cantoonments. For this purpose he sent off his heavy baggage on the 2d, the artillery on the 3d ; the army marched on the 4th, and on the 5th Prince Ferdinand himself followed with the rear guard, fixing his head-quarters at Marpurg, the main body cantooning in the neighbourhood of that place, with the advanced guard at Dillembourg, as was said before, and another on the right of the French. His Serene Highness set out at one o'clock in the morning, of the 7th, to relieve the castle of Dillembourg, which was now closely pressed by the enemy ; and on that evening the relief thereof was happily effected by M. de Derenthal, one of his Aide-camps, who forced the town, and threw provisions into the castle. The French, besides a number killed, lost on this occasion 700 private men, and forty officers, who were made prisoners, among whom was M. de Paravicini ; as also seven pair of colours, and two pieces of cannon.

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ON the same day, Major Keith's Highlanders, supported by Colonel Luckner's hussars, attacked the village of Eyesbach, near our quarters, on the side of Dillemburg, where there was an advanced post of the enemy, consisting of Beaufremont's dragoons, entirely defeated them, killed and dispersed the greatest part of that regiment, and made eighty men prisoners; they also took 200 horses, and all their baggage. The Highlanders distinguished themselves in a very particular manner on this occasion.

JANUARY 8, M. de St. Germain advanced on our left with the French grenadiers, supported by some dragoons, and eight battalions, but the Prince of Holstein, at the head of our grenadiers, supported by some dragoons, and four battalions, came up with them in the neighbourhood of Ebsdorff, and forced them, after a brisk cannonade, to retire with precipitation; our hussars pursued them, and made seven officers and fifty men prisoners of war.

JANUARY 19, The French army being dispersed and gone into winter-quarters, the Allied Army also began their march to their respective winter-quarters this day; those of the British troops were at Osnabrug, where they arrived on the 29th: his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand established his head-quarters at Paderborn; about 14,000 were quartered in the bishopric of Munster, under General Sporcken; about 10,000 were quartered in the country of Hesse, and the remainder in the neighbourhood of Paderborn, Lipstadt, &c.

THE French placed large garrisons in Dusseldorp, Wesel, &c. and their troops which were on the Lower Rhine extended along that river from Cranenberg to Cologne; the remainder of their army quartered on the Lahne, the Mayne, and the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Francfort, Hanau, &c.; the Saxons and Wirtembergers were quartered in Franconia.

JANUARY 20, A detachment of the Wirtembergers advanced towards Hirschfield, with an intent to carry off, or destroy, a magazine belonging to the Allies in that town; but on information that a party of Hanoverians were in pursuit of them, and not a
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league off, they immediately retired with the utmost precipitation.

JANUARY 27, The Hereditary Prince's detachment were cantooned in the villages between Freyberg and Chemnitz, where they remained in perfect tranquility: his Serene Highness continued his head-quarters at Freyberg.

JANUARY 28, This day his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel died at Rintelen, aged seventy-seven years, ten months, and eighteen days.

FEBRUARY 2, A party of the Allies attacked the advanced posts of the enemy at Hackenberg, Wallenrode, and Altenkirchen, made several of their men prisoners, and dispersed the remainder.

COLONEL Scheiter carried off two whole companies, and a pair of colours, belonging to a new regiment, which was forming in the Westerwald for the Army of the Empire.

THE detachment under the command of the Hereditary Prince being assembled at Chemnitz, his Highness came there on the 12th, at which time he began his march towards Hesse; and notwithstanding the severity of the season, arrived by brisk marches on the 18th at Wanfried, where a part of them remained, and the rest proceeded towards the country of Smalkalde. The Hereditary Prince arrived on the 29th at Paderborn.

MARCH 1, The French made a shew of attacking the chain in the front of the quarters of that part of the Allied Army cantooned in the country of Hesse, with a body of 4 or 5000 men, but without any success; one body of 2500 appeared by the road of Gießen before the town of Marburg, and after some resistance forced the gates, taxed the town at 100,000 francs, for the payment of which they took two hostages; they also formally summoned the castle, but were only answered from the mouths of the cannon, which soon forced them to abandon the town, retiring by the way they

they came: our hussars went in pursuit of them, and made several prisoners. Other parties appeared likewise before Hombourg, Alsfeldt, and Hertzberg, but without attempting to attack them; so their expedition proved ineffectual.

THE French having sent some detachments into the country of Fulde, the Hereditary Prince at the head of a party of the Allies advanced on their right by the heights of Vogelsberg, while General Gilfoe with another body advanced towards the heights of Fulde. This body, on the 14th, came to Hirschfield; on the 15th, they proceeded to Schlitz. The enemy's volontaires under the command of M. de Noue de Vair were drove back from Sallamunster, and our chasseurs under the command of General Luckner entered Fulde on the 17th, where General Gilfoe soon after arrived; but, on the 19th, he marched towards Neuhoff, on advice that the French had taken post on the heights between that place and Fulde. The enemy was immediately attacked and dislodged, retiring by the way of Schlichteren. General Luckner greatly distinguished himself in this affair. General Gilfoe afterwards returned to Fulde.

M. le Duc de Broglie, as soon as he had received information of the march of these detachments, caused the generale to be beat. The French Army were every where in motion, and repaired to their head-quarters; a large detachment was sent to Gillenhausen, and another on the road towards Fulde: but on notice that the Hereditary Prince had turned off to his left towards the country of Wurtzburg, he immediately sent off sixteen squadrons to reinforce the Saxons and Wirtembergers.

THE different objects of this expedition being fulfilled, such as dislodging the enemy from the country of Fulde, ruining several of their magazines, seizing on a number of recruits, which were raised in the country of Hanau for the completing of their German regiments, and alarming the French in their quarters, these detachments returned, carrying off with them 1036 recruits, several prisoners, and a number of carriages laden, without the least interruption on their march from the enemy.

As soon as the French General had received certain advice that the Allies had marched back to their quarters, he recalled the detachments he had made, and ordered his army to return likewise into their quarters, which they accordingly did on the 28th of March.

APRIL 1, General Imhoff with a brigade under his command marched towards Ziegenhayn, in order to be at hand to support the garrison of Marburg in case of necessity.

APRIL 11. This day the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel had an interview with his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand and the Hereditary Prince, with relation to the operations of the ensuing campaign.

APRIL 28. There happened this day a smart action at Vacha, a town situate on the frontiers of Hesse, which formed the head of our chain of cantonments upon the Werra. A detachment of the enemy, consisting of the regiment of Mr. d'Apchon, together with some volunteers, made an attack on that town. Colonel Freytag, who commanded in that place, being overpowered by the great superiority of the enemy, was at first obliged to abandon it; but he only retired to a rising ground that was in the neighbourhood, where he took post, and kept the French in play 'till two battalions of our grenadiers, who were quartered not far from thence, came up to his assistance. The enemy immediately retired, and were pursued for three leagues, attacked and drove from Geisa, where they intended to take up their quarters for that night. There were only two companies of chasseurs on foot, one on horseback, and one squadron of the black hussars, that had any share in this affair. Our loss in killed and wounded amounted to about 30 men; that of the enemy was about 120. The French had brought a number of waggons from Fulde, which they designed to have loaded with the plunder they should take from Vacha and Hirschfeld, but they were forced to make use of them in carrying off their wounded men.

APRIL 29, his Serene Highness removed his head-quarters from Paderborn to Neuhaus, which is about the distance of half a league from thence; but the Hereditary Prince still retained his quarters in that town.

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THE Count de St. Germain, who had been at Francfort to concert measures with the Marshal Duc de Broglie for the operations of the ensuing campaign, set out this day from thence to take the command of the French Army that was to act on the Lower Rhine.

MAY 5, the British troops who were quartered in and near Osnabrug marched out of their quarters in order to take the field, and, on the 12th, the last division of them arrived at Paderborn and the adjacent villages. His Excellency the Marquis of Granby, likewise, came there the same day. He had been obliged to remain behind some days at Osnabrug on account of illness.

MAY 14, all the Allied troops near Paderborn marched from thence towards Fritzlar.

MAY 20, his Serene Highness established his head-quarters at Wabern, and the army entered a camp which had been traced out for them on the heights near Fritzlar; and, on the 21st, they were reviewed by his Serene Highness. General Imhoff was advanced with a large detachment toward the right at Kirchain on the Ohm; and M. de Gilfoe was likewise advanced with another towards the left at Hirschfeld on the Fulde. The head-quarters of the Marquis of Granby were at Fritzlar, and that of the Hereditary Prince and the Duke of Holstein were at Melric.

THE three following British regiments from England joined them in that camp, viz. Royal English dragoons, Mostyn, and Ancram, cavalry, together with 200 light horse.

GENERAL Sporcken also at the head of the troops quartered in the bishopric of Munster marched this day in order to take post at Dulmen, and formed a line from thence as far as Ham, to observe the motions of the French army on the Lower Rhine under the command of M. de St. Germain.

ABOUT this time the troops of the Prince of Wirtemberg, which had been 'till now in the pay of the French, quitted that service
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on some disgust, and returned towards Swabia: they were computed to be about 9000 men.

COLONEL Fischer's corps, which were to join the corps of M. de St. Germain, took post on their flank at Erbefeld; and a body of the Hessian hussars, belonging to General Sporcken's corps, were at Dortmund.

MAY 23, General Luckner, who had orders to harass the enemy's convoys between Gießen and Butzbach, set out from his camp near Kirchhain with a detachment consisting of 500 hussars and hunters on horseback, and 500 grenadiers and hunters on foot, and after marching through Helscken, Buseck, and Scheiffenberg, he found himself, on the 24th in the morning, on the high road to Butzbach, without having met any of the enemy or their convoys; he thence proceeded in order to surprise that town, and carry off or destroy a magazine which the french had there. Count Waldner commanded in that place, with a garrison of 400 infantry, 100 of Caraman's dragoons, and fifty of Berchini's hussars.

M. Luckner had scarcely made the proper dispositions for the attack, before a patrol of the enemy of a Cornet and twelve hussars appeared on the side of Lich, these were all taken except the Cornet and one hussar, who escaped and spread the alarm at Butzbach. A little after another officer and sixteen hussars appeared, but retired as soon as they perceived him; they were closely pursued by our hussars, who entered the town along with them: M. de Waldner retreated out of the town by another gate, in order to gain a wood which lay on the road to Friedberg. Our hussars came up with a piquet of Caraman's dragoons, and took prisoners one officer and twenty men, the rest having dismounted, dispersed, and fled over the hedges and ditches: a piquet of infantry was also overtaken, twenty-five of whom were made prisoners, the rest escaping over the hedges. M. de Luckner then divided his corps into two parties: the hunters on horseback entered the wood, took or killed all they could find, while the hussars of Brunswic pursued the other runaways towards Friedburg, and brought back a great number of dragoons, hussars, and about thirty carriages.

M. Luckner

M. Luckner then entered the town, and distributed to the poor inhabitants the magazines and provisions that they could not carry away. On the 25th, he returned back to his camp with four officers and 100 private men prisoners. His whole loss amounted to no more than two hussars killed and five wounded.

THOSE who had fled to Friedberg gave the alarm so strongly there, that the commandant thought proper to set fire to a large magazine in that place, but on advice that M. Luckner had retired, he caused it to be extinguished.

MAY 27, The French army, in consequence of the alarm given by M. Luckner, were all put in motion towards Friedberg, and cantoned in Weteravia; having a large detachment under Prince Xavier of Saxony on their right, in the country of Fulde, and another under the Prince de Camille on their left, on the Lower Lahn.

MAY 29, In a skirmish that happened this day in the country of Fulde, the black hussars belonging to the Allied Army made prisoners a company of the regiment of Dauphin.

JUNE 7, M. de Broglie having sent a reinforcement to Prince Xavier in the country of Fulde, his Serene Highness detached the Hereditary Prince with a body of about four thousand men to join General Gilfoe: on the 9th he arrived at Schleitz, from whence he advanced to Fulde; but the enemy, not thinking proper to wait for him, retired towards their main army, and the Prince returned, on the 14th, to Schlitz.

JUNE 13, The Allied Army remained in their camp near Fritzlar; and the French army continued in their cantonments, having a very considerable corps under the command of the Count de Lutace encamped at Lohr, as also another under M. de St. Pern at Gelnhausen, both of which were on their right; they had on their left the Prince de Camille at Limbourg, and M. de Guerchy, who had been advanced to Hackenberg, fell back and joined that corps.

LIEUTENANT Colonel Bulow at the head of some of the British legion advanced to the village of Meyeric, where a part of Fischer's corps had taken post. He immediately attacked them with great celerity; the guard were all either taken prisoners or killed, and the whole party defeated. The enemy had a great number killed; fifty were made prisoners, and the remainder fled in the greatest confusion. A considerable booty was taken on this occasion. M. de Botlar, who was detached by Colonel Bulow over the Roer, also defeated a party of the enemy, and brought in twenty prisoners. The legion lost only two men and three horses in this whole affair. Colonel Bulow returned, on the 15th, to Dortmund.

THIS day the second regiment of dragoon guards joined the Allied Army. On the 17th, the regiments of Hodgson, Bockland, and Griffin, infantry, also came into camp; and on the 20th, the regiments of Barrington, Cornwallis, and Kerr, infantry, likewise joined the army, being part of the reinforcements from England.

THE French Army on the Lower Rhine under M. de St. Germain were all assembled about the beginning of this month near Dusseldorf. On the 16th, they passed that river, and encamped at Kalkum; the 17th, they crossed the Roer at Mulheim; on the 18th, they encamped at Steyl; on the 19th, they marched to Dortmund, from whence General Sporcken's advanced parties fell back to Ham; and, on the 20th, they marched to Luhn, where M. de St. Germain fixed his head-quarters.

THE French Army under the command of M. de Broglie assembled, on the 19th, at Friedburg; on the 20th, it marched to Hungen; and, on the 21st, to Grumberg, where it halted on the next day, and was there joined by the reserve under Prince Xavier of Saxony from the right, and M. de Guerchy from the left; on the 23d, it marched towards Scheveinsberg, where it passed the Ohm on the 24th, and on the same day encamped in the neighbourhood of that place, M. de Broglie fixing his head-quarters in that town.

THE Allied Army quitted their camp at Fritzlar on the 24th, and encamped at Frillingdorff; on the 25th, they proceeded to Neustadt, with an advanced guard on the heights of Alendorff. On

On the 26th, the army was under arms, and formed the line of battle. M. de Broglio, expecting to be attacked, ordered the Count de Luface, who had remained on the left side of the Ohm, to pass the river and march to Kirchdorff. He also formed the line of battle; but nothing passed except some skirmishes between the light troops. On the 27th, his Serene Highness marched back to Ziegenhayn, and encamped on the heights between that place and Treyfa on the right of the Schwalm, having that river in his front; the light troops being posted on the other side thereof occupied the town of Wassenberg and the woods in the front of Neustadt. The enemy sent out their two vanguards and their light troops to harass our rear in our retreat, but without any effect. These two vanguards joined at Neustadt, where they encamped that night. The next day M. de Broglio marched with the whole army, encamping with his right to that town, and his left to Speckwinkel, fixing his head-quarters at Neustadt.

SEVERAL smart skirmishes passed between the advanced guards, piquets, and light troops, of the two armies.

On the 29th, the Allied Army changed their position, placing their right to the heights of Treyfa, and their left to Schonborn. General Imhoff covered their right flank, and their left was covered by the Hereditary Prince of Brunswic, who joined the army in this camp, having marched thither from the country of Fulde after some successful skirmishes with the enemy, particularly on the 18th at Hofenselt, and on the 23d at Zielbach, where he made prisoners several officers and private men, and took a number of horses, without any loss on his part.

M. de Broglio detached M. de Chabot with the Irish brigades to lay siege to Marpurg, which surrendered on the 30th. The garrison, consisting of about 400 men, under the command of Major Puffendorf, were made prisoners of war.

On the 30th of June, the Allied Army fired a feu de joye on the agreeable news of the French having raised the siege of Quebec.

THIS day the regiment of carabineers, cavalry, from England, joined the army.

JULY 1, a body of about 1500 French cavalry attempted a coup de main on Fritzlar, but M. de Luckner came up time enough to prevent them: he immediately attacked and repelled them with loss, pursuing them as far as Freyenhagen.

ON the 2d of July, Campbell's battalion of highlanders, infantry, with 300 recruits for Keith's battalion, joined the Allied Army from England.

ON the 3d, M. de Broglio detached M. de Clozen with a considerable body to take post at Franchenberg. He likewise sent another large detachment to Rosenthal under the command of M. de Poyanne, and some other parties marched at the same time towards Hayna and Iesberg.

ON the 4th, General Imhoff was detached from the Allied Army to Nieder-Urff, and M. de Luckner also went to encamp at Wildungen.

ON the 5th, Prince Ferdinand ordered a large body of troops to cross the Schwalm, who encamped behind some redoubts and works which he had caused to be thrown up on the heights before his camp on the other side that river. The Hereditary Prince was likewise sent to Ribelsdorff on his left.

ON the 6th, a considerable body of the enemy, under the command of M. de Vair, advanced above Veirec to dislodge those troops that were posted on this side the Schwalm. They also made a shew of attacking our right, but they were repulsed with loss.

THIS day M. de Luckner attacked the body of the enemy under M. de Clozen at Franchenberg, dislodged them with considerable loss, driving them back upon Rosenthal, where M. de Poyanne was posted.

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ON the 7th, M. de Rothe was detached from the French Army to take post at Holzdorff with two brigades of infantry and a body of cavalry.

HIS Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand perceiving the enemy had an intention to out-flank his right by the several detachments they had made on their left, and also having advice that their reserve on the Lower Rhine under M. de St. Germain, which had marched on the 4th from Dortmund to Arensberg, was directing its route towards Brilon and Corbach, broke up his camp, and marched on the 8th at three o'clock in the afternoon, arriving in the morning of the 9th on the heights of Brannau, not far from Wildungen, where he encamped. The advanced corps of the Hereditary Prince, being reinforced by some battalions and squadrons under Major-general Griffin, was sent forward the same day as far as Saxenhausen.

M. de Broglio, as soon as he was informed of the march of the Allied Army, judged that his Serene Highness designed to seize on the heights near Corbach, which post he also had proposed to get possession of, and M. de St. Germain was in full march for that purpose. He, therefore, ordered the advanced guard of his Army immediately to push forward for that place, and he followed them with the main body by forced marches, to be near at hand to support them.

ON the 10th, Prince Ferdinand resumed his march in the morning at two o'clock, and the Hereditary Prince likewise marched the same morning from Saxenhausen towards Corbach. The enemy's advanced guard and the van of M. de St. Germain's corps had arrived there before him, and had formed themselves on the heights near that place.

THE Hereditary Prince judging them not to be so numerous as they really were, and imagining their whole force might not exceed 10,000 foot, and seventeen squadrons, determined to endeavour to dislodge them; the attack was accordingly made with great vigour, and the engagement became extremely hot about two o'clock
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in the afternoon; the enemy being continually reinforced with fresh troops as they arrived, and having thereby a great superiority of numbers, with a large artillery, the Prince found it was not possible to drive them from their advantageous post, therefore, as there was no occasion for maintaining that post which he himself occupied, our main army being arrived at Saxenhausen, and as it was moreover not practicable to bring up a reinforcement in time to sustain the Hereditary Prince in his post, his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand sent him orders to rejoin the army, part of which was then formed.

THE Hereditary Prince accordingly made his dispositions for a retreat, which was attended with some confusion among our battalions and squadrons; the enemy taking advantage of this disorder, pressed very briskly upon our troops, both with their artillery and a large body of cavalry; our battalions would have suffered considerably, had not the Hereditary Prince at the head of Bland's squadrons, and Howard's regiment of dragoons, with great bravery made a most furious charge on the enemy, and thereby given our infantry an opportunity of making a safe retreat.

GENERAL Count Kilmansegg greatly distinguished himself in this affair, as did also Major-general Griffin at the head of the two British battalions of Kerr and Brudenell; one squadron of Bland's, commanded by Major Mill, and Howard's regiment of dragoons, gained great honour; in a word, the troops in general behaved with great bravery and spirit, shewing much chearfulness and alacrity during the whole of the action.

THE Allies were obliged to leave behind them twelve pieces of cannon, four howitzers, and thirty ammunition waggons, which could not be carried off, as we had ninety-six artillery horses killed and eighty more wounded; our loss in men amounted to seven officers, eight serjeants, and 163 rank and file, killed; eighteen officers, twenty-one serjeants, and 428 rank and file, wounded; two officers, two serjeants, and 175 rank and file, missing; making in the whole 824 men killed, wounded and missing.

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The Hereditary Prince received a slight wound in the shoulder. The loss of the enemy was computed at between 7 and 800 men by their own accounts.

THE French encamped on the heights of Corbach, their reserve, under M. de St. Germain, was at Canstein on their left, and kept post at Stradberg; the light troops were encamped between this reserve and their main body at Mulhausen; the French and Swiss guards, the grenadiers of France, and the grenadiers Royaux, with a brigade of cavalry, were encamped at Bornsdorff; M. de Stainville was at Frankenau with a body of cavalry. On the other hand, the Allied Army encamped at Saxenhausen, their left not being above half a league from the enemy's right, separated therefrom by a hollow way almost impracticable; General Sporcken was encamped at Mingerlinghausen with his corps from Munster, they had also another camp at Twiste between the two; their light troops were posted at Arolsen; frequent skirmishes past between the advanced parties and light troops of both armies while they remained in this camp.

ON the 16th of July, the castle of Dillemburg, which had been for a considerable time besieged by the French, surrendered after a brave and obstinate defence; the garrison, to the number of about 250, were made prisoners of war.

UPON advice that a detachment of the enemy, consisting of six battalions, viz. three of Anhalt, two of Royal Baviere, and one of Turpin, besides Berchini's regiment of hussars, under the command of Major-general de Glaubitz, was advancing towards Zeigenhayn, and was actually encamped at Walberg, his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince was detached from Saxenhausen the 14th of July at night for Fritzlar, towards which place six battalions of the army had already filed off; viz. one battalion of Behr, one battalion of Marchal, two battalions of Mansbach, and two battalions of the Hessian guards; he marched early the next morning to Zweffen, where General Luckner, with his regiment of hussars, as also Elliot's regiment of light dragoons (who were then just arrived there from England) joined him: they continued their march, and arrived that evening at Treysa; but M. de Gaublitz had already
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marched from Walberg, and encamped at Emsdorff. Our troops being fatigued passed the night at Treyfa, and marched the 16th to Speckwinckel, where Major Fredericks was posted with his chasseurs, and to which place Colonel Freytag had advanced with one of his brigades: our infantry did not arrive 'till eleven in the morning.

THE Hereditary Prince himself went forward and reconnoitred the enemy's position, and found their camp placed at the opening of the mountains, with their left extending to a wood before Emsdorff, with the village of Erxdorff before their right: he took with him five battalions, placed the foot chasseurs, and a brigade of the chasseurs on horseback at the head as an advanced guard, and made a detour of near two leagues across the woods, mountains, and the village of Wollkuler, in order to gain the left flank of the enemy, who, thinking themselves very secure, were surprised in their camp, and had only time to place two battalions upon their flank, but these, after the first attack made upon them by the chasseurs, were routed by the second regiment of Hessian guards, the colonel of which, M. Naurodt, was wounded at the first discharge. Four pieces of cannon played from the wood upon the camp, and the five battalions immediately drew out, and wheeling about pushed the enemy who had scarce formed themselves behind their camp. While this passed, General Luckner, whom the Prince had left in a bottom before Speckwinkel with the cavalry and a battalion of Behr (Hanoverian), got up the heights at the first firing, and attacked the right of the enemy, (where M. de Glaubitz had placed Berchini's regiment) and received a general discharge of all the musketry of those that could get to their arms, as well as from the artillery that was ready to play. The enemy was put to flight, and passed a wood which was behind them, the rear-guard only shewing some appearance of resistance. All their baggage, artillery, and tents, were taken; they retired by Langenstein, to which place Behr's battalion pursued them; from thence, having thrown themselves into another wood, the same battalion passed through Langenstein, and posted themselves upon the stone bridge that is over the river Ohm. During this time the cavalry had got up to our right, and keeping close to the side of the enemy, had cut them off from the road that leads to Amoenbourg, and it being impossible

impossible for our infantry to follow them, the Hereditary Prince took with him the regiment of Elliott's light dragoons, got together some hussars, and passed in pursuit of them into the wood which they had reached on the other side of the Ohm; and finding them again on their march in the plain in their way to Neider-Kleyn, he charged and broke through them four or five different times, at last separated 500 men from the main body, those were surrounded, and obliged to lay down their arms. Not satisfied with this, he marched against the remainder of the enemy's infantry, which had thrown itself into Neider-Kleyn, and had fixed itself near a wood. They were immediately surrounded, and summoned to surrender, which they accordingly did. Berchini's regiment was likewise either entirely taken or cut to pieces by Luckner's hussars.

AMONG the prisoners, of the greatest note, were Major-general Glaubitz himself, and the Prince of Anhalt, who was a brigadier. Count Heffenberg and Count Muschinski were killed by the same cannon ball.

ON our side the brave Colonel Freytag was dangerously wounded; M. Derenthal, Prince Ferdinand's Aid-de-camp, received a shot in his thigh; M. Walmsden, major of brigade, had his horse killed under him; and M. Normand, Major-general Behr's Aid-de-camp, had his head taken off by the last cannon shot that the enemy fired. Our loss on this occasion was 162 killed, 152 wounded, and six missing. The trophies gained were nine pair of colours, (almost all of which we owed to the intrepidity of Elliott's regiment, under the command of Major Erskine, which for its first appearance in the field did wonders) five pieces of artillery, and a howitzer. Major-general Behr and M. de Bischausen had the honour to command the infantry under the Prince's orders, which shewed throughout the whole as much courage as good will to march on and engage, though harrassed and almost exhausted with the fatigues of their march. The prisoners were all conducted to Ziegenhayn.

THE following is the detail of the above affair as published by the French, which, as it is very circumstantial, and particularizes the whole manœuvre, I have inserted here.

" THE brigade of Anhalt had been left behind to keep open the communication. It was encamped within a league of Marpurg. On the 14th of July, it received orders to draw near to Ziegenhayn, in order to form the blockade of that place. It had no cannon but the field-pieces of the regiments. This design was laid aside afterwards; for on the 15th, the brigade was ordered to return again, and encamp at the village of Epsdorff, two leagues behind Neustadt, in order to set out on the 16th for Iersberg. The allowance of beef and bread was two days in arrears. These provisions were expected on the 16th from Marpurg, that the brigade might begin its march.

" As they were giving them out at noon, some musket shot were heard in the woods. The brigade served to cover Epsdorff, having its left at the woods, which are three miles long; Berchini's hussars and 400 chasseurs were quietly lodged at the head-quarters. There was another village a quarter of a league from the camp, in which there was not so much as a post of hussars. M. de Glaubitz, major-general, commanded, and had only placed a captain's command in the woods on the left which flanked the brigade. The camp was in perfect tranquility; the musket shot redoubling, the soldiers threw away their bread, and ran to their arms in their waistcoats; they advanced to the woods, and hastily formed in order of battle. Two battalions of Royal Baviere were nearest; the third battalion of that regiment had set out at ten o'clock for Marpurg, to cover our ovens there.

" WHEN the troops had drawn up in order of battle at the entry of the wood, they discovered at the distance of twenty paces three battalions opposite to them, dressed precisely as the regiment of Anhalt. The soldiers in their first emotion wanted to fire; they were stopped from a notion that it was really the regiment of Anhalt, which had got to the woods with more diligence than that of Royal Baviere. We continued in this mistake for about eight minutes, looking at each other. The enemy, who waited for us, was before-hand with us, and gave us a discharge with their pieces almost close to us, by which means upwards of 300 men of Royal Baviere fell. We returned their fire, but had scarce done it when
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we perceived other infantry on our left flank, who had made themselves masters of our head-quarters.

“ WE could do nothing but retreat, and this was to be done only to the right of the village. All this while only the regiment of Royal Baviere and that of Anhalt, which came into the woods at the first, were alone engaged. Just at this time we perceived, at the distance of a short quarter of a league, a considerable body of cavalry, who were advancing to our camp at a full gallop: at the same time six battalions were discovered coming out of a bottom to attack the camp.

“ THE regiment of Royal Baviere being driven out of the woods, joined that of Anhalt, in order to make their retreat together.

“ THE camp was abandoned with all the tents standing and all the equipage. We endeavoured to gain the right of the wood that leads to Marpurg, but a strong body of the enemy was posted there.

“ WE then turned to the left to gain the eminences and the woods. It was at this time that upwards of 2000 English horse, chasseurs on horseback and hussars, fell upon the brigade sword in hand, and picked up all that could not follow. We halted to give them a brisk discharge: they retreated: we continued our march cross a rivulet, and got to a wood which extended to a kind of a ruined fortress, under which we wanted to retire. We mustered our men, and found we had not lost above a fourth, though we had marched above two leagues. We were greatly surprised to find the openings of the woods filled with chasseurs, who stopped us short. We changed our resolution, and crossing the wood came again to a plain. We imagined the enemy's cavalry would give us some respite, as they had morasses to pass; but scarce had we marched half a league, when the whole, again united, surrounded us, and fell sword in hand on the brigade and the column. We gave them another sharp fire: upwards of 300 horsemen had broke into the column, who were cutting about them with their swords; above 200 of these were killed on the spot.

“ THEY again retired, and we began to march, for the third time, to gain an open wood, and wait for the enemy in order of battle. In this retreat we left behind above half the brigade who could march no longer. One whole battalion of Anhalt was taken at this place.

“ WHEN we got into the open woods, the Hereditary Prince sent an aid-de-camp to summon us to surrender, which we refused. The Prince then sent General Luckner to M. de Glaubitz, who shewed him all the posts, that he was surrounded by upwards of 2000 horse, that there was no retreat for him, and that he must necessarily surrender.

“ M. de Glaubitz consented without consulting any field officer of the two regiments. We were told we were prisoners; and soon after the Hereditary Prince came up, who highly commended the obstinate defence and the long retreat we had made after being surprised. We were, indeed, completely surprised. The Prince and General Luckner told us that they came into our wood, and into the corn-fields, within 500 paces of our camp without seeing any patrol of hussars, or any grand guard; that at eight in the morning they had placed two battalions in the village at a quarter of a league from our camp; that they knew we expected our bread, and waited till it should be distributing to fall on us.

“ ALL this is inexcusable when it is known we had 600 hussars, and 500 foot chasseurs, who guarded the head-quarters. As to Berchini's Hussars, after the first attack on the village they fled at full gallop to Marpurg, abandoning the foot: they did not lose ten men, and made no shew of defence; they arrived to the number of 500 at Marpurg.

“ THE Hereditary Prince had 8000 foot and chasseurs, and upwards of 2000 horse, with fourteen pieces of cannon. Above one third of the royal Baviere was killed or wounded, its colonel and major were both killed; the regiment of Anhalt did not lose so many. This brigade had upwards of nine hundred men killed or wounded.

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“THE enemy own they had lost above 1000 men, chiefly on the first attack of the wood. Our troops must be allowed to have defended themselves with obstinacy, when it is considered they were attacked and surprized at Ebsdorff at twelve o'clock at noon, and that they did not capitulate 'till six o'clock in the evening near the village of Nieder-Klein, which is four leagues from Ebsdorff; that they marched those four leagues by crossing fields of corn, morasses and hollow ways, and that the weather was excessive hot, this justice cannot be denied them.”

ON the 17th of July, a large body of the French appeared upon the right of our line, where the Marquis of Granby had his head-quarters; their irregulars advanced and fired on our piquets which were posted in a wood; the two regiments of Kingsley and Hume, who covered the Marquis's quarters, immediately joined the piquets, and the enemy were repulsed. His Lordship removed his quarters to Saltsbach, and the two regiments joined the line.

ON the 18th, The Allies evacuated the town of Paderborn, and a party of French entered that place, but however did not think proper to keep possession of it. This day Honeywood's regiment of cavalry from Ireland joined the Allied Army.

ON the 22d, the castle of Dillenbergh was retaken by the Hereditary Prince, and the garrison made prisoners of war.

THE activity of our hussars and hunters rendered the arrival of the enemy's convoys to their camp very difficult and precarious, Captain Bulow, at the head of a detachment of Hanoverian chasseurs, near Gieffen carried off and brought into camp a convoy belonging to the enemy of three hundred waggons laden with provisions and ammunition, &c. which greatly distressed M. Broglie's camp.

ON the 23d of July, M. de St. Germain, who commanded the reserve of the French army that had been on the Lower Rhine, resigned, and returned to Paris, being succeeded in the command by the Chevalier de Muy.

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THE hospital of the Allies, which was at Munden, was removed to Minden, and that at Cassel was removed to Munden.

ON the 24th of July, the French struck their tents, and made some movements; the Allied Army also struck theirs, and lay all day upon their arms. Monsieur Broglie divided his army into three corps, one of which, consisting of about 15,000 men, he detached under the command of the Count of Lusatia towards Hirschfield and Fulde, by the left of the Allied Army, in order, if possible, to draw the attention of his Serene Highness on that side; he likewise detached towards our right another considerable body, under the command of his brother the Count de Broglie, and the Count de Vair, in order to endeavour to cut off General Sporcken's corps from the main army under Prince Ferdinand, and prevent their junction: their main body, under his own command, marched forward that night a little to his left, to make a shew as if he intended to direct his rout towards Paderborn, whereas the real design of this movement was to seize, if possible, on the defiles and gorge of Munden, and cut off the Allied Army from the city of Cassel.

His Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand no sooner had notice of their different manœuvres than he immediately perceived the real intentions of the enemy, upon which he directly detached the Hereditary Prince to the assistance of General Sporcken, and to facilitate their junction, while he on the same night with the main body directed his march towards Cassel, having before sent off his baggage by Freyenhagen; the French harraided his rear, and pressed him very closely, making several attempts to break in upon him, in which they were always repulsed with considerable loss on the enemy's side, that of ours was very inconsiderable in comparison. General Sporcken had a much more difficult task, having been harraided for two days successively by the corps under the command of the Count of Broglie, and particularly in passing a very troublesome narrow defile between Fishbach (where the army had rested all the night on their arms) and Wolfshagen, where he was obliged to order the cavalry to march round a hill at least two or three German miles, before they could join him on the other side; the

the infantry was no sooner out of this defile, than their rear, consisting of one battalion of Post, one battalion of Erfdorff, four hundred piquets, &c. was attacked by a large body of the enemy, both horse and foot; nevertheless they continued their march, fighting all the way till they gained a rising ground, where they took post; here they maintained themselves, notwithstanding the great superiority of the enemy, for two hours and a half, at which time the cavalry came up under the command of General Brietenbach, consisting of seven squadrons of Hanoverians, and two of Hessians, who immediately attacked the enemy in flank, and soon put them into confusion; the fury of the troops was so great, and so much were they exasperated, that they cut every thing down before them.

THE enemy, by their own confession, lost above one thousand men on this occasion, besides three general officers, viz. M. le Comte de Vair who was killed by a cannon ball, M. le Comte de Belsunce, and M. de Comoyras, who were wounded. The loss of the Allies did not exceed two hundred men, neither had they one officer of note hurt.

THE Allied Army encamped the 25th near Wolfshagen, the 26th at Zierenberg, where the enemy ceased to follow us, and on the 27th by Kalle.

THE Chevalier de Muy, who commanded the reserve of the French Army, passed the Dymel at Stadtberg, and extended his corps down the banks of that river, to cut off the communication of the Allied Army from Westphalia, while M. de Broglio, at the same time, advanced with their main body towards Prince Ferdinand's camp; Prince Xavier likewise was marching on our left towards Cassel.

HIS Serene Highness, therefore, determined to leave General Kilmanseg with a body of troops at Cassel for the protection of that city, and with his army pass the Dymel between Liebenau and Dringelburg.

FOR this purpose he ordered General Sporcken to march with his troops from the camp at Kalle to Liebenau about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th; the Hereditary Prince followed the same evening with a body of troops, among which were the two English battalions of grenadiers, the two of Highlanders, and four squadrons of Mostyn's and Conway's.

THE Allied Army was under arms all day on the 30th, and about 11 o'clock at night it marched off in six columns to Liebenau. About five o'clock the next morning the whole assembled, and formed on the heights near Corbeke on the other side of the Dymel.

THE Hereditary Prince reconnoitred the position of the Chevalier de Muy, who from the 30th in the morning was in possession of a very advantageous camp, situated with his right to Warbourg, and his left near to the hill of Offendorff. Fischer's corps was posted in the town of Warbourg. His Serene Highness immediately determined that the Hereditary Prince and M. de Sporcken should turn the enemy's left, while the main army under his own command advanced upon their front.

IN pursuance whereof the Hereditary Prince marched, on the 31st, in two columns to Donhelbourg, leaving Klein Eder on his left, and forming in two lines with his left towards Doffel and his right near Grimbeke. The enemy was attacked almost at the same instant in flank and rear by the Hereditary Prince and General Sporcken with great success; for after a very sharp dispute, they were obliged to give way, and by a continual fire were forced to fall back upon Warbourg. The army was at this time marching with the utmost diligence to attack the enemy in front, but the infantry could not march fast enough to get up in time to second the attack. General Waldegrave at the head of the British infantry pressed their march as much as possible: no troops could shew more eagerness to get up than they did; many men from the heat of the weather, and overstraining themselves to get on through morasses and very difficult ground, suddenly dropped down on their march.

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HIS Serene Highness then ordered the Marquis of Granby to advance with the cavalry of the right wing, who, with General Mostyn at the head of the British, advanced with so much expedition, bringing them up at a full trot, though the distance was near five miles, that they arrived time enough to share the glory of the day: the French cavalry, though very numerous, retreated as soon as ours advanced, excepting only three squadrons, who were soon broke; General Mostyn then fell upon the enemy's infantry, which suffered extremely, particularly the regiment of Lockman, Swifs.

CAPTAIN Phillips also brought up the English artillery on a gallop, and seconded the attack in a surprizing manner, having, by a very severe cannonade, obliged those who had passed the Dymel, and were formed on the other side, to retire with the greatest precipitation.

HIS Serene Highness then ordered the town of Warbourg to be attacked by the legion Britannique. The enemy finding themselves thus attacked upon both their flanks in front and in rear, retired in the utmost confusion, with a considerable loss, as well from the fire of the artillery as the charge of the cavalry. Many, also, were drowned in the Dymel in attempting to ford it.

THE brigade formed of the English grenadiers and Scotch highlanders greatly distinguished themselves, performing wonders. The brave Colonel Beckwith, who commanded them, was wounded in the head.

THE trophies taken were ten pieces of cannon, with some colours. The loss of the enemy was computed at about 1500 left on the field of battle, besides about 2000 made prisoners. The brigades of Bourbonnois, la Couronne, Rochefort, and Planta, with the regiment of Auvergne, and Fischer's corps, were the greatest sufferers. The chief loss of the Allies fell upon the British grenadiers and highlanders, who had 415 men killed and wounded. The English lost in all 590 men: that of the other troops in the Allied Army was never made public, but we know it was very trifling.

THE evening after the battle the Chevalier de Muy retreated to the heights behind Volkmissen, where the enemy lay all night on their arms. The Marquis of Granby, with ten British battalions and twelve squadrons, passed the Dymel the same evening, and encamped on the heights before Wilda.

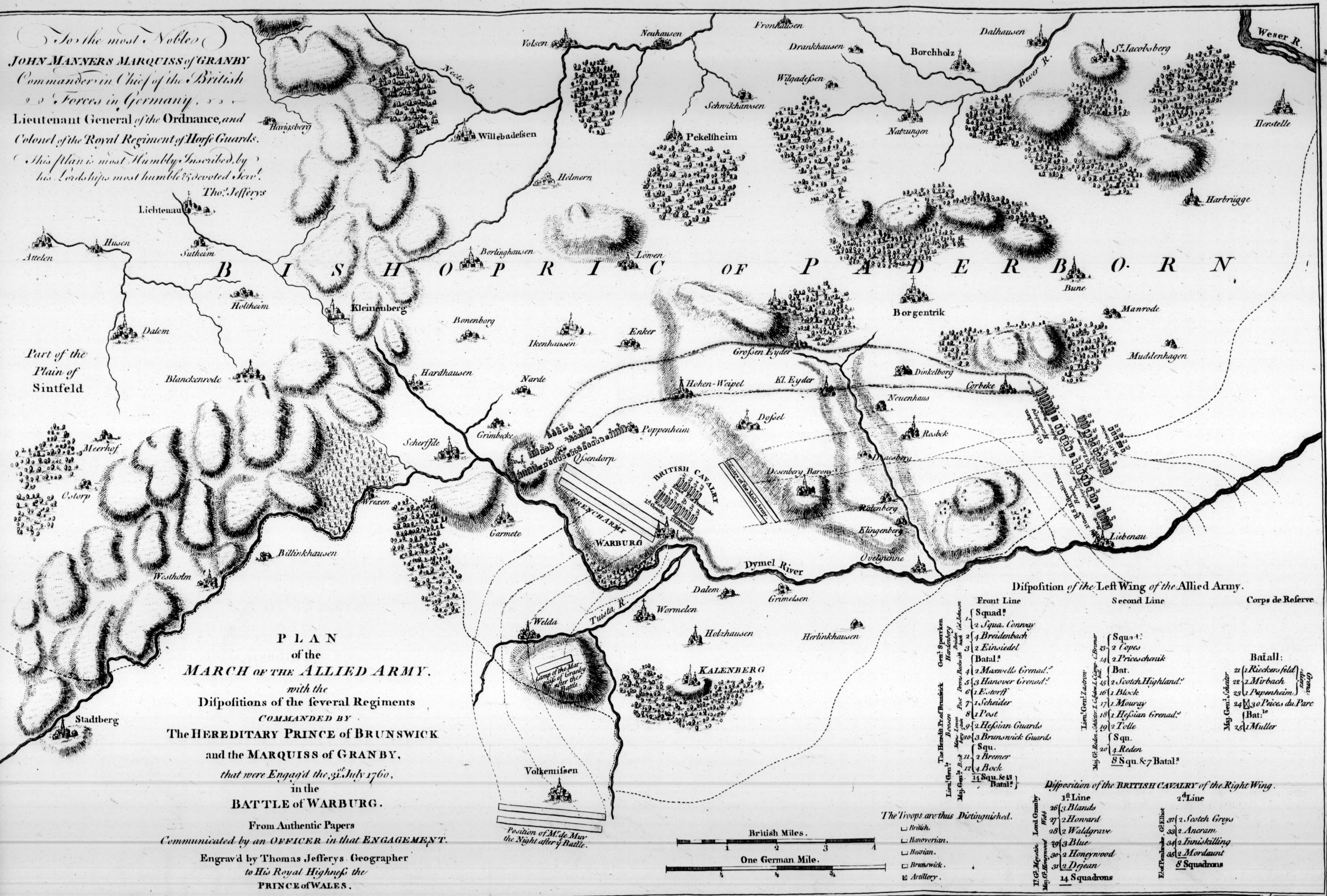
THE account of this action, as given by the French, is as follows.

“ THE reserve of the left, commanded by the Chevalier de Muy, was encamped with its right at Warbourg, and its left towards the heights opposite to the villages of Menne and Offendorff. In consequence of the different accounts received from Marshal Broglie of the enemy's march, M. de Muy, on the 31st of July at day-break, detached the Marquis de Castries, lieutenant-general, with all the grenadier companies, and the hunters belonging to the foot, two regiments of dragoons, and Fischer's corps, to observe the motions of the enemy. The Marquis de Castries could not perceive their march towards the camp at Warbourg 'till a thick fog had dispersed, which was about half an hour after nine.

“ As two columns of the enemy seemed to direct their march against the left flank, the Chevalier de Muy placed on the heights of Menne the four brigades of foot, of Bourbonnois, la Couronne, Jenner, and Planta, under the Major-generals d'Amenzaga and de Travers. The brigades of la Tour du Pin, and Touraine, under the command of Lieutenant-general de Maupeon and Major-general de Roquepin, were disposed on the right on this side of Warbourg. The Lieutenant-generals de Lutzelburg and d'Auvet, with the Major-generals de Lugear, de Soupire, and de Mangenon, with the cavalry, occupied the center opposite to a very extensive plain. The dragoons were placed between the right of the foot and the left of the horse, and were commanded by the Duke de Fronzac. The brigade of Rouergue formed a reserve on a small eminence behind the left of the cavalry. The artillery was disposed in the front of the line; and Fischer's corps occupied the town of Warbourg.

“ THE column of foot of the enemy's right wing having turned the heights behind our left by the village of Offendorff, the Chevalier

To the most Noble
JOHN MANVERS MARQUISS of GRANBY
Commander in Chief of the British
Forces in Germany.
Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, and
Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.
*This plan is most Humbly Inscribed, by
his Lordships most humble & devoted Serv^t.
The: Jefferys*



valier de Muy caused the brigades of Bourbonnois, la Couronne, and Jenner, to advance to the tower which is on those heights, and at the same time brought up the brigades of Rouergue and Touraine to support them. The head of the enemy's first column got before us to the height behind our left, their second column at the same time advancing in a parallel line in the bottom.

“ WHEREUPON the Chevalier de Muy caused the brigade of our left to form in two lines, and the engagement began. The brigades of Bourbonnois, la Couronne, and Rouergue, led by Messrs. de Castries, Segur, and Travers, charged the enemy five times with the greatest courage, and notwithstanding their superiority, forced them to give way several times. Those brigades were well seconded by that of Jenner commanded by M. Amenzaga, which had the the second column of the enemy to deal with. Mean while the enemy's horse came into the plain, and part of it advanced against the flank of our infantry, to protect which M. de Muy brought up the brigades of horse of Royal Piedmont and Bourbon.

“ THE combat had continued on the left upwards of four hours, with equal advantage on both sides, notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy, when it was observed that some of the enemy were filing off towards our bridges on the Dymel. The danger was pressing; to prevent it the Chevalier de Muy marched thither with the brigade of Touraine under the Marquis de Roquepin. At the same time he ordered thither M. de Maupeon with the brigade of la Tour du Pin, and caused the cavalry and dragoons to re-cross the river; at the same time he drew off the infantry of the left wing. The brigade of Planta covered their retreat with admirable order and bravery. M. de Lugeat, who led the brigade of Bourbon, marched against the English horse just as they were going to fall on the foot, and put them in confusion. This vigorous and well-timed charge enabled us to pass the river in good order. The dragoons under the Duke de Fronfac covered the infantry as they came out.

“ ALL our troops afterwards drew up in order of battle on the heights before the wood on the right of the Dymel, where batteries were erected, which stopped the enemy.

" AFTER two hours we marched to Volchmiffen, where we encamped, without the enemy's daring to follow or harrafs us. This retreat, made in sight of an enemy so much superior in numbers, shews the valour of the troops which fought that day. Not one pair of colours or standard was taken from us. We lost six pieces of cannon, which it was impossible to bring off, notwithstanding the pains of Major-general Pelletier, by whom all our batteries were placed to the best advantage.

" WE have not as yet received the particulars of our loss; the enemy make it amount to 3000 men killed and wounded: theirs must be more considerable.

" THE Marquis de Castries, Major-general d' Amenzaga, and Brigadier de Montbarrey, have received severe contusions. Colonel Valance of the Bourbonnois regiment, the Prince of Rochefort, and the Chevalier de la Tour du Pin, are wounded. The Chevalier de Muy gives the highest commendation to all the private men, as well as to the general officers and other officers who were engaged. He has likewise expressed his satisfaction with the field officers of the reserve, particularly M. de Valognie, who distinguished himself much in the action, and contributed greatly to the good order of the retreat by the openings he caused to be made. M. de Sauveur of the horse, and M. de la Tour du Pin, deserve high commendations: the latter was not wounded 'till the end of the action, after we had crossed the Dymel. M. Lochman was killed; and M. de la Roche, Colonel of the regiment of Aumont, died of his wounds."

ON the 1st of August, the Chevalier de Muy retired from the heights of Volchmiffen towards Wolfhagen, where he encamped.

THIS day the Count de Luface at the head of the grenadiers and chasseurs made himself master of the town of Munden by a coup de main. The garrison, consisting of 350 men, were all made prisoners of war. He also took the town of Dransfield, where there was a garrison of 300 men. He likewise took possession of Cassel, Gottingen, and Eimbec.

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THE Marquis of Granby, having intelligence that the main army of the French were in full march towards him, struck his tents this evening, and the troops lay all night on their arms. On the morning of the 3d, he repassed the Dymel, and joined the lines by Warbourg, the army being encamped on the heights near that place.

ON the 3d of August, M. de Combefort, who had been detached from the garrison of Wesel, made himself master of the town of Bentheim. There were only forty-eight men in that place.

ON the 5th, the Chevalier de Muy with the reserve marched from Volchmiffen towards Stadtberg; where M. de Castrics had before taken post with 6000 men. The head-quarters of the French Army were at Oberufingen. It encamped upon the heights along the Dymel, and was only separated by that river from the army of the Allies, which extended from Scherfeld on the right as far as Ovelgunne on the left.

THE enemy made an attempt to take possession of one of the defiles near Stadtberg; but were prevented by the Hereditary Prince, who repulsed them with loss. The Allies were also masters of all the defiles along the Dymel. General Kilmanseg was posted with a body of troops near Beverungen on the Wefer; and Major-general Luckner was advanced on the other side of that river with some battalions and squadrons to make head against some detachments which were pushed forward in those parts by Prince Xavier.

THESE detachments were accordingly drove back from Eimbec and Nordheim; but as there was only a small number of Luckner's hussars left to garrison Nordheim in order to observe the motions of the enemy, a detachment of the French, consisting of 500 horse and foot, appeared again on the 10th and attacked that town. Luckner's hussars were obliged to give way to superior force; they, however, retired in good order: but being reinforced with some hunters, they soon after returned, forced one of the gates of the town, and fell upon the enemy sword in hand. The engagement was very sharp for some time, but it terminated to the disadvantage of the French, who had 150 men killed. Their commanding officer

officer was dangerously wounded and made prisoner, together with ten other officers, 300 foot soldiers, and 30 dragoons, who were all conducted to Hamelen.

AT the same time Colonel Donop attacked a body of 2000 of St. Victor's volontaires, who were detached by Marshal Broglie into the wood of Sababourg, in order to preserve his communication with the corps under the command of Prince Xavier. The enemy, notwithstanding their advantageous position in a very thick wood, were utterly defeated and dislodged, having lost on this occasion 500 men killed, wounded, and made prisoners, together with three pieces of cannon, which were taken by the Prussian hussars. The remainder fled with precipitation to Munden.

IN consequence of these actions, and to keep open their communication, the reserve of the right wing of the French, under the Count de Lutace, removed from Eisebec to Melenhausen, and Prince Xavier removed to Munden. On their march thither a party of 200 of their volontaires were almost all cut to pieces by some of Luckner's hussars near Gottingen, which town the French evacuated.

ON the 11th of August, the castle of Ziegenhayn surrendered to the French. The garrison, consisting of about 700 men, were all made prisoners of war.

ON the 20th, the two armies remained in the same position along the Dymel. Nothing material had passed 'till this day, when a large body of the French attempted to pass the Weser near Buschfelde to support Prince Xavier; but they were so well received by General Wangenheim, who was posted at Uslar, that they were obliged to retire with loss.

THIS day the French Army made preparations for decamping. On the 21st, the Chevalier de Muy began by retiring with his reserve to Volchmissen, leaving some troops to keep possession of Stadtberg. He also still maintained his posts opposite to Meerhoff and Offendorff. The French volontaires attacked Colonel Scheiter's corps, but were repulsed with loss. Our hussars carried off a post
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of the enemy near Rhoden, consisting of a captain and thirty men of the regiment of the Royal Ecoffois.

ON the night between the 21st and 22d, M. de Broglie broke up his camp, and marched by his right. The Hereditary Prince crossed the Dymel on the 22d with a body of 12,000 men, in order to gain the left flank of the enemy; and his advanced troops came up with their rear guard near Zierenberg, and the light troops engaged for some time with various success. The Hereditary Prince arrived in person with the Greys and Inniskilling dragoons supported by the English grenadiers. The enemy were forced with considerable loss, and fled with precipitation to Zierenberg, into which place they entered, and shut the gates of the town.

M. de Broglie fixed his head-quarters at Immenhausen, encamping with his right to Mariendorff, and his left to Hohenkirchen, with the Fulde in his rear, from whence he sent a considerable reinforcement to Prince Xavier.

THE castle of Brentheim surrendered, on the 22d, to Major de Wense. The French garrison, consisting of three officers and eighty-five men, were made prisoners of war.

THIS day two battalions of the British legion were sent to cover the city of Osnabrug.

ON the 25th of August, three battalions of the British guards from England, under the command of General Cæsar, joined the army near the village of Buhne, where his Serene Highness had his head-quarters.

THE Hereditary Prince encamped at Brune on the other side the Dymel with a considerable detachment both of regulars and irregulars. The latter scoured the country as far as Winterstaften near Cassel, which occasioned many skirmishes.

THE Hereditary Prince retired on the night between the 30th and 31st from Brune, and encamped behind Warbourg. His light troops were still at Wilda beyond the Dymel, extending towards
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their right, in order to observe the motions of the enemy on the side of Stadtberg.

ON the 29th, a detachment of the Allied Army marched to the left towards Burgholtz, where the Marquis of Granby had his head-quarters.

A French detachment entered the town of Gottingen on the 25th of July, and the Hanoverian garrison was obliged to retire before a force so superior. The whole reserve under the Count de Lutace marched in on the 26th, and having demanded a contribution of 30,000 crowns proceeded to Efebec, where they encamped, leaving a strong garrison in that town.

THE heavy baggage of the French Army filed off by Cassel, as did the artillery from Munden. The artillery that was at Cassel was sent to Ziegenhayn, and their hospital was also removed from thence. Their bakers quitted the ovens at the orange gardens, making use of those of the town belonging to the city bakers, as they were before exposed to the incursions of the light troops of the Allies.

ON the 5th of September, his Serene Highness had still his head-quarters at Buhne. The Hereditary Prince maintained his position between Warbourg and Stadtberg. The body of reserve under the Marquis of Granby was at Burgholtz; and General Wangenheim with his corps was posted at Uslar.

MARSHAL Broglie continued in his camp at Immenhausen, where he kept continually changing the position of the troops. Prince Xavier, with forty-two battalions and as many squadrons, and a numerous corps of light troops, encamped still at Efebec.

THIS day a considerable body of the enemy, amounting to 20,000 men and upwards, attempted to make a general forage in the neighbourhood of Geismar; but Prince Ferdinand, having received previous intelligence of their design, crossed the Dymel early in the morning of that day, and went in person with a corps of troops to oppose them; and though his Serene Highness was much inferior

inferior in number to the French, yet he took his precautions so well by occupying some advantageous heights, and placing artillery there, that he rendered the enemy's attempt totally ineffectual, notwithstanding a large part of their army was in motion to cover the foragers.

ON the morning of that day, likewise, the Hereditary Prince (upon intelligence that the volunteers of Clermont and Dauphine, consisting each, when complete, of 600 horse and 600 foot, were cantoned at Zierenberg, and from the very small distance of the French camp at Dierenberg thought themselves in perfect security) went from his camp at Warbourg to Maltzberg, which is not much more than a league from Zierenberg, without seeing any of their posts, or meeting any of their patrols. This made his Serene Highness resolve on an attempt to surprise them; for which purpose, he ordered five battalions, a detachment of 150 Highlanders under the command of Captain M' Leon, and eight squadrons of dragoons, to be ready to march at eight at night. They left their tents standing, and passed the Dymel near Warbourg, Maxwell's battalion of grenadiers, the detachment of Highlanders, and Kingsley's regiment, forming the head of the column. These were followed by two other battalions of grenadiers and by Block's regiment. The eight squadrons of dragoons were Boch's, the Greys, and Inniskillen's. At the village of Witzen, about a league on the other side of the Dymel, they found all the light troops, which were under Major Bulow's command, and whose destination was to turn the town of Zierenberg, and to take post between it and Dierenberg, in order to intercept whoever should attempt passing to the enemy's camp. At the entrance of a large wood, near Maltzberg, the Greys and Inniskillen's were posted; at Maltzberg, a battalion of grenadiers; the other battalion of grenadiers, the regiment of Block, and Boch's dragoons, were posted at proper distances between Maltzberg and Zierenberg to cover them in case they had been repulsed and pursued. At a mill about two English miles from the town, and within sight of the fires of the enemy's grand guards, Maxwell's grenadiers took one road, Kingsley's regiment and the detachment of Highlanders another. When they came within less than half a mile of the town, the vedettes of their grand guard challenged them, but did not push forward to reconnoitre them. The men

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marched in the most profound silence, and in a few minutes they saw the fires of their piquets, which they had posted close to the town. The noise of their trampling over gardens gave them the alarm, and they began to fire; upon which the grenadiers, who had marched with unloaded firelocks (as had been agreed on), ran on towards the town, pushed the piquets, and having killed the guard at the gate, rushed into the town, and drove every thing before them. Never was a more complete surprise.

THE attack was so sudden that the enemy had not time to get together in any numbers, but began to fire at them from the windows; upon which they rushed into the houses, and for some time made a severe use of their bayonets. They afterwards loaded, and killed a great many of the enemy who had mounted their horses. It was about two in the morning when they got into the town, and about three the Prince ordered a retreat. The number of killed and wounded was very considerable, from an ill-judged resistance of those who were in the houses; but, in justice to the men, it must be said, that they gave quarter to all who asked it; and there were several noble instances in the refusing to take money from the prisoners who offered them their purses.

GENERAL Griffin, who went into the town with the Prince by another gate, at the head of Kingsley's regiment, received a thrust in the breast with a bayonet (as is supposed) from one of his own people, upon hearing him talk French to a soldier whom he had seized, and who would not quit his firelock; but the wound proved a very slight one.

WHAT made this affair more satisfactory was, that it did not cost them ten men, which was wonderful in a night attack, where they might have expected to have lost more by their mistaking friends for foes.

THE behaviour of the officers and bravery of the troops upon this occasion deserves the greatest commendation. Lord George Lennox was a volunteer in this expedition, and had his horse wounded under him by a shot from a window. With the prisoners taken, they brought off two pieces of cannon; and, had they had time to search
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the houses, the number of their prisoners would have been doubled; but as day was coming on, and they might have been cut off from Warbourg, they retired the same way they came, and arrived there at eight in the morning of the 6th without being at all molested.

M. de Norman, Brigadier, who commanded the volontaires of Dauphine, and M. de Comeiras, Colonel of those of Clermont, together with 34 other officers, were made prisoners of war, besides 231 private men of Dauphine, and 161 of Clermont volontaires, amounting in the whole to 428 men.

THE following is the French relation of the above coup de main made on Zierenberg, in which place the brigades of the volontaires of Dauphine and Prince Clermont were in garrison, amounting to 1900 men, and is here inserted, as it mentions some particulars tending greatly to the honour of the troops concerned.

“ A detachment of nine or ten thousand men, under the command of the Hereditary Prince, set out from Warbourg on the 5th at eight in the evening, and marched to Zierenberg in small divisions, conducted by some of the townsmen, and some deserters who joined them the night before; the latter made them avoid the patrols and the different guards, the former guided them to the different passages and breaches that led into the town. The enemy could not however avoid a main guard of dragoons, but those were soon overpowered sword in hand, and got to the gate of Zierenberg that leads to Warbourg, at the same time with those dragoons that escaped.

“ A captain of Dauphine volontaires, who was upon guard there, had, on the first alarm, assembled his men, and stood his ground 'till he received several stabs with bayonets, and was borne down by the two battalions of English grenadiers, who entered the town in columns by this gate, at the same time the two other gates were masked by some cavalry and two Hessian battalions, whilst six squadrons of hussars took post round the town; 150 Highlanders mounted the breaches, and were supported by some chasseurs or hunters.

“ THE columns of English grenadiers advanced in great order, with their bayonets fixed without firing a musket, by the two streets that lead to the church-yard, the only square or open place in the whole town, killing and seizing all who were running out of the houses, and had not time to reach the church-yard, the principal place of rendezvous in the whole town for the troops: these grenadiers advanced to the church-yard in the greatest order and the greatest silence, the night was so dark that they formed at the side of the French troops, who for some time imagined them to be their own piquets that had assembled; but at last discovering their mistake, a fierce encounter ensued with bayonets, and several were killed or wounded; the English being superior in number drove the infantry from the church-yard.

“ MEAN while two regiments of dragoons made an attempt, sword in hand, to force through the gate that leads to Douremberg; it was occupied by four hundred grenadiers, who charged with their bayonets fixed: they went to another gate, where they met with the same resistance, being saluted with a sharp fire of small arms; they then took the resolution to leap breaches that were six feet high.

“ THE Hereditary Prince in person was in the town, where the attack lasted about an hour and a half; the Prince seeing the obstinacy of the French troops, and being apprehensive lest we should receive a reinforcement from a camp, which was only a league distant, returned in the same order in which he advanced, carrying with him six officers of the brigade, and about four hundred soldiers and dragoons, taken in defending the place, the greater part of whom were wounded with bayonets. There were found in the town about one hundred men that were killed on both sides.

“ As the enemy retired the French troops entered the town, and formed again in the church-yard, from whence a detachment of dragoons was sent to observe the retreat of the Hereditary Prince; two of the four pieces of cannon belonging to the brigade were retaken. M. de Vadreuil, Colonel of the Dauphine volontaires, at the head of all that were not taken prisoners, by his resistance and activity

activity prevented a greater loss, and restored order in the town, of which he retook possession as soon as the enemy quitted it, he had still above one thousand men left dragoons and foot.

“ THE Hereditary Prince, who is above all praise for the good order with which he conducted the attack, gave the vanquished on this occasion proofs of his usual magnanimity and greatness of sentiment. The humanity which all the English officers charged with the attack shewed to the prisoners, both during the action, and also after it, deserves likewise the highest commendation.”

HIS Serene Highness having sent out a detachment towards the Upper Eder, in order to cut off the communication of the enemy on the side of Marpurg. Major Bulow advanced to that town, where he made prisoners eight officers, and about seventy men, the rest having retired to the castle. He likewise destroyed the ovens which the French had there, took the uniforms of several of their regiments, and some hundreds of muskets. He then pushed forward Scheiter's dragoons to Butzbach, where they took two entire companies of the regiment of Rougrave, with two standards. They likewise destroyed at Grumberg and Lungengons between two and three hundred waggons of flour, and for some time scoured that part of the country, intercepting the French convoys. On the 11th, Major Bulow marched to join Colonel Fersen at Frankenberg. For,

M. de Broglio, having advice of the success of M. de Bulow's expedition, detached a considerable body of troops, under the command of M. de Stainville, to open his communication with Marpurg, and cut off the retreat of our detachment.

ON the 12th, M. de Bulow made a motion towards Frankenau, and M. de Stainville, who had arrived at Merdenhagen, marched to attack him, and came up with his rear near the village of Munden on the river Orcke. Col. Fersen, who covered the troops in the passage of that river, bravely charged the enemy, but had the misfortune to be made prisoner with some of his cavalry. Major Bulow, who had most difficult defiles to pass, was also obliged to abandon some pieces of cannon.

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THIS affair was scarce over when the Hereditary Prince arrived with a reinforcement ; but as it was then night, and his troops were greatly fatigued, having made a forced march of upwards of five German miles, his Highness thought it better to delay his attacking the enemy 'till early in the morning. But M. de Stainville did not think proper to wait for him, but retired in the night towards Frankenberg. The whole then returned to join the army.

ON the night between the 12th and 13th of September, M. de Broglie broke up his camp near Immenhausen, and fell back upon Cassel, where he occupied a very strong camp, placing his right to that city, and his left to the village of Wessenstein. He at the same time recalled Prince Xavier from the neighbourhood of Gottingen, who retreated to Munden and Wiltzhausen. This camp they entrenched and fortified on all sides with redoubts, though it had been already remarkably strong by the nature of its position. The gendarmerie were posted at Lichtenau between the Fulde and the Werra.

ON the 14th, the corps de réserve under the command of the Marquis of Granby passed the Dymel, and encamped near Geismar. General Gilfoe with his corps was advanced towards Sababourg and Rheinhartz-Wald, and General Wangenheim moved forward from Uslar, and took post at Lowenthagen. Several smart skirmishes and cannonading daily passed between the advanced parties and light troops of both armies, while they remained in this position.

ON the 15th of September, General Wangenheim dislodged from the defiles of Schede a party of the enemy belonging to Prince Xavier's corps, which had been detached with an intent, not only to cover his right, but also to secure that pass which led to Dransfeld, Gottingen, &c.

ON the 18th of September, Marshal Broglie having formed a scheme to cut off General Wangenheim's corps, went in person with the Prince de Conde, the Prince de Beauvau, and his brother the Count de Broglie, to join Prince Xavier with a reinforcement of troops ; and on the 19th, they advanced to Lowenthagen with 32 battalions and 18 squadrons ; but Gen. Wangenheim, though he had only

only four battalions and six squadrons, made good his retreat, and, like an able general, conducted the whole with great judgment, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground, and the vast superiority of the numbers, retiring to his former position at Uslar.

THIS affair in no measure answered the great preparations of the French. The loss of the Allies amounted in the whole only to 150 men killed, wounded, and made prisoners, besides four pieces of cannon, and some store-waggons, which he was obliged to leave behind for want of horses. The loss of the enemy was computed to be at least double that of the Allies in number of men.

PRINCE Xavier after this affair returned with the corps de reserve under his command to Friedland, and M. de Broglie repassed the Werra with those troops which he himself had led to reinforce Prince Xavier on this occasion.

ON the 22d, M. le Conte de la Lippe Buckebourg, was detached with a large train of artillery, and a body of troops, towards the Lower Rhine.

On the 23d, M. de Luckner fell in with a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, belonging to Prince Xavier's corps, which had advanced towards Norten, he immediately attacked and defeated them with considerable loss, making one lieutenant-colonel, some subaltern officers, and 107 private men prisoners of war.

ON the 24th, The corps de reserve, under the command of the Marquis of Granby, quitted their camp near Geismar, repassed the Dymel, and joined the main army near Warburg; General Gilfoe also, who was posted at Reinhartz-Wald, joined the army with his corps.

ON the 26th, the Hereditary Prince was detached with a body of troops to join the Count de la Lippe Buckebourg.

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ON the 27th, A party of the enemy's light troops attacked some of our advanced posts near Weldant, but were soon repulsed with loss.

ON the 1st of October, General Waldegrave marched towards the Lower Rhine, with a detachment consisting of two battalions of British grenadiers, the Highlanders, Kingsley's, Hume's, and one regiment of Hessian infantry, together with the English dragoons, Inniskillen's, and one regiment of Hessian cavalry.

ON the 2d, General Howard also received orders to march to the Lower Rhine, at the head of the four following regiments of infantry, viz. Buckland, Welsh Fusiliers, Griffin, and Brudenell, together with Mordaunt's regiment of cavalry.

A detachment of the troops under the command of the Hereditary Prince passed by Scheremberg, on the 30th in the morning, on their way to Wesel; another party crossed the Rhine at Roeroert, on the 29th, and proceeding to Rhynberg, surprized some of Fischer's corps who were posted in that place, and made them prisoners; they then continued their rout to Wesel on the left bank of that river, while detached parties were sent to scour the country.

ANOTHER detachment on the 29th in the evening took possession of Rees and Emmerick, and on the 30th passed over the Rhine and marched towards Cleves, sending out flying parties to traverse that country; the commanding officer of the French troops in that town retired into the castle on the approach of the Allies; the reduction of that place was committed to the care of Colonel Ditford.

THE French troops, who had been posted in the redoubts along that river, abandoned them with so much precipitation that they left their artillery behind, and neglected to destroy the boats, by which means a sufficient number were found for the embarkation of the troops which had been destined for the passage of the Rhine.

ON

ON the 3d of October, the castle of Cleves surrendered, and M. de Barral who commanded in that place, together with the garrison consisting of about 500 men, were all made prisoners of war.

THIS day the town of Wesel was invested. The heavy artillery arrived in the evening at the camp of the Hereditary Prince before that place, and his Highness used the greatest diligence in preparing every thing necessary for opening the siege in form. The two Swiss regiments of Lochman and Planta, which had been sent in order to reinforce the garrison, were prevented from throwing themselves into the town.

THE 10th, the Allied Army on the Dymel received orders to build huts, both the cavalry and the infantry; and, on the 12th, a feu de joye was fired on receiving the news of the reduction of Canada.

ON the 16th, M. de Broglio, having ordered a large body of troops to assemble at Cologne under the command of M. de Castries, part of whom had been detached from the army in Hesse, and the other part sent from the Low-Countries, had, by forced marches, advanced, on the 14th, to Rhynberg; and our light troops, who had been posted there, were obliged to abandon it; though his Highness the Hereditary Prince was there in person to support them, but he found it impracticable. His horse was shot in this short, but brisk affair.

MAJOR General de Bock's corps, which his Highness had immediately ordered to join him, could not arrive 'till the next morning at six o'clock; Lieutenant General Waldegrave's corps passed the Rhine on a bridge about two miles below Wesel, and joined him likewise at eleven o'clock; and Lieutenant General Howard's division joined him about eight o'clock in the evening. Four Hanoverian battalions of those who were destined for the siege, and were still on their march, could not complete their junction that night.

IT was necessary to engage at a sufficient distance from the Rhine, in order to run no risk in case of accident, especially as our principal

pal bridge was so much impaired by the current of high water occasioned by a great storm, that it was with very great difficulty the troops and cannon had passed over it. The troops were posted in such a manner as to have Rhynberg in their front, and Offenbergh in their rear.

THE enemy left no more than five battalions and some squadrons at Rhynberg, and marching by their left came to encamp behind the Convent of Campen. According to our intelligence of their strength, they had not then been joined by their last troops, which were to arrive the next and following day; whereupon the Hereditary Prince thought it absolutely necessary to make use of his time that night to surprize M. de Castries in his camp, and by that means endeavour to gain an advantage over him, if possible.

HIS Highness had under his command twenty battalions and twenty squadrons; but, as has been said before, several battalions had not been able to come up in time, and four others with five squadrons were left under Major-general de Bock in order to observe Rhynberg, and attack that post in case of success on the side of Campen. M. de Castries had with him thirty battalions, and thirty-eight squadrons.

THE troops began their march, on the 15th at ten in the evening. In order to reach the enemy's camp, it was necessary to dislodge Fischer's corps which occupied the Convent of Campen, at about half a league's distance from the front of their army. This could not be done without firing some musket shot, which gave the alarm to M. de Castries, and enabled him, at the same time, to put his troops hastily under arms. He was, however, attacked and drove back twice. There was a terrible and well supplied fire of musketry kept up from five o'clock in the morning 'till about nine at night without ceasing. His Highness had his horse killed under him, and received a slight hurt in his leg by the same ball.

THE Hereditary Prince perceiving at length, that it would be to no purpose to persist in the attempt of driving the enemy out of the wood of which they had possessed themselves, and our infantry having expended all their ammunition, he found himself obliged to
order

order a retreat which was executed in good order, and the enemy were not very brisk in their pursuit. The troops drew up on a moor not far distant from the place of action, where they lay on their arms.

THE loss the Allies sustained on this occasion was ten officers, sixteen non-commissioned officers, 221 rank and file, killed; sixty-eight officers, forty-three non-commissioned officers, and 812 rank and file, wounded; and seven officers, six non-commissioned officers, and 429 rank and file, made prisoners. Lieutenant-colonels Pitt and Lord Downe were wounded and made prisoners; Major-generals Elliot and Griffin, together with Lieutenant-colonels, Johnson and Harvey, were wounded; and Major Follock of Keith's highlanders was killed. We also lost one piece of cannon which burst, and fourteen ammunition waggons.

THE enemy owned the loss of 841 men killed, and 1795 wounded. Lieutenant-general M. de Segur, and Brigadier-general M. de Wangen, several officers, and about 400 private men, were made prisoners. We also took two pieces of cannon, and one pair of colours.

THE Hereditary Prince marched by Genderick, on the 17th in the morning. An attack was made on an advanced body of the Allied troops which was posted in a wood before Elverick, and extended along the Rhine with its right at Geit, and some battalions beyond it to cover its flank. The firing both of cannon and small arms lasted 'till night. A column of the enemy's infantry marched through Walack, and took post at a quarter of a league's distance in our front among the thickets: this was their vanguard commanded by M. de Chabot.

THE Rhine was so much swelled, and the banks thereof so much overflowed about the Carthuyser Insul, that the bridge which we had over that river was damaged to such a degree as made it necessary to repair and remove it lower down. It was five o'clock in the morning of the 18th before that work could be finished, and the bridge refitted. The enemy were only half a league off. The Al-

lied troops, however, passed the Rhine the same day in their presence without the least molestation. The passage could not be conducted with more judgment.

ON the night between the 18th and 19th, the Hereditary Prince raised the Blockade of Wesel; and, after he had sent away his artillery, ammunition, &c. marched to Brunnen about a league from thence, where he encamped.

THE Count de Lutace advanced again with his reserve to the neighbourhood of Gottingen, which place he took possession of, and sent advanced parties as far as Nordheim; but they afterwards returned and joined the Count.

A considerable detachment of the reserve of the French Army, under the command of M. Ferronnie entered the dutchy of Halberstadt on the 18th, and exacted a million and a half of French livres contribution, payable in twenty-four hours; but, not having been able to obtain more than 28,000 crowns, they returned, carrying away hostages for the remainder.

OCTOBER 25, His Serene Highness reinforced General Wangenheim at Uslar, and M. de Broglie likewise reinforced the corps under Prince Xavier.

THE 27th, the corps commanded by Prince Xavier of Saxony decamped from Diegerode, in order to go into cantoonments; and the cavalry belonging to that corps, which had been quartered at Gottingen, likewise marched out to their cantoonments. That town was garrisoned by all the grenadiers of the reserve, amounting in the whole to about 4700 men; their advanced posts extended to Weende, and those of the Allies in that quarter to Boven.

HIS Highness the Hereditary Prince quitted his camp at Brunnen on the 26th, and marched to Scheremberg, and on the 27th to Limbeck, from whence he proceeded to Klein Reckum, where he encamped.

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THE 31st, M. de Castries sent off eight battalions to Hesse, to join M. de Broglie.

NOVEMBER 9. This day a feu de joye was fired in the camp of the Allied Army, on account of a complete victory gained over the Austrians near Torgau by his Majesty the King of Prussia.

THE 14th, the position of the two armies in Hesse continued nearly the same, no material alteration having been made.

THIS day the Allied Army was ordered to go into mourning for his late Majesty: black crape on the colours, drums, and banners; the officers to cover their swords, knots, and fasces, with black crape, to wear crape round their arms, and plain hats with crape hat-bands.

ON the 15th, his Serene Highness set out from his head-quarters at Desburg to Uslar, and on the 16th he was followed by two battalions of Hanoverians, and two battalions of Brunswick, with a train of twelve pieces of cannon; the encampment of those troops was taken up by three regiments of Hanoverians and Hessians, who returned from the Lower Rhine.

ON the 20th in the morning, one regiment of Hanoverian infantry, two troops of Elliot's light dragoons, and one regiment of hussars, passed the Dymel.

ON the 25th, nothing material had passed on the Lower Rhine; the Hereditary Prince still remained at his head-quarters at Klein Reckum, while M. de Castries encamped at Drevenick, within about two leagues of Wesel.

THAT part of the Allied Army about Warbourg were cantooned in the neighbourhood of that place, excepting some troops who remained in camp to defend some particular posts that guarded the passages of the Dymel, and those were to be relieved every eight days; all the troops were ordered to be ready to march by the first alarm, which was to be given by setting fire to a pitch barrel erected on the Dyfemberg,

Dysemberg, on which six cannon were to be fired from the British park, and those to be answered by six more from General Wanheim's corps, the regiments on this signal were all to assemble at their alarm posts, and from thence to advance directly to their former position in camp.

NOTWITHSTANDING the excessive rains which had fallen for some time past, and rendered the roads almost impracticable, his Serene Highness advanced from Uslar to Hardeggen on the 23d, with a body of troops which he had assembled there, he also caused some detachments to advance towards Cassel and Munden. General Luckner was posted at Duderstadt, by which position he prevented the French from drawing any subsistence from Thuringia. On the 26th his Serene Highness moved forward to Eisebeck, fixing his head-quarters at Harste; and Count Kilmanseg pushed forward with a corps of about 7000 men to Sibolshausen.

THE French reserve under the Count de Lutace retired, on the approach of the Allies, from Begerode to Witzenhausen, leaving M. de Vaux to command in Gottingen with a numerous garrison of select troops.

ON the 29th, the main body of the troops under Prince Ferdinand were still encamped at Eisebeck, and had taken possession of Boventen, Seimerhausen, and Dransfeld; a small body of Prussians, consisting of fifteen hundred men, that were detached from the garrison of Magdeburgh, and had joined General Kilmanseg, were posted behind Gottingen, so that town was entirely blocked up.

THE King of Prussia had also detached from his army a body of eight thousand men, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and hussars, under the command of the generals Sallern, Ascherdeben, and Linden, to march through Thuringia towards Gottingen, in order to act in concert with his Serene Highness.

SEVERAL smart skirmishes passed between the troops in the neighbourhood of Gottingen, particularly one on the 29th past at Heydemunden upon the river Werra, which post Major-general Briedenbach

Briedenbach, at the head of two regiments of Hanoverian and Brunswick guards, with a detachment of Cavalry, attacked; and, having carried it, took possession of the town, which was abandoned by the French detachment, part of which passed the river in boats, while the others threw themselves into an entrenchment which covered the passage, and which our troops made several attempts to force, but without success. At length, our people being much galled by the fire of the enemy's redoubts on the other side of the river, General Breidenbach could not carry his point, and was obliged to fall back into the town, from whence he retired at midnight; but the enemy did not retake possession of it 'till twenty-four hours afterwards. Our loss on the occasion amounted to about 150 private men. Five of our officers were killed, and six wounded.

THE Hereditary Prince's head-quarters remained still at Klein-Reckum, and nothing material had passed in those parts, except that he made some detachments which had beat up and harraßed the posts which M. de Castries had established along the Lippe.

M. de Luckner, having in vain cannonaded and attacked the castle of Arnstein defended by M. Verduil, was obliged to abandon the enterprize, and retire towards Friedland.

DECEMBER 11. The inclemency of the weather and the badness of the roads having not only rendered it next to an impossibility for the troops to keep the field, but also made the conveyance of forage and provisions for the use of the troops utterly impracticable, his serene Highness found himself reduced to the necessity of quitting his design against Gottingen, and changing the cantoonments of the troops employed in the blockade of that town, in order to send them into winter-quarters. He accordingly withdrew his forces from that neighbourhood, and retired towards Eimbach and Uslar: in the latter of which places he fixed his head-quarters. The troops likewise which had advanced on the left of the Dymel, and in the wood of Sababourg, repassed the Dymel, and the whole army went into their winter cantoonments. The English guards were at Paderborn, and the rest quartered in that country, and along the Dymel, Weser, &c. The Marquis of Granby had his head-quarters at Corvey near Hoxter.

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THE troops under the command of the Hereditary Prince on the Lower Rhine went likewise into quarters, the greatest part of whom occupied the bishopric of Munster, the remainder joined the army under his Serene Highness.

THE French under M. de Castries went also into their quarters, which extended from Cleves to Cologne. Marshal de Broglie likewise sent his army into their quarters. He fixed his headquarters at Cassel, and his troops extended towards the Upper Rhine.

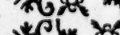
THE detachments of Prussians which were on their march to join the Allied Army, stopped at Erfurth, where they took up their quarters.

ON the 23d of December, General Luckner, who was posted with a corps of 3 or 4000 men at Heiligenstadt, was attacked by a body of 10,000 French under the command of Count Broglie. The town being nearly invested on all sides, General Luckner had no other method of retreat than by the road that leads to Witzhausen, where he gained an advantageous eminence, from whence he cannonaded the French with such success, that he secured his retreat to Scarffenstein, without the loss of a single man, or a horse killed or taken, only of a few wounded in the affair; but an officer with thirty-four men belonging to the militia, who were left in the town, were taken. The loss of the French on this occasion was reckoned at above 300 men. On the 24th, General Luckner returned to Heiligenstadt, and finding the French had left it, retook possession.

T H E



THE
C A M P A I G N
OF THE YEAR 1761.

 ON the 1st of January, the Hereditary Prince was at Uslar, in order to concert measures with his Serene Highness relative to the future operations. Prince Ferdinand returned his thanks to the troops for their good behaviour during the course of the last year, at the same time paying them the usual compliments on the new year.

ON the 2d, the Count de Broglio and Lieutenant-general M. de Stainville, at the head of a large body of French troops, attacked the town of Duderstadt, situate at the extremity on the left of the cantonments of the Allied Army. General Mansberg, who commanded there, found it necessary to abandon the town, not being able to defend it against so superior a force. The enemy entered that place, and he retired to the heights of Herbishagen, where he took post, and maintained himself 'till the arrival of the Generals Kilmanseg and Luckner, who had immediately marched to support him. On the next day they attacked the French in Duderstadt,

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drove them from thence, and pursued them as far as Witzenhausen. The loss of the enemy, according to their own accounts, amounted to 600 men, among whom were three complete companies of French grenadiers. The loss on the side of the Allies was about 190 men.

ON the 8th of January, M. de Belfunce, having set out from Gottingen with a detachment consisting of 150 horse and two companies of grenadiers, surprised a party of the Allies who were posted in the neighbourhood of Gibelhausen, and dispersed them. The loss on the side of the Allies were four officers and 100 men.

ON the 13th, Marshal Broglio sent to Gottingen a convoy of 6000 horses and eighty waggons, all laden with provisions and ammunition, which had been collected at Munden, Witzenhausen, and the places adjacent. The whole got safe into that town. He used the precaution of sending so many horses instead of waggons, in order to elude the vigilance of the Allies.

ABOUT this time the French sent off several detachments both of horse and foot towards Langensaltze in Thuringia, to join Prince Xavier of Saxony. They also sent large detachments to the country of Eichsfeld, in order to cut off our communications with the Prussians. His Serene Highness, on the other hand, detached Major-general Rheden, with four regiments of cavalry from Dorste, to Duderstadt; and four battalions of grenadiers who were at Mohringen, and two regiments of fusileers who were part of the garrison of Northeim, also took the same route.

ON the 26th, Prince Xavier of Saxony made an attempt on the Prussian quarters at Sunderhausen, on the left of the Allied Army, and carried off part of Wunsch's battalion from Ebeleben; but General Luckner coming up at the head of four battalions and fifteen squadrons, the enemy retreated, and were pursued beyond Langensaltze. General Luckner seized on one of their magazines at Daifwitz, where he made two officers and thirty men prisoners of war.

ON

ON the 27th, the enemy also attacked some of our posts which lay on the right of our cantonments. A detachment under the command of Monsieur de St. Victor advanced to the post of Stadtberg, where they surprised part of a battalion of the British legion. Major Delaune, who commanded there, was killed in his chamber, obstinately defending himself. Our loss was 180 men made prisoners. M. de St. Victor's corps retreated without being pursued, as we had no cavalry in that neighbourhood. M. de Maupeon, at the head of another party, at the same time attacked the post at Rhuden, but the enemy were repulsed with loss.

ON the 4th of February, General Howard's detachment, consisting of ten battalions and twelve squadrons, arrived in the neighbourhood of Gesecke.

ON the 9th, the army under the command of his Serene Highness, having been for some time in motion from all quarters, were all assembled at their points of rendezvous; viz. the main body on the Dymel; the detachments of the Generals Kilmanseg and Wangerheim, under General Sporcken, on the Rhume; and the two corps under the command of the Hereditary Prince and General Briedenbach, in the Sauerland. Prince Ferdinand passed the Dymel, and went to Geismar, where General Gilfoe had marched with the detachment under his orders. The troops halted on the 10th, and the dispositions for the motion of the whole were communicated to the Generals.

ON the 11th, the army marched in four columns, and passed the Dymel. The first column, led by the Marquis of Granby, passed over the stone bridge at the lower town of Warbourg; the second column, commanded by the Prince of Anhalt, crossed over at the stone bridge below it; the third column, under the orders of General Oheimb, marched by the bridge at Liebenau; and General Wutgenau, at the head of the 4th, passed over the bridge at Pillam. Each column was preceded by a vanguard of all the piquets, consisting of fifty men of each battalion and twenty of each squadron, which were formed into battalions and squadrons: these were to secure the head of the cantonments. The whole then advanced towards Cassel, on the side of West Uffeln. The corps under Ge-

neral Gilfoe advanced from Geismar as far as Kalle. The Marquis of Granby had his head-quarters at Volckmiffen.

THE Hereditary Prince with the corps under his command marched by the way of Stadtberg to Mengerlinghausen; and Lieutenant-general Briedenbach advanced from Brilon to Sand, and on his march made 100 of the enemy prisoners in the village of Cuffleberg.

ON the 12th, the army resumed its march in the same order as they had done the day before, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Zierenberg. Lieutenant-general Gilfoe with his corps marched to Deurenberg. The vanguards of the four columns were all united into one corps, and were joined by the grenadiers of the guards, Elliot's dragoons, Baur's hussars, and the brigade of chaffeurs of Lindinch and Storkhoriens. The Marquis of Granby was appointed to command this body; he took post at Ehlen, and sent forward detachments to the Cascade and Weiffenstein.

THE Hereditary Prince cantooned his troops about Zuschen, and having received advice that the garrison of Fritzlar was not prepared for an attack, he went thither with a few battalions in hopes of being able to carry that place by a coup de main; the attack was accordingly made with great spirit, but Monsieur de Narbonne, who commanded there with a numerous garrison of choice troops, was prepared to receive him, and defended it so resolutely, taking all the advantages which the situation of the place afforded him, that the Hereditary Prince thought it most adviseable to desist from the attempt, and to wait the arrival of some cannon to reduce it. Lieutenant-general Briedenbach marched to Munchausen

ON the 13th, the army marched again and cantooned in the neighbourhood of Niedenstein. The corps under the command of the Marquis of Granby marched to Kirkberg and Metze; that under General Gilfoe remained in their former cantoonments at Deurenberg. The Hereditary Prince cantooned about Hademar, in the neighbourhood of Fritzlar. Lieutenant-general Briedenbach took possession of a magazine at Rosenthal, consisting of 40,000 rations,

rations, and advanced towards Marburg, which place he made an attempt to surprize, and vigorously attacked it; but the enemy were on their guard; and having a large garrison, who made a brave resistance, the enterprize failed. M. de Briedenbach was killed in this affair; that excellent general fell greatly lamented. General Oheimb was appointed to the command of that corps.

ON the 14th, the army halted. The Hereditary Prince detached Major-general Zastrow to Feltzberg, and ordered a part of the cavalry to pass the Eder. An attempt was made to intimidate the garrison of Fritzlar by firing some cannon shot, but to no purpose. In the mean while my Lord Granby made a movement towards Gudersberg, the garrison of which place, consisting of two hundred men, retired into the old castle. In this village were found provisions and forage.

ON the 15th, the town of Fritzlar was bombarded, and M. de Narbonne offered to capitulate, if the most honourable terms were granted him; the Hereditary Prince returned for answer, that such should be granted him on account of his brave defence, upon condition however, that the garrison should not serve during the present campaign, and that the garrisons of Waldec and Wildungen should be included in the capitulation.

THE Commandant having refused to subscribe to that condition, a brisk cannonade was begun again, which continued for about half an hour, when the terms were agreed to, except those concerning the garrisons of Waldec and Wildungen, which were no longer insisted on, upon his declaring that the troops in those places were not under his command; he marched out of the town in the evening with his corps, consisting of seven piquets drawn from the Irish battalions, and 965 men of the royal grenadiers, besides 105 wounded or sick, agreeable to the capitulation.

ON the 16th, my Lord Granby sent word to the commandant of Gudersberg, that he was ready to grant the same conditions to him as M. de Narbonne had obtained, which proposal the commandant very readily accepted, as provisions, and particularly water, began to fail them.

ON

ON the 17th, the army renewed their march, and advanced as far as Ober-Vorschutz. The vanguard took possession of the pass of Feltberg; Major-general Zastrow of that at Neidar-Mellerich; the Hereditary Prince posted himself in the neighbourhood of Falckenberg, and was before-hand with the enemy in taking possession of the post of Hombourg with a party of his hussars; the reigning Count of Schaumbourg-Lippe took the command of a great body of the army which remained in the neighbourhood of Cassel, and were joined by the corps under General Gilfoe.

THE same day, our troops entered Melfungen; which place Marshal Broglie left the preceeding evening in order to repair to Hirschfeld; the enemy had only time to destroy a part of the magazine there; and there was found remaining a quantity of meal and forage. Our troops seized another considerable magazine at Ober-Morschen. A courier who was dispatched by Messieurs de Stainville and de Solms, expecting to find the Marshal at Melfungen, was taken by our hussars.

ON the 18th, the army passed the Eder at Feltberg, and at Nieder-Mellerich, and was cantoned between the Afle and the Fulde, in the neighbourhood of Hombourg: the Hereditary Prince was a day's march before them towards Hirschfeld. Lord Granby marched to Frittenhorff by the way of Ziegenhayn.

THE enemy having re-assembled a body of troops under Ober-Weimar, and Nieder-Weimar, not far from Marpurg, Lieutenant-general Oheimb determined at first to attack them, but altered his intentions upon receiving an account of the march of the Chevalier de Maupeon with a body of the enemy, who had come from Siegen with an appearance of making some attempt by Padberg and Barleberg upon Franckenberg.

GENERAL Oheimb on the 16th left Wetter to go to Franckenberg, and he found the enemy posted near Rodenau in order to defend the passage of the Eder, which was made difficult by the marshy ground there. The bridge of Franckenberg being broke by the swell of the water, M. d'Oheimb was obliged to stop to repair it: the enemy taking advantage of these obstacles, withdrew

drew themselves in the night towards Hallenberg, after having destroyed the bridge of Rodenau; M. d'Oheimb was no sooner informed of that retreat, than he ordered a part of his cavalry to ford the river and to occupy the heights on the left bank of the Eder, and sent parties to Sachsenberg and Hallenberg to get intelligence of the enemy.

THE repair of the bridge of Franckenberg was finished. M. d'Oheimb having learnt the 17th, that M. de Maupeon was with his corps at Sachsenberg, after having sufficiently provided for the security of the post of Franckenberg, and of the heavy artillery, put himself in motion on the 18th early in the morning to march towards the enemy, whose advanced guard he met with between Sachsenberg and Neuenkirchen; it was that instant attacked and routed. M. de Maupeon, lieutenant-general, who was there in person, was taken, with a lieutenant-colonel, five officers, and fifty soldiers. The enemy having fallen back towards Hallenberg, M. d'Oheimb returned to Franckenberg to give his troops some rest there, and observe the motions the enemy might make on the side of Marburg, towards which place several of their regiments had filed off. Major Scheiter attacked the same day a detachment of the enemy near Padberg, dispersed it, and took 140 prisoners, among whom were four officers.

ON the 19th, the army arrived in the neighbourhood of Schwartzborn. The Hereditary Prince's corps posted itself at Ober-Geise, and pushed detachments on to Gittersdorff. Lord Granby went to Neuenkirchen: the enemy's detachments at Ober and Nieder Grentzbach, falling back upon Ziegenhayn.

THE patrols of the Hereditary Prince reported in the night between the 19th and 20th, that they saw a fire at Hirschfeld, which gave reason to suppose the enemy had abandoned that place and had set fire to the magazine: this suspicion was confirmed the next morning, and our troops entered Hirschfeld, where there had been fifteen French battalions, which marched away in the night towards Fulde. Great part of the magazine was saved, which had consisted of 80,000 sacks of meal, 50,000 sacks of oats, and a million of rations of hay.

ON

ON the 21st of February, the army marched to Haufen; the Hereditary Prince was advanced to Nieder-Aula.

THE following is an account of the motions of General Sporcken on the left since the 8th to this day.

M. de Sporcken having divided the corps under him into two columns, one of which was commanded by Count Kilmanseg, and the other by Lieutenant-general Wangenheim, put Major-general de Luckner at the head of a strong advanced guard, who marched the 9th to Heiligenstadt.

THE first column arrived at Buren, and the second at Stadthorbes. The troops halted the 10th. M. de Luckner marched the next day to Kulstedt; Count Kilmanseg to Helmstorff; and M. de Wangenheim to Beberstadt.

M. de Sporcken went to reconnoitre the enemy, several of whose regiments of infantry had passed the Werra at Eschwege. There were 5000 French in the city of Muhlhausen: that of Langensaltze, and the villages in its neighbourhood, were occupied by Saxons. M. de Sporcken found on the heights of Dorne four battalions of grenadiers of France ranged in order of battle, and the infantry posted in a wood towards Eschwege, to protect the communication of the Werra with Muhlhausen and Langensaltze. M. de Luckner had orders to attack them the next day in the morning with his corps, which was to be sustained by two battalions and six squadrons. The same day M. de Belsunce appeared before Duderstadt with 3000 men and some cannon of the garrison of Gottingen. He summoned Lieutenant-colonel Rehbom, who commanded in that town, three times; and upon the negative answers received from him, he caused the gates to be battered for three hours; but his attempts were fruitless, and he returned the same night.

M. de Luckner, on the 12th, attacked the French and Swiss grenadiers who had passed the night under arms, in the wood of Dorne, over-against his advanced posts at Anerode and Buckewriede. He pushed them as far as the heights of Egerieden, where they gained

gained a thick wood, which Count de Solms had fortified by felled trees. They cannonaded each other. The enemy received reinforcements from the quarters on the Werra and those of the Saxons.

THE night coming on, M. de Sporcken could not assemble his men so as to undertake any thing against the enemy. He contented himself with making some changes in the dispositions of his quarters, and pushing the enemy's posts further on. The skirmishes of this day cost him forty men killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was more considerable, and four officers and fifty of their men were taken.

M. de Sporcken put his troops in order of battle on the 13th, at seven o'clock in the morning, upon the height called Eisberg; but having found the enemy considerably reinforced, that they had occupied all the woods where the horse could not act, and that the troops of his Prussian majesty were at the distance of three marches, he resolved to pass the Unstrut at Silberhausen and Hortsmar, to draw near them by a forced march.

HE informed M. de Sibourg of his intentions; and the motion was executed in presence of the enemy without the least loss. The troops were cantoned between Kayerslager and Marolderode.

THE corps of Prussians advanced the 14th to the heights of Langensaltze, which were occupied by 3000 Saxons. M. de Sporcken occupied the village on the left side of the river Unstrut with the troops of his first line, and drew those of his second line as near as possible.

HE agreed with M. de Sibourg, that the Prussian troops should pass the Unstrut at Merkleben, whilst he passed it at Thomasbruc, and M. de Luckner at Bolstedt. In the night the bridges which the enemy had broken were repaired.

ON the 15th at seven in the morning, all the troops came to the river side in order to pass it, but the thaw had increased the waters

to such a degree in twice twenty-four hours, that there was an inundation from Mulhausen almost to Langensaltze.

THE Prussian cavalry got through the passage of Merkleben while their cannon was battering the town of Langensaltze. Eight squadrons of M. de Sporcken's first line passed at Thomasbruc, with a brigade of chasseurs, and a squadron of Luckner's, whose whole corps could not pass, the waters continuing out all day. In the mean time the Prussian cavalry fell upon the enemy who were going out of Langensaltze: and M. de Sporcken's corps did so likewise upon the troops which were coming down the hills to their assistance.

M. de Sporcken computed the enemy's loss that day at 5000 men, at the same time that his own scarcely exceeded 100. Lieutenant-general Hodenberg was wounded and taken prisoner.

THE Prussians took three battalions and seven pieces of cannon, and M. de Sporcken's troops took two battalions and six pieces of cannon.

DURING the action, the infantry of M. de Sporcken's first line passed the Unstrut at Thomasbruc; but the troops being greatly fatigued, M. de Sibourg cantooned his corps at Langensaltze, and General Sporcken's corps re-entered its former quarters on the left of the Unstrut, except M. de Luckner's body, which remained at Mulverstedt and Schonstedt.

ON the 16th, the first line under the command of General Sporcken passed the Unstrut again at Bolstedt, and advanced cantooning as far as Gros Gultern and Oppershausen. The second line passed the Unstrut at the same place, and cantooned at Mulhausen, where still fifty-three of the enemy's sick were found, and made prisoners of war.

ON the 17th, Major-general Luckner with his corps composed the vanguard, and marched to Eisenach, which he attacked, and forced the enemy, who were still there under the command of the generals Stainville and Solms, to retire to Vacha. About forty prisoners were taken there, and two Saxon officers. The army made

made a forced march in two columns, and cantooned in the neighbourhood of Streck and Newkirchen; Luckner's corps remained at Eifenach.

ON the 18th they halted. This day came in above 100 Swiss and Saxon deserters.

ON the 19th, Luckner's corps, reinforced with four squadrons of Veltheim and Bremer, marched as far as Vacha, (the bridge of which was barricaded) attacked and forced the enemy to abandon it about midnight; six of our men were killed, and about thirty of the enemy's wounded. General Luckner lodged the light troops in Vacha, and cantooned the rest of his corps on the right of the Werra near Vacha; the first line marched to Ober-Elln and Forda, and the second to Eifenach.

ON the 20th, Luckner's corps halted. The first line of Sporcken's corps marched to Herringen and Kieselbach, and the second to Vehren-Brietenbach and Frauensee. The Prussian troops marched this day to Gotha to observe the army of the Circles, which was re-assembled at Arnstedt.

ON the 21st, Luckner's corps marched to Mansbach, and passed the Werra at Vacha: the first line marched to Friedenstwald, Hamelshausen, and Lengers, passing the Werra at Vacha and Lengers; the second marched to Herringen and Vacha. Many deserters came in from Stainville's corps, which made its retreat by Mansbach to Fulde.

THIS day the brigade of British guards joined the advanced corps under the command of the Marquis of Granby.

ON the 22d, the Marquis of Granby marched to Treyfa, where a large party of the enemy had been posted, who, on the approach of our troops, retired to Ziegenhayn, the blockade of which place was immediately formed; M. de Luckmantel commanded there a garrison of 700 men.

Lieutenant-general Oheimb advanced to Kirchain, and from this time was to receive his orders from Lord Granby.

FEBRUARY 23, the army marched to Grebenau, and the Hereditary Prince was advanced to Schleitz: eight battalions were detached from General Sporcken's corps, under the command of Major-general Scheele, to reinforce the Count de la Lippe Buckebourg before Cassel, in which city M. le Conte de Broglie commanded with a garrison of seventeen battalions, beside the volontaires of Saint Victor.

A detachment from the garrison of Gottingen pushed forward as far as Nordheim, where they exacted 100,000 livres by way of contribution, and carried off hostages for the payment of that sum. Another large detachment from the same garrison marched out on the 23d, and advanced to Duderstadt, which place they took possession of: a party of 200 Hanoverians who were in garrison there were made prisoners of war.

ON the 24th, Major-general Schluter of the Hessian artillery relieved the Marquis of Granby in the blockade of Ziegenhayn, and his lordship marched to Kirchain: the castle of Amoenbourg, which is within cannon-shot of that place, surrendered, and the garrison, consisting of two officers and fifty men belonging to the Irish brigade, were made prisoners. Our hussars advanced as far as Hombourg, where there was a detachment of the enemy, who immediately retired. The Hereditary Prince detached General Luckner from Schlitz to Fulde, who made upwards of 300 prisoners in that town and the neighbouring villages; the enemy had burnt their magazine of hay, but had left behind a considerable magazine of flour and oats untouched.

THE Army of the Empire, which was in the neighbourhood of Gotha when General Sporcken attacked the enemy at Langensaltze, retired precipitately, and took the rout of Bamberg.

THE Prussian corps under General Sibourg, who acted in conjunction with General Sporcken, served to keep them in awe, and prevented them from advancing any farther.

THE French troops which were posted on the Lower Rhine were all in motion, and, by their different manœuvres, indicated a design

design against the town of Munster, but their views were frustrated by the prudent measures of General Hardenberg: that general was at this time assembling a considerable body on the Upper Lippe, to act as occasion required.

THIS day in the evening, a detachment from the garrison of Waldec, having been sent out to annoy our convoys, fell in with one of our parties near Fryenhagen, which was patrolling about that neighbourhood to keep the castle of Waldec in awe, and to protect our convoys: Captain Wittenius who commanded the party, had the misfortune to be dangerously wounded on the first onset, by which means the advantage was on the side of the enemy, who took thirty horses; they failed however in their main design, the convoy arriving at its destination, except two waggons which fell into their hands.

ON the 26th, 27th, and 28th of February, the army arrived by several divisions, and cantoned between the rivers Schwalme and Ohm, his Serene Highness fixing his head-quarters at Schweinsberg. The Marquis of Granby, with Major-general Oheimb under his command, took post, on the 26th, for some time on the heights near Kleinselkeim, but on their advancing, M. de Rouge, who had possessed himself of a very advantageous situation, retired towards Gießen; his Lordship then took post between the Lahn and the Ohm, cantoning his troops in Schrock, Heskem, &c. The French garrison in Marpurg retired to the castle and abandoned the town, which was taken possession of by four Hessian battalions.

THE corps under the Hereditary Prince having been reinforced by a part of the troops belonging to the corps that was under General Sporcken, (who joined the army with the remainder) his Highness advanced on the 25th to Lauterbach.

LIEUTENANT Colonel Stockhausen fell in with a detachment of the enemy near Kauffungen, dispersed them and made sixty prisoners.

MARSHAL Broglio, who was collecting all his forces together, had his head-quarters on the 26th at Marienborn, on the 27th at Friedberg,

Friedberg, and on the 28th at Vilben and Bergen, where he was fortifying his camp with the greatest diligence. He received daily fresh reinforcements from the Lower Rhine.

ON the 1st of March, Count de la Lippe Buckebourg, having made the necessary preparations for the siege of Cassel, opened the trenches at night.

THE Hereditary Prince advanced to Bidingen, from whence he dislodged an advanced party of the enemy who were posted there, and took possession of that place. General Luckner also made himself master of Aschaffenberg.

ON the 2d, Major-general Schluter, in order to strengthen the fortrefs of Ziegenhayn, formed the design of getting possession of the suburbs called Weickhaus: this enterprize had all the success desired. The suburbs were attacked and carried with great bravery: the enemy lost in the action thirty men killed and wounded, and two of their officers, with fifty-six private men, were made prisoners of war; the loss of the Allies consisted in six men killed and sixteen wounded. M. de Schluter proposed to M. de Luckmantel, who commanded in Ziegenhayn, to make a convention for the suburbs, but this proposition was rejected, contrary to the practice in such cases, and the commandant having fired from the fortrefs on the suburbs, M. de Schluter, to save the houses, drew off his troops and placed them in their former quarters; his aid de camp was killed in this action. ✓

MAJOR Scheiter took the castle of Battenberg by assault, and made prisoners one lieutenant-colonel, one captain, four subaltern officers, and 250 Swiss, with ten hussars; he also took four pieces of cannon.

THE Count de Broglio made a sally out of Cassel with a considerable body of troops, but he was repulsed and obliged to retire in the utmost disorder, with the loss of a great number of men.

GENERAL

GENERAL Hardenberg took post at Stadtberg with his corps from the country of Munster.

ON the 7th of March, the garrison of Cassel made a vigorous sally, and took possession of the trenches. They carried off four mortars, nailed up one piece of cannon, and destroyed the works of the ground battery; but the Count de la Lippe Buckebourg, at the head of the Hessian guards, and Wangenheim's grenadiers, drove them back into the town.

THIS day the trenches were opened against the fortress of Ziegenhayn, and the batteries were constructed by the 9th, at which time a severe cannonade began.

ON the 8th, 9th, and 10th, the French troops from the Lower Rhine, under M. de Muy, arrived on the Mayne, and joined the army under Marshal Broglie.

THE Count de la Lippe had finished his second parallel before the town of Cassel on the 10th, and on that night he attacked and drove the French from their entrenchments which they had made on the front of the principal attack.

ON the 11th, the Marquis of Granby passed the river Lahn over a wooden bridge at the Neumuhl, below Marpurg, and cantoned his troops at Lohr, Dam, Rodgen, &c. He left at Marpurg the four regiments that had taken possession of that town.

THE Hereditary Prince with his corps marched from Lauterbach to the neighbourhood of Grunberg, having an advanced post at Laubach; General Luckner with his corps also fell back from Herbfstein and joined the army.

MARSHAL Broglie having assembled all his troops, and being joined by all the reinforcements he expected from the Lower Rhine, quitted his camp at Vilben and moved forward, fixing his headquarters at Friedberg with his vanguard at Gießen, and the neighbouring villages.

A smart skirmish passed between a detachment of the Allies and a body of the French, who were going from Wesel to Dülmen, in which the latter were defeated, and fled with precipitation to Wesel.

THE garrison of Gottingen still continued their incursions into the country of Hanover, laid the bailiwick of Westerhoff under contribution, and placed a detachment of cavalry into quarters at Seifen.

ON the 14th of March, General Hardenberg, with the corps under his command, arrived at Kirchain from Stadtberg.

ON the 17th, the French army marched to Gießen, where Marshal Broglie fixed his head-quarters; the same day the whole of his vanguard was advanced towards the Ohm.

THE Marquis of Granby with his corps repassed the Lahn at the Neumuhl, and he immediately withdrew the four battalions from the town of Marburg, of which the French took possession and shut the gates. At nine o'clock in the morning, the whole drew up on the heights of Schrock, expecting to be attacked by the enemy's vanguard; however nothing passed but some skirmishes between the light troops near Heskem. He cantoned the troops that night at Gros-Silkeim and Klun-Silkeim; and on the 18th in the evening, his Lordship repassed the Ohm, and retreated to Kirchain.

ON the 20th, the position of the Allied Army was as follows, viz. that of the main body upon the heights of Hombourg, the head-quarters of his Serene Highness were still at Schweinsberg, the Hereditary Prince with his corps was advanced towards Grunberg, the Marquis of Granby with his corps was posted at Kirchain, and General Hardenberg behind Redecken, between Schweinsberg and Kirchain; on the other hand, the enemy occupied all the country along the Lahn and Gladenbach, Allendorff, Lich, Hungen, and Laubach.

THE garrison of Cassel about this time made two very unsuccessful sallies, having lost a considerable number of men in each.

M.

M. de Belfunce, who, with a detachment from the garrison of Gottingen, had been for some time in possession of Northeim, was driven from thence by some troops from Brunswic and Hanover, which were joined by a small party of Prussians.

ON the 21st of March, the corps under the command of the Hereditary Prince was attacked near Grunberg by a large detachment of the enemy, consisting of three columns of cavalry, and was obliged to fall back to the heights of Haimbach and Ermrode; the enemy taking the advantage of the woods to conceal the march of their columns, particularly of that column which was to turn the Prince's right, were too near to suffer the retreat to be made without loss; they began the attack just as the troops were entering a defile, by which means part of our rear was cut off. We lost about 2000 men made prisoners, belonging to the Brunswic guards, the regiment of Roeder, and the battalions of Imhoff, some colours, and thirteen or fourteen pieces of cannon; we had very few killed or wounded. The Hereditary Prince, with the remainder of that corps, retired to the main army at Hombourg. General Rheden, who commanded the Hanoverians, was killed. The enemy owned to the loss of no more than 100 killed and wounded, among the number of the latter was the Baron de Clofen, who commanded the whole.

THOUGH the position of the Allied Army on the Ohm was excellent with regard to military operations, yet it became daily more and more inconvenient with respect to subsistence, which unavoidably began to grow scarce, after so long a stay in a country where they had no magazines, insomuch that the scarcity of forage, &c. rendered it impossible for them to maintain their ground there any longer; his Serene Highness was therefore obliged to break up his camp and retire, which he did on the 24th to Neustadt, without any molestation from the enemy, excepting some trifling skirmishes with their light troops.

ON the 25th, Marshal Broglie entered the town of Ziegenhayn; the siege of that place having been raised. The garrison being joined by some cavalry, commanded by M. de Monchenu, pursued the rear of the besiegers in their retreat, and coming up with a

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party

party of them at the village of Lemsfeld, between Frillendorff and Nieder-Graentzbach, gained some advantage, making about 400 men prisoners, among whom were some officers of distinction; they also took two pieces of cannon.

THE Royal Legion likewise took possession of Arolsen, in which place they found about three hundred sick men in the British hospital.

FISCHER'S corps having pushed forward to Corbach, in order to intercept the convoys of the Allied Army, detached the Chevalier d'Origny with a party of 3000 men from thence towards Wolfshagen, he fell in with a battalion of the Britannic Legion, who were posted at Netzen a little above Waldec, and made the greater part of them prisoners.

ON the 27th of March, the Allied Army passed the Eder. The Hereditary Prince covered their passage, and having attacked a party of the enemy near Klein-Engelsback, repulsed them with considerable loss, and made one hundred men prisoners on this occasion.

ON the same day, the Count de la Lippe Buckebourg made the proper dispositions for raising the siege of Cassel, and on the night between the 27th and 28th sent off his heavy artillery, &c. by the way of Hohenkirchen. Count Broglie sent out M. de la Borde with a battalion of foot, and some grenadiers, to the right bank of the Fulde, with orders to get as near as possible to Sunderhausen, and endeavour to cannonade them as they filed off on the other side of the river. He also caused the grenadiers and hunters to take possession of the third parallel, which had been abandoned, but the Count de Buckebourg still maintained the first parallel with a considerable force 'till he should have removed all the stores and implements employed in the siege.

ON the 29th, the Allied Army assembled on the heights near Züschen, and retreated towards Wolfshagen.

ON

ON the 30th of March, they resumed their march, and encamped in the neighbourhood of Volckmiffen.

THIS day Count de Broglie, who had marched out of Cassel with his garrison in order to harass the besiegers in their retreat, came up with their rear-guard, and attacked them with some success, carrying off four pieces of cannon, some ammunition waggons, and several prisoners.

THE troops that were made prisoners in the affair near Grunberg were exchanged.

ON the 31st, Marshal Broglie caused Te Deum to be sung in his camp on account of the Allies having evacuated the county of Hesse; they also fired a feu de joye on the occasion.

THE whole of the Allied Army having repassed the Dymel by the 1st of April, his Serene Highness sent off a body of troops towards the Lippe, to observe the motions of the French on the Lower Rhine, and ordered the remainder to their former cantonments, leaving a chain of troops along the Dymel to secure the passages of that river.

MARSHAL Broglie also sent back those troops which had come from the Lower Rhine to join him, and were destined to make a part of the French Army which were to act in those parts. He also placed numerous garrisons in Gottingen, Cassel, and Ziegenhayn, and made large detachments to the country of Fulde; the rest of his troops returned to their cantonments, the Marshal fixing his head-quarters at Francfort.

ON the 19th of April, the Marshal de Soubise, who was to command a separate army of the enemy this year on the Lower Rhine, arrived at Francfort, in order to concert measures with M. de Broglie, relative to their future operations; and on the 23d, he set out for Dusseldorp.

APRIL 20, seven Hanoverian Regiments marched from the country of Paderborn towards Ham, and that neighbourhood.

The Hereditary Prince set out soon after for Munster, where he fixed his head-quarters.

ON the 21st of April, a large magazine of hay, which the French had collected at Wesel, took fire. There were consumed 1,250,000 rations, which were computed to have been worth 2,000,000 of livres. Thirty-three soldiers of the regiment of Normandy perished in the flames. There were also above sixty boats burned and sunk.

APRIL 24, a detachment of the enemy, consisting of 3000 men, advanced from Gottingen towards Uslar, and surprised one battalion of the Britannic legion at the village of Feldhaven, in the neighbourhood of that place, and made about 100 prisoners; but General Luckner coming up with some grenadiers and hussars, they were dislodged, and forced to retire with precipitation, leaving behind fifty dragoons that were made prisoners.

ON the 1st of May, another large party belonging to the garrison of Gottingen advanced towards Mohringen, but they immediately retreated upon the approach of General Luckner, who pursued them as far as the Leihne, which river M. de Belfunce had only just time to get over, abandoning part of his baggage.

MAY the 5th, M. Luckner having received intelligence that a detachment of the garrison of Gottingen had marched upon an expedition towards the Hartz, with an intention to raise contributions upon the country of Hanover, he immediately set out in search of that corps, with a body of 100 hussars under his command; and, coming up with the enemy, who consisted of 300 horse, he had the good fortune to rout them entirely, making prisoners, one officer, thirty troopers, and sixty-one horses.

THE same day Captain Brinsky, who had been detached by M. Luckner, likewise attacked them, with 100 hussars and fifty of the Brunswic cavalry, with such success, that he drove them before him into Gottingen, and made prisoners, two captains, one lieutenant, two cornets, and fifty-three dragoons; their commander,
M.

M. de Belfunce, having narrowly escaped being taken himself in the pursuit.

CAPTAIN Riedesel, at the head of 100 Brunswic hussars, attacked the village of Spielen, beyond the Fulde, in which was an officer with fifty of the enemy, took thirty of them, and killed the rest, with the loss of five hussars killed, and some few wounded.

ON the 14th, 15th, and 16th of May, the first division of infantry, as well as the dragoons of the army under M. de Soubise, marched forward, in order to form three camps; the first division encamped in the neighbourhood of Rees, under the command of the Marquis de Voyer; the second division encamped near Duffeldorp, under the orders of M. de Chevert; and the third division, which was part of the main body of the French Army on the Lower Rhine, pitched their tents between Burich and Wesel, where M. de Soubise had fixed his head-quarters.

THE Hereditary Prince also moved forward, with a large body of the Allies from Munster, towards the Rhine, to be near at hand to observe the motions of the enemy, fixing his head-quarters at Nottelen. Some of the light troops, belonging to this corps, attacked and defeated some of the advanced posts of the two French camps at Rees and Wesel.

MAY the 17th, the heavy artillery which the French had at Francfort set out for Cassel and Hirschfield, and several of their regiments also filed off towards that neighbourhood: they likewise reinforced the garrison of Gottingen with 3000 men, and erected ovens in that town for the use of their troops.

MAY 29, Captain-Lieutenant Neimeier being ordered by M. de Luckner to occupy the environs of Northeim with 100 horse of the regiment of Chevalerie, attacked and entirely dispersed a party of the garrison from Gottingen; he took on this occasion one lieutenant-colonel, thirty-four dragoons, and forty horse. M. de Belfunce, who commanded that party, very narrowly escaped by the goodness of his horse.

ANOTHER

ANOTHER skirmish also happened about the same time in the neighbourhood of Cassel, in which the hussars of the Allied Army made one lieutenant, and some hussars of the enemy prisoners.

MAY 30, General Sporcken took possession of the camp at Warbourg, having under his command thirteen regiments of German foot, and six regiments of German horse; and on the same day, the Hereditary Prince encamped at Nottlen and Shaapdetten. A detachment of six battalions and four squadrons formed a separate camp at Appelhausen. His light troops were posted at Coesfeld, Dulmen, and Gescher.

ON the 16th of June, General Luckner took eighty-four oxen belonging to the enemy, under the walls of Gottingen, drove back a party of the garrison, killed and wounded one hundred men, and made one captain and fourteen private men prisoners.

JUNE 17, the French Army on the Lower Rhine began to move forwards on the 12th in three divisions; that under the Marshal de Soubise from Wesel encamped on the 13th on Aolt, the 14th at Effen, and on the 16th he marched to Bockum, where he joined the division from Duffeldorp under M. de Chevert, who had arrived at that place, the day before, by the way of Steyl; the division under M. de Voyer, from Rees, having advanced by the way of Rocklinghausen, encamped the same day at Grimberg on the Emser; Conflans's corps was at Gastrop, and all the volunteers of the army were at Dortmund, to which place their whole army came this day.

THIS day Major Schleiter crossed the Rhine at Bislick with thirty-six hussars, and burnt the French magazines at Xanten, which consisted of 36,000 rations of hay and straw, and 1400 sacks of oats; from thence he went to Sonsbeck, and passed by Gueldres and Stralen in the way to Kakirchen and Ruremonde; but learning that Ruremonde was possessed by Austrian troops he went to Aerfen, where he burnt a great magazine of hay and straw, which at a moderate computation consisted at least of a million and half of rations, and two boats, having on board 4000 sacks of oats which he

he cast into the Maas: near Gueldren he met 100 carts, which he caused to be unloaded and burnt. From Aersen he took the rout of Gennep, and burnt the magazine there, consisting of one hundred thousand rations of hay and straw, and some thousand rations of oats. In this tour he made sixteen prisoners, whom he took along with him, besides a serjeant and eighteen Austrians, and forty French boatmen, whom not being able to take with him, he left to the magistrates of Stralen and Aersen till his return. He afterwards burnt four double boats with forage, and crossed the Rhine again at Loburg.

AT Buderic there was a regiment of French cavalry with glandered horses. They detached 150 horsemen after him. Two hundred foot were sent after him, in three detachments, from Wesel, but he escaped them. At Bockholt a strong party waited for him in his return, but he made his retreat, and escaped them likewise, having performed all this in ninety-three hours' time.

ON the 19th of June, the Allied Army under his Serene Highness were all assembled, and encamped on the heights above Neuhaus, and on the 21st they decamped and marched in six columns to Gesecke. The Hereditary Prince was at this time encamped on the heights of Havel; and Lieutenant-general Howard was posted with his corps near Ham.

M. de Soubise, who was still at Dortmund, pushed forward a vanguard to Unna, Camen, and Lunen, these gained some advantage over an advanced party of the Allies posted at Lunen, who were obliged to fall back, with the loss of 245 men made prisoners, besides two pieces of cannon.

ON the 23d of June, M. de Soubise marched to Unna, where he fixed his head-quarters; the Prince of Conde was at Ulsen with the vanguard, and M. de Voyer at Kefsuren.

ON the 24th, the Prince of Conde marched to Fremerken, M. de Voyer to Oschbusen, and M. de Conflans was ordered to Arensberg, in order to sustain M. Daufet, who was to take possession of the defile of Essen.

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THE troops under the Hereditary Prince formed at that time three different camps, one at Ham, another at Paradis, and a third at Soest.

THE army under his Serene Highness halted on the 22d at Gesecke, and on the 23d by three o'clock in the morning, they decamped and marched to Alt-Gesecke, within one league and a half of Lipstadt; from hence on the 24th, they proceeded to Soest, where they joined the corps under the command of General Howard; in this place the Marquis of Granby took the command of a separate corps, who encamped on the heights about a league from the front of the main army.

ON the 25th, a feu de joye was fired by the Allies, on account of the reduction of Belleisle.

THE army resumed their march on the 28th, and encamped near Werle.

THE Hereditary Prince, having left General Kilmanseg at Ham, marched to Kirchdenhern; and from thence, on the 28th, to Sundern, where he encamped on the right wing of the grand army under Prince Ferdinand. The castle of Werle was attacked by the enemy, but without success, though they cannonaded it for some time: Major Raal commanded there with a garrison of two hundred men.

ON the 29th of June, the whole army moved forward towards the enemy in nine columns, including the two under the command of the Hereditary Prince. Their reserve, commanded by the Prince de Conde, retired towards their grand army, and was harrassed all the time of their retreat by the head of our columns. Part of the right wing of the Allies was ordered to fall back; and the whole army took an advantageous position between the Unna and the Roer. The firing on the van continued all this day, and began also the next morning. The right wing encamped before the village of Lunderen, where the head-quarters were fixed, and the left reached behind the village of Keseburen, which the French had burned as far as to a fall of trees which covered their right.

Nothing

nothing but a ravin separated the right of the Allies from the left of the enemy, the front whereof they had fortified with redoubts.

THE corps under the command of General Kilmanseg were posted at Kamen.

THIS day Marshal Broglio advanced to the Dymel, and passed that river; whereupon Gen. Sporcken was obliged to abandon the town of Warbourg, and retreat towards Paderborn. In his retreat he lost some pieces of cannon, and a few men made prisoners.

ON the 30th of June, M. de Chabot, who commanded the vanguard of that army, took possession of Dringelbourg; he likewise sent a detachment by Brackel to Steinheim on the road to Hamelen, and some of his troops took post at Hoxter and Corvey: his main body marched to Dalem and Lichtenau. The light troops of the Allies still kept possession of Holtzminden.

ON the 1st of July at eleven at night, the army under the command of his Serene Highness decamped from Lunderen, and turned the enemy's left flank with a design to attack them in the rear; but the weather being excessively rainy, and the country full of morasses, it was found impossible to bring up the cannon: Prince Ferdinand was therefore obliged to lay that attempt aside. The army continued its march along the enemy's rear; and, without any interruption or loss, took post on their other flank, the headquarters being fixed at Dortmund on the 3d, near which place the troops encamped, after a most fatiguing march of three days and two nights through roads that were scarce practicable.

THE enemy had, on the 2d, attacked our piquets under General Wutgenau with a corps of ten thousand men; but perceiving that four battalions of the corps under the command of Lord Granby were advancing to support them, they retired: they lost on this occasion M. de Pedemont, brigadier, who commanded the attack, besides one colonel and one major killed, and a lieutenant-colonel wounded and taken. On the side of the Allies, the loss was, two Hessian officers, and two or three private men.

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ON the 4th of July, the whole army began their march by one o'clock, and by ten arrived at the rear of the enemy's strong camp, who immediately abandoned it, and retired behind Werle, placing the castle of that place (which still continued in our possession) before their right flank; they then occupied the very same camp where we had been but a few days before, and the allied army encamped on the heights of Hemmeren.

ON the 5th, the Allied Army struck their tents at day-break, the baggage assembled at Hemmeren, and the troops marched forward in six columns with an intent to attack the enemy; but their situation was found to be too advantageous, and the whole returned to their former camp.

ON the 6th in the evening, Marshal Soubise decamped and marched towards Soest, near which place the enemy pitched their tents.

ON the 7th, the Allied Army marched in the morning and encamped near Hilbecke; the little rivulet of Saltzbach parted the two armies.

MARSHAL de Broglie, having taken possession of Paderborn, marched to join M. de Soubise; and the two armies accordingly completed their junction in the neighbourhood of Soest.

ON the other hand, General Sporcken, after his retreat from Warbourg, marched round by Blomberg, Detmold, Bielefeld, Rathberg, &c. with his corps, in order to join the main army under the command of his Serene Highness.

ON the 11th, his Serene Highness moved his head-quarters from Kilbecke to Haus-Hohenover; and on the 12th, the main army marched to the left in order to draw nearer to that place.

ON the 13th, General Luckner marched early in the morning to Samle, where the Count de Chabot was encamped with three regiments of dragoons, one regiment of hussars, the volunteers of Flanders, and two regiments of foot, on this side the Lippe: this body

body he attacked so vigorously and successfully that M. de Chabot repassed the river in great confusion, having lost 150 men made prisoners, (among whom were two captains of horse) and above two hundred horses. The hussars of Baner, and those of Brunswic, which formed the attack, penetrated thrice into the King's regiment, which they overthrew, and of which very few would have escaped but for the defiles, which stopped the hussars.

ON the 14th, the Captains Kampen and Engel were detached towards Cassel with two hundred cavalry, in order to destroy the French convoys of provisions; in which they succeeded; for whilst Captain Engel watched the causeway that leads to Cassel, and Captain-lieutenant Sandars that to the Dymel, Captain Kampen attacked and ruined the post and enclosure of West Uffeln, and Niedar-Mieffen, where he lost one man; he afterwards destroyed two hundred empty waggons, and ham-strung above three hundred horses.

CAPTAIN Engel also broke to pieces all the carriages that were going to Cassel, and ham-strung all the horses.

LIEUTENANT Muller being sent with a party of twenty cavalry to meet a column of carriages that was escorted by ten dragoons, two officers, and fifty soldiers, fell upon them so briskly that the two officers ran away directly, and the fifty soldiers were dispersed; he then pursued the dragoons to the very gates of Cassel, where they escaped him, his horses being spent with fatigue. Above thirty carriages, with bacon and other provisions, going to the French head-quarters, were burnt for want of time to carry them off, in sight of the garrison of Cassel.

THEY took from the enemy in all seven hundred horses, and spoiled two thousand more, by the enemy's own confession.

THIS stroke was very sensibly felt by the enemy, who were before in great want of provisions; having lost on this occasion a great quantity of bread, and also meal, part of which was carried off by the hussars, and the rest distributed to the peasants, who flocked in from all quarters.

UPON their return, this body of light troops took 250 recovered men of the enemy's troops.

ON the 15th and 16th of July, from the time the Allied Army occupied the camp of Haus-Hohenover, that of the enemy encamped at Soest, under the command of Prince Soubise, who was every day employed in reconnoitring the position of the Allies; this position was a very advantageous one, on account of the woods and defiles which it was necessary to pass before they could make any attack on it. There was not a day in which the advanced posts were not engaged.

HIS Serene Highness was informed, on the 13th in the morning, that Marshal Soubise's army had made a motion forwards, in consequence of which, he ordered the baggage away, and the army to hold itself in readiness to be put under arms on the first signal.

ON the 14th in the morning, the enemy's new camp was discovered, the right of which stretched towards the convent of Paradies and Soest, the left reaching to the heights of Rhunen; and all having appeared quiet there, the baggage was ordered back.

HIS Serene Highness, however, thought proper to make a movement with his army, the intention of which was, to reinforce the right wing; the Hereditary Prince was at the extremity of it, which extended as far as the village of Burecke, which was guarded by a detachment. The body of the army occupied the heights of Wambeln; and the Prince of Anhalt the ground between Illengen and Hohenover. Lord Granby kept his position on the left, upon the heights of Kirch Denckern; and Lieutenant-general Wutgenau, who was encamped upon the heath of Untrup, marched by his right to approach the village of Kirch Denckern. The avenues and posts on the little river Aast, and the Saltzbach, were guarded by the piquets of the army.

THIS was our position when his Serene Highness was informed, on the 15th about six in the evening, that Soubise's army had struck their tents, and were marching on their right: almost at the same instant

instant he heard, that the enemy had dislodged the advanced posts of Lord Granby at Hause Nehle, and that they were advancing in a strong body towards his camp.

THESE informations determined him to make the following dispositions: he ordered Lord Granby to maintain his ground to the last extremity; he had under him ten battalions, six squadrons, and ten pieces of cannon, six-pounders.

LIEUTENANT General Wutgenau was ordered with his corps, consisting of seven battalions, and five squadrons, to march to the left to Bloch, upon the high road from Lipstadt to Ham, (by which his retreat could alone have been made in case of necessity, and which the French seemed chiefly to aim at) and to act in concert with Lord Granby, whose right was to be supported by the Prince of Anhalt, (with ten battalions and six squadrons under him) who joined it with his left, his own right reaching to the river Aast, above Kirch Denckern.

LIEUTENANT General Conway (with eight battalions, seven squadrons, some British artillery, and one battalion of Saxe-Gotha) replaced the Prince of Anhalt between Illingen and Hohenover. The Hereditary Prince ordered Lieutenant-general Bose to march with part of his troops to occupy the heights of Wambeln, and left Count Kilmanseg on the side of Bureck. The greatest part of the artillery was distributed by Count Schaumberg Lippe on the front of the left.

M. de Sporcken, who was encamped at Hertzfeld on the other side of the Lippe, was ordered to send six battalions, and six squadrons, over the Lippe, which were to support M. de Wutgenau; and he was to act with the rest in the manner he should think most proper.

THESE dispositions being made, his Serene Highness came to Lord Granby's camp, which was attacked very briskly; his Lordship had taken his measures so well, that he sustained the efforts of the enemy 'till the arrival of M. de Wutgenau, who coming upon his left, and having taken the enemy in flank, they could not withstand

withstand these united efforts, and were driven back into the woods, after a fire of artillery and small-arms, which continued 'till late at night. M. de Wutgenau kept the ground he had just gained: he extended his right to Haus-Velinghausen, and turned his left towards the high road of Ham, the defence of which place was his chief object.

HIS Serene Highness had learned from the prisoners, that Marshal Broglie had decamped at break of day, and marched with his whole army from Erweite, in order to give us battle, in conjunction with that of Prince Soubise. His Serene Highness judging that the chiefest efforts would be made on our left, ordered General Howard to bring up the brigade of foot commanded by Lord Frederick Cavendish, and that of cavalry by Major-general Lord Pembroke; Colonel Grevendorff was sent with two battalions to Kirch Denckern to barricade and fortify that village, who, in case of necessity, was to be supported by Lieutenant-general Howard, with four battalions, seven squadrons, two brigades of Hanoverian artillery, and one battalion of Buckebourg. The enemy was in possession of some posts opposite to our piquets, and the patrols were skirmishing all night.

THE battle began afresh the next morning, being the 16th, at three; and the enemy redoubled their efforts against M. Wutgenau's corps, who sustained them with great firmness. The fire from the artillery, and small arms, continued five hours without the enemy's gaining one inch of ground.

IT was near nine when word was brought to his Serene Highness, that the enemy seemed to design placing some batteries upon an eminence opposite to Lord Granby's camp, which he had not been able to enclose within his lines: his Highness perceiving the necessity of preventing the enemy from seizing this eminence, from whence they might have very much galled the troops, and being informed of the arrival of the detachment under General Sporcken, resolved to make advantage of the irresolution which appeared in the motions of the enemy, and ordered the troops which were nearest at hand to advance upon them; viz. the battalions of Maxwell,

well, Campbell, and Keith, British; two battalions of Imhoff, two battalions of Hanoverian guards, and Boch's.

THIS movement was decisive, and had all the success that could be desired. These troops having advanced with the greatest intrepidity soon obliged the enemy to give way, and to retreat with precipitation, having abandoned their dead and wounded, and several pieces of cannon, some of which were 16 pounders. Maxwell's battalion of grenadiers took the regiment of Rouge, formerly Bel-funce, consisting of four battalions, with its cannon and colours.

THE victorious troops followed the enemy as far as Haltrup; but, the nature of the ground not having allowed the cavalry to act, his Serene Highness was then obliged to content himself with detaching the light troops in pursuit of them.

A brisk cannonade was still continued on the side where the Hereditary Prince commanded. His Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand, perceiving the right wing of the enemy were entirely broke, flew to his assistance, bringing with him half of the British heavy artillery and Lord Cavendish's brigade; but, before this reinforcement arrived at its place of destination, every thing was quiet on that side; for M de Soubise, upon the news of the defeat of their right wing, was very probably induced to give over his attacks in that quarter likewise.

HE had attacked in three different places our piquets, who defended the passages of the rivulet of Saltzbach. The attack on their right near the river Aast was but feintly carried on, and without effect; that on the center made themselves masters of the bridge and village of Scheidingen; but though they made seven different vigorous attacks on a redoubt which commanded the debouche of that village, yet they were always repulsed. This redoubt was occupied by 200 men under the command of Major Limbourg, who bravely defended it, and was supported by the piquets and seven battalions. The Irish brigade attempted also the passage of that rivulet on the left of Scheidingen, but in vain: it was defended by some piquets supported by three battalions.

REFERENCES

REFERENCES to the PLAN of the BATTLE of
VELLINGHAUSEN.

□ Cavalry

□ Infantry

☒ Artillery

Hereditary Prince's Corps.

	Squad.	Batt.	
L. G. Boch, Lieut. Gen.	1	4	Busch's dragoons
M. G. Bremer, Major General	2	1	Wolfe
	3	1	Mirbach
	4	1	Balche
	5	1	Bulow
	6	4	Leib. dragoons
	7	4	Boch's dragoons
	8		1 comp. artillery
	9	1	Schmiel
	10	1	Stirp
	11	1	Kilmanfeg
	12	1	Kraushaan
	13		1 comp. artillery
	14	1	Monroy
	15	1	Halberstadt
	16	2	Batt. Pr. Carlos
	17		1 comp. artillery
	18	1	1 batt. Pr. Carlos
	19	1	Block
	20	1	Estoff
	21		2 comp. artillery
	22	1	Meeding
	23	1	Scheele
	24	1	1st batt. Leib. regt.
	25	1	2d batt. Leib. regt.
	26	1	1st batt. } Bartel
	27	1	2d batt. }
	28	1	1st batt. } Erb
	29	1	2d batt. }
	30	1	2 batt. } Prince
	31	1	Batt. } 2 guards
	32		
	33		
	34	2	Regt. du corps
	35	2	Heise
	36		Tung Bremer
	37	2	Alt Bremer
	38	2	Wolff
	39	2	Gens d' arms

Conway's Corps.

	Squad.	Batt.	
Cafar.	40	1	Grend. of guards
	41	1	1st } Guards Brit.
	42	1	3d }
	43	1	2d }
	44	1	Barrington
	45	1	Erskine
	46	1	Carr
	47	1	Kingley
	48	3	Bland
	49	2	Howard
	50	2	Waldegrave

Wutgenau's Corps.

	Squad.	Batt.	
Ref. Gilfoe.	75	1	Wutgenau
	76	1	
	77	1	Gilfoe
	78	1	
	79	1	Pr. Frederick
	80	1	
	81	1	Boch
	82	1	Gard du Corps
	83	1	Granad. a Cheval.
	84	3	Carabiniers Brit.

Howard's Corps.

	Squad.	Batt.	
Bockland	51	1	
Griffin	52	1	
Brudenel	53	1	
Welch fusiliers	54	1	
Guards blue	55	3	
Honeywood	56	2	
Carabiniers	57	2	
L. artillery Brit.	58		
Saxe-Gotha	59	1	
2 brig.artil. Han.	60		
Buck-bourg	61	1	

Anhalt's Corps.

	Squad.	Batt.	
Manfbach	62	1	
	63	1	
Pr. Anhalt	64	1	
	65	1	
Imhoff	66	1	
	67	1	
Regt. du corps	68	1	
	69	1	
Guards Han.	70	1	
	71	1	
Conway	72	2	
Mordaunt	73	2	
Inniskillen	74	2	

Marquis of Granby's Corps.

	Squad.	Batt.	
Walfling	85	1	
Maxwell	86	1	
Hodgson	87	1	
Cornwallis	88	1	
Stuart	89	1	
Napier	90	1	
Artillery Han.	91	1	
Mansberg	92	1	
Campbell	93	1	
Keith	94	1	
Greys	95	2	
Ancram	96	2	
Mostyn	97	2	
Pentz	98	2	
Udam	99	1	
Elliot	100	1	
Rusch	101	3	
Mallachowsky	102	3	
	103	2	

Corps de Wolff.

	Squad.	Batt.	
Zastrow	104	1	
Dreves	105	1	
Sance	106	1	
Alefeld	107	1	
Scheiter	108	1	
Bischausen	109	2	
Walhusen	110	4	
Pr. Hered. Hess.	111	2	
Chasseurs Hess.	112		

A considerable body of Soubise's left, who were encamped on the heights of Rhunen, marched to the right of the Allied Army, and one column thereof, consisting of sixteen battalions and thirty squadrons, under the command of the Marquis Dumesnille, took post near Bureke; another column, consisting of twelve battalions and fourteen squadrons, marched to Unna; both these corps were destined to attack our right under the Hereditary Prince both in flank and rear, in case the attack under M. de Broglie on our left had succeeded.

THE day ended with a general retreat of the French Army.

THE loss of the Allies in this affair was, on the side of Vellinghausen, 290 killed, 927 wounded, and 183 made prisoners, besides three pieces of cannon; and that of the corps under the Hereditary Prince was, twenty-one killed, eighty-four wounded, and nine made prisoners; amounting in the whole to 311 killed, 1011 wounded, and 192 made prisoners.

THE loss of the French was computed to be in killed, wounded, and prisoners, between 5 and 6000: they also had nine pieces of cannon and six pieces of colours taken. Their loss in officers, some of whom were of the first rank, was very considerable. The Duke of Havre, and his son in law the Marquis de Cirrae, the Marquis de Rouge, lieutenant-general, and his son, the colonel, were killed, besides several other principal officers made prisoners.

The following account of the above affair was published by the French general.

" MARSHAL Broglie having, early in the morning of the 15th, marched the body of forces which were encamped at Ervette to Eltinghausen, went thither in person from Soest, and at four in the afternoon began his march with all the troops in three columns to take possession of the castle of Nadel and the village of Vellinghausen. The Marshal had concerted this movement with the Marshal de Soubise, who, on his part, was to encamp a part of his army the same day on the heath opposite to the passes that lead to Sckeidengen, Neumuhl, and Rommuhl. It was supposed

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this reciprocal position would enable them to advance to the enemy with more safety, and with more knowledge of what they were about.

“ THE columns of the left, consisting of the vanguard under M. de Belfunce, and the corps of the grenadiers of France, and the royal grenadiers commanded by the Count de Stainville, were destined to proceed along the right side of the rivulet Aast, and seize the castle of Nadel, which he did accordingly. This castle was occupied, and an hundred prisoners taken, who made small resistance.

“ THE columns of the right, of which Baron de Clofen led the van, were to march by Ultrop, advancing to Vellinghausen, and to make an attack upon that village; this was likewise executed with success: Baron de Clofen not only gained possession of the village, after an obstinate defence, but also drove the enemy's troops that were in it beyond the barricade before their camp, and took post in it, and at a redoubt which they had thrown up there. The whole body of troops which Lord Granby commanded made several attempts to dislodge us, but without effect: he would indeed in all probability have succeeded, if Marshal Broglie had not considerably reinforced the six battalions of Nassau, and royal Deux-Ponts, with the two battalions of grenadiers and the hunters of Avergne and Poitou, and St. Victor's volunteers, who had made the first attack.

“ THE Count de Guerchy, who commanded the division on the right, advanced very seasonably to support St. Victor's volunteers with the grenadiers and hunters of the brigade of Dauphiny; and this brigade, commanded by the Marquis de Maupeon and the Marquis de Rochechouart, as also the brigade of the King, commanded by M. de Meironnet, were sent or led by the marshal to sustain M. de Clofen, by which means we remained masters of the village, of the barricades and redoubt, and of three pieces of cannon taken by St. Victor's volunteers and the regiment of Nassau. The fire of the small arms and cannon continued 'till after ten o'clock at night.

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“ THE Marshal employed the rest of the night in relieving the six German battalions, the two battalions of grenadiers and hunters, and St. Victor's volunteers, by fresh troops. The Duke de Havre led up the brigades of Rouge (late Belfunce) and Aquitaine; and the Duke de Duras and the Count de Vaux led up the brigades of Champagne, Avergne, and Poitou.

“ In this position (in which we contented ourselves with remaining upon the defensive, and of which the marshal sent notice to the Prince de Soubise at eleven at night) we waited to see what step the enemy would take next day.

“ AT day-break the cannonading began again, and continued with great vivacity 'till five o'clock, when it slackened considerably. The enemy appeared at that time to have no thoughts of attacking us; they seemed to be waiting the issue of what was doing on their right, to determine what part they should take. They did not remain long in suspense, for about seven we saw columns filing off, which came from the center and the right of their army, towards their left. The fire of the small arms which had been kept up all the morning on our right was now considerably augmented; the fire of the cannon was redoubled; and soon after we perceived dispositions made, and columns marching, to attack us with a force much superior to ours.

“ BUT the marshal being informed of certain incidents, found that he had no other part to take than to return to the camp at Estinghausen. He immediately ordered the troops to march out of the village of Vellinghausen. This movement, made in the presence of forces so much superior, was very critical, and was executed in the best order; only the regiment of Rouge, which was the most exposed, and had already suffered considerably, was overtaken, and partly intercepted by the enemy, who took many prisoners, and some of its colours; the horses which drew its cannon being killed, its four pieces of cannon were also lost. There were likewise left in the village, which is very much surrounded with hedges and marshy hollow ways, five pieces of cannon, of which the horses were killed, or which were dismounted in the moment of the retreat.

" THE Marshal himself formed the rear with the division of the grenadiers of France, and the royal grenadiers, under the command of the Counts de Stainville and de Scey, and the Chevalier de Modena, who led them with all possible order and firmness. We retired in order of battle in several lines, and halted several times, keeping the enemy in so much awe, that they did not venture to advance beyond the hedges of Vellinghausen; only some of their light troops came as far as Ultrup.

" WE brought away all our wounded, excepting about fifty private men, and five officers, who were not fit to be removed: we also brought away the three pieces of cannon, and about 200 prisoners that we took the day before. The army came to encamp at Estinghausen, leaving the van under M. de Belfunce before us on the road leading to Ultrup, on the left of the Aaft.

" OUR loss, though considerable, is much less than there was room to expect from two such sharp and long engagements as those of the 15th and 16th. The returns of the killed, wounded, and prisoners, amount to 2400 men, more or less. The loss of the enemy must be very great. The prisoners and deserters assure us, that the fifteen English and Scotch regiments, whom we had to deal with in the morning of the 15th, suffered prodigiously. The officers of the enemy's light troops owned to ours, that they had suffered much, and had been obliged to send away to their rear the regiments that had fought on the evening of the 15th, and the next morning. As to the Brunswic and Hessian troops, who replaced the English on the morning of the 16th, we know not their loss.

" All our field officers behaved in the best manner, and were of great use. In short, never did any army keep up more firmness and good order in two such long engagements, the last of which was very unequal, and on intersected ground."

THE troops of the Allied Army returned to their former camp, except some brigades of artillery, which remained on the left.

ON the 17th of July, General Sporcken with his corps returned also to his former camp at Hertzfeld.

MAJOR

MAJOR General Luckner took the town of Neuhaus, near Paderborn, by a coup de main; the action was very smart, as the enemy defended themselves bravely. He made on this occasion 150 men prisoners: he was afterwards obliged to abandon it, on the morning of the 19th, upon the approach of a large detachment of the enemy, which had been sent by Marshal Broglie from his camp at Erwitte towards Paderborn.

JULY 18 to the 21st, Colonel Freytag, having marched on the 18th from Eimbeck to Langerhausen, with three brigades of chasseurs, detached, on the 19th, the Captains Engel and Hampen, with 100 chasseurs, towards Fulde, in order to harass the enemy in that quarter.

THIS detachment marched for that purpose at day-break from Langerhausen; they arrived by noon at Alendorff, where they passed the Werra, and posted themselves in a wood at a league's distance from Rothenburg: here they took, on the 20th, three French commissaries, and burnt some boats laden with flour and oats.

CAPTAIN Engell set out with eighty chasseurs to destroy the enemy's magazines at Hirschfeldt; he met in his way twenty-six boats laden with flour, oats, balls, bombs, and 240 barrels of gunpowder, which he threw into the river Fulde, and set fire to the boats.

ACCORDING to the advices he had received, the garrison of Hirschfeld was supposed to consist only of 200 men, which induced Captain Engell to make his dispositions, after having cut his way through the outguard, for attacking the place.

SOME chasseurs appearing in the evening, the commandant had doubled the guard, and the piquet posted at the gates of the town; he had also ordered sixty dragoons from Melsungen, who arrived at Hirschfeld about three in the morning.

NOTWITHSTANDING, Captain Engell ordered the gate to be forced by a lieutenant, who, having dispersed the guard, penetrated into

into the city ; but, finding the enemy's infantry very alert, and that they fired upon him from the houses, he was obliged to retreat. Captain Engell attacked at the same time the piquets, whose officer and thirty men threw themselves into a barrac thatched with straw. They were several times summoned to lay down their arms, but, on their obstinate refusal, the barrac was set on fire, and the whole piquet were cut to pieces except four men, who had demanded quarters, and five, who perished in the flames.

CAPTAIN Engell having got rid of the piquet, and meeting with no other obstacle, caused the hay, lodged along the Fulde, to be set on fire, and links of burning pitch to be fastened to the sacks of meal and oats. This fire communicated itself to many barrels of powder (of which there was a great quantity on the bank of the river) which blew up. If he had had a greater force he would have been able to have thrown many thousand bombs and cannon balls into the river.

THE whole loss attending this expedition consisted in one chasseur wounded in the hand by a bayonet, and one horse. Captain Engell rejoined Captain Kampen at Eimbach, bringing with him one lieutenant-colonel, two lieutenants, and fourteen private men, prisoners; from thence they set out for Eschwege, where they arrived on the 21st at eight in the morning, having marched nineteen German miles in forty-eight hours.

COLONEL Freytag intercepted and destroyed a large convoy of provisions belonging to the enemy, on the road between Cassel and Warbourg. The Brunswic hussars likewise ruined two French magazines on the Werra.

ON the 21st of July, his Serene Highness's head-quarters were still at Hohenover, Marshal Broglie was at Erwitte, and M. de Soubise at Haarstrang, with his right to Soest. Several smart skirmishes past between the light troops and advanced parties, particularly this day, when the black hussars and Hanoverian hunters attacked a considerable body of the enemy posted near Rhunen. Prince Albert Henry of Brunswic, third son of the reigning duke, was dangerously wounded in the neck at this place.

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ON the 26th, M. de Soubise (having sent thirty-four battalions, 200 men of the brigade of Pelletier, with twenty-four pieces of cannon, together with forty-four squadrons, besides the hussars of Chamborant, to reinforce M. de Broglie) broke up his camp, and passed the Roer, directing his rout towards Herding. Marshal Broglie also decamped, and marched towards Paderborn.

ON the 27th, the Allied Army likewise decamped; the main body of his Serene Highness directing their march towards Paderborn, in order to observe the motions of M. de Broglie, encamped near Borgelen, while the Hereditary Prince marched towards the Roer, to watch those of M. de Soubise.

ON the 28th, his Serene Highness resumed his march, and encamped near Ervitte.

THIS day, early in the morning, the Britannie legion came up with and attacked a large body of the enemy, posted on the heights of Hoengen, whom they dislodged; but the Prince de Conde coming up with his corps obliged them to fall back on the chapel of Hoengen, where they maintained themselves 'till they were reinforced by some infantry and cavalry sent to the village of Bremen for that purpose by his Serene Highness. The attack was again renewed, and the enemy were so briskly charged, that they abandoned the hill with great precipitation, and fled into the woods; but the Baron de Wurmser bringing up the regiment de Soubise, and the volunteers of the French Army, the whole again advanced, and we were in our turn forced to retire to the chapel. The loss of the enemy on this occasion was very considerable, the regiment de Soubise in particular suffered much. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic received a small contusion in his right arm on this occasion.

ON the 29th of July, his Serene Highness encamped near Gesecke. The vanguard of the Allied Army had frequent skirmishes with the rear of M. de Broglie, who encamped between Paderborn and Dribourg.

ON the 30th, the Allied Army continued its march in four columns and encamped near Buren. The Marquis of Granby with
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the vanguard was posted at Haren. General Luckner attacked, near Lipsprick, the rear-guard of the enemy with great success, and cut to pieces the whole corps des volontaires de Broglie.

THE French encamped near Lichtenau ; and had pushed forward a body of troops to Hamelsberg on the Weser, nearly opposite to the town of Hamelen ; they were also employed in throwing up entrenchments at Hoxter. M. de Belfunce likewise marched to Gottingen (where they were forming magazines, and had fixed a bakery) with a corps of 6000 men. This obliged Colonel Freytag, who had been so successful in his incursions into Hesse, to retire to Osterode in the Hartz, where he observed the motions of the enemy. Count de Lutace was ordered to observe the motions of General Luckner, who was at Blomberg : and Lieutenant-general de Stainville, with a corps of eighteen battalions, and as many squadrons, took post between Vreken and Heddinghausen.

THE corps under General Sporcken and General Wangenheim joined the army under his Serene Highness ; and the light troops of the Allies took possession of the town of Paderborn.

AUGUST 5, the corps under the command of the Marquis of Granby was reinforced on the afternoon of the 4th, by some battalions and squadrons who left their tents and baggage in the camp. His Serene Highness came also to Meerhoff the same evening, where he staid all night. The army and the corps under the Marquis of Granby, remained under arms 'till morning. At break of day General Sporcken's first line marched from Brincken to Meerhoff, leaving their baggage also behind them. These troops had just joined his Lordship's corps when the enemy, who advanced in great numbers from behind Stadtberg, began a brisk cannonade ; soon after which the fire of the musketry began on both sides. At this time General Wangenheim had quitted Buren with the corps under his command, and feigned a march towards Stadtberg ; but instead of that, he suddenly turned to the right of that place, and took the enemy both in the rear and in the flank. This motion decided the whole affair. M. de Stainville, who commanded the enemy, was obliged to retire with considerable loss, and in great disorder

disorder to Warbourg. His Serene Highness pursued them above a league and a half beyond Welde, taking many prisoners, some cannon, tents, and baggage.

ON the 6th of August, Colonel Freytag, with a detachment of hunters, intercepted a convoy belonging to the enemy, consisting of 250 waggons, which was going from Gottingen to Hoxter. The meal and bread was dispersed and given to the country people, and the waggons and horses were sent back to their respective villages. This was the first convoy the French had attempted to send by that road.

ON the 7th, the Chevalier de Donceel, with a party of thirty men belonging to the light troops, surprised and dispersed an Austrian detachment that was posted there to guard sixty-five pontoons, the greatest part whereof were mounted on their carriages and ready to march. He burnt the pontoons, as also a small magazine belonging to the French.

ON the night between the 8th and 9th, Prince Albert Henry of Brunswic, died at Ham (of the wound he received on the 21st of July in the affair of Rhunen) aged nineteen years. He was attended by the best surgeons both of the Allied and French armies.

ON the 9th, Marshal de Soubise sent off another detachment to reinforce Marshal Broglio, consisting of fourteen battalions, viz. eight of the royal grenadiers, four of Tallern, one of the Queen's, and one of Forest; besides four squadrons of Thiange's dragoons.

THE Hereditary Prince likewise marched with a detachment to join the grand army under his Serene Highness. He left General Kilmanseg behind, with a corps of about 12,000 men, to observe the motions of Marshal de Soubise, who was encamped at Essen. General Kilmanseg took post at Kamen.

ON the 10th, the Allied Army marched and encamped in the neighbourhood of Delbruck.

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ON the 11th, the Allied Army resumed its march, and encamped near Stuckenbroeck, to the northward of Paderborn. General Luckner passed the Wefer with his corps at Hamelen, where he was joined by Colonel Freytag, in order to observe the enemy on that side the river, and endeavour to dislodge them from the posts they were fortifying.

ON the other hand, Lieutenant-general Stainville occupied his camp at Kleinenberg, with a flying one at Dribourg. The different corps under the Count de Lutace, and the Barons Clofen and Chabot, occupied three different camps at Merlsen, Pomfen, and Niern. M. de Vaux commanded a corps at Hoxter; and M. de Belfunce was in the Solling.

ON the 12th of August, his Serene Highness decamped and marched to Detmold, where the head-quarters were fixed.

ON the 13th, the Allied Army resumed its march, and encamped near Blomberg, on the heights of Reilenkirchen.

As the quarter-masters were marking out the camp, the enemy's light troops appeared, and some smart skirmishes past between them and our's. Marshal Broglie had purposed to occupy the same camp, but the Allies were before-hand with him; so that he was obliged to encamp a good deal farther back, on the heights of Niern, opposite to his Serene Highness; who, by this means, had got into the front of the enemy, whereas he had been for some time in their rear. The Hereditary Prince took post at Hardhusen, between Stadberg and Warbourg.

MARSHAL Soubise fixed his head-quarters this day at Marle, between Dorsten and Halteren; and General Kilmanseg was with his corps in the neighbourhood of Munster.

ON the 14th in the morning, the little town of Horn, into which Prince Ferdinand had thrown 300 men under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Deimar of the Hessian infantry, was attacked by a body of 8000 French, with six pieces of cannon, in presence of M. de Broglie. The enemy made divers attacks, but
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were in every one repulsed with loss, though M. Deimar had no cannon; and in the afternoon they retired. The garrison lost in this affair but fifteen men killed and wounded. M. Deimar, and all the detachment, received the thanks of his Serene Highness in a publick manner, as also a handsome present.

GENERAL Luckner arrived this morning with his corps on the heights of Dassel; in the neighbourhood of which place M. de Belsunce was posted with a detachment from the French Army. M. de Luckner detached his regiment to the right of the enemy; and at the same time sent Colonel Freytag with all the light-horse towards their left wing, in order to take them in flank, while he should attack them in front. M. de Belsunce, as soon as he perceived them, drew back all his troops from Dassel, and that neighbourhood, towards the forest of Solling, and detached a large body of horse and foot to the high road that leads to Eimbeck: this body was instantly attacked and totally routed by Luckner's hussars; all that could not escape by flight were either taken prisoners or cut to pieces.

DURING this transaction, General Luckner, with the regular and light infantry, moved forward towards the enemy in front: a brisk cannonade began; but when they perceived our infantry continued to advance, they retired in tolerable good order towards the forest of Solling. In the mean time Colonel Freytag was engaged with the light-horse, and endeavoured to take the enemy in the rear; but they did not think proper to wait for this attack, but dispersed themselves with great rapidity into the forest.

ON the 15th of August, General Luckner's corps rendezvoused at eight in the morning near Dassel. Captain Kampen was sent to observe Hoxter. The Brunswic hunters set forward, and the whole marched to Uslar, where they arrived by four. As soon as the hussars and hunters shewed themselves on the rising ground near Wohle, the enemy retreated by Allershausen to the high mountain called Sonnenberg: the heavy horse could not advance fast enough to overtake them in their retreat; however, upon the arrival of some cannon, the enemy were soon dislodged from this advantageous post, and were forced to retreat with so much precipitation, that

the light-horse were not able to come up with them before they reached Solling. Lieutenant-colonel de Stockhausen had before entered the Solling by a detour, and taken post there with his hunters and some artillery: he immediately attacked the enemy's infantry; and the Brunswic hussars (who had pursued them) coming up at the same time, they were utterly routed.

IN the different attacks of these two days, there were 44 officers, and 759 private men, made prisoners, among whom were M. Jenner, brigadier, one colonel, and two majors: three pair of colours, and 800 horses, were also taken. The second battalion of Jenner's regiment of Swiss was entirely ruined.

ON the 18th of August, in the morning early, M. de Broglie decamped, and directed his rout towards Hoxter; and at noon the Allied Army also struck their tents and followed them, encamping at Holtzhausen.

THIS day M. de Conflans, who was detached from Marshal Soubise's army, came up with the rearguard of a party of the Allies on their march from Munster to the Eems: they made some prisoners, and took the tents belonging to Scheiter's cavalry, together with thirty baggage waggons.

THE French King's household, being sickly, encamped on the left bank of the Rhine, on the 17th, near Burick, and this day they decamped in order to cantoon at Cleves and the neighbourhood of that place.

ON the 19th, the French Army resumed their march, and crossed the river Weser over some pontoon bridges which they had constructed near Hoxter, (in which place they left a strong detachment) and encamped near Furstenberg. The Allied Army also decamped, and marched towards Hoxter, pitching their tents in separate corps on the heights near that place; the two armies being in view of each other. Lord Granby with the vanguard greatly harraressed the enemy's rear. Elliot's dragoons, and the black hussars, took a considerable quantity of baggage.

PRINCE

PRINCE Ferdinand detached General Wutgenau with a body of troops to the other side of the Wefer, who took post at Halle on the road to Hamelen. General Luckner, on the approach of the French Army, was obliged to fall back towards Eimbeck; and Colonel Freytag, with his chasseurs, was posted on the Werra, in order to intercept the enemy's communication in that quarter.

ON the 20th of August, M. de Soubise encamped at the village of Albachten, close to Munster, and detached M. de Voyer towards the lower Eems. General Kilmanseg had before thrown a numerous garrison into that city.

ON the 21st, the detachment of the French, who had been left in Hoxter by the Marshal de Broglie, abandoned that place, and passed the Wefer. A body of the Allies immediately took possession of it.

ON the 22d, the French Army decamped, and marched towards Eimbeck, fixing their head-quarters at Sulbeck, between that town and Northeim. This day Marshal de Soubise invested the city of Munster.

As the French seemed to indicate a design on the city of Hanover, some regiments were sent from the Allied Army to reinforce the garrison of that place.

GENERAL Luckner and his corps was posted at Osterode; and Colonel Freytag at Gibelhausen.

ON the 23d, part of Lord Granby's corps passed the Wefer at Hoxter, in order to harass Marshal Broglie's rear, and clear the other side of the river. They returned to their camp the same night.

THIS day, early in the morning, a body of the French arrived before the town of Ham; which they instantly bombarded, and continued so to do, 'till twelve o'clock at night, when they began to fire red-hot balls. The next day at noon they summoned the garrison to surrender; but as the commandant refused to comply, the

the firing was renewed with greater vigour, which lasted 'till four in the afternoon, when the French being informed that the Hereditary Prince, at the head of a large detachment, was in full march towards them, retired with great precipitation.

ON the 24th of August, his Serene Highness, at the head of Lord Granby's corps, and all the British troops, except the guards, proceeded by forced marches towards the Dymel, forced all the enemy's posts in that quarter, particularly at Dringelbourg, where he made upwards of 300 men prisoners, and then crossed that river; and, on the 26th, encamped at Hoff-Giesmar, within six leagues of Cassel, pushing forward an advanced party to Winter-Kasten. During this excursion, he left General Sporcken behind at Hoxter with the remainder of the army, to secure that part of the Weser from Hamelen to the Dymel.

ON the 30th, a body of the Allies surprised Dorsten, and made prisoners M. de Vierfet, with the first battalion of his regiment, together with several piquets, after a vigorous resistance: next day the light troops took 300 waggons, a number of equipages, and the patrols of the French horse that were along the Lippe. This affair, and the Hereditary Prince's march, occasioned orders to be sent to the French King's household, who were quartered in Cleves, to assemble immediately at Burick, in order to pass the Rhine, and keep open the communications.

THIS day the corps of the Marquis of Granby, with the rest of the troops, repassed the Dymel and encamped at Buhne and Corbeke.

ON the 31st, some detached corps of the French army passed the Hartz mountains, and, by their great superiority, got possession of several considerable passes. Some corps of the Allies under General Luckner, Colonel Freytag, and Colonel Stockhausen, were obliged, after a brave resistance, to retire further back.

HIS Serene Highness ordered Lieutenant-general Wutgenau, with his corps, to cross the Weser at Grohnde, in order to observe the motions of the enemy in that quarter.

ON

ON the 3d of September, M. de Soubise detached M. de Vouge with a large body towards Dorsten, in order to recover that post; he accordingly effected it, and made 180 of the Allies prisoners, and took one piece of cannon.

ON the 4th, Marshal Soubise raised the blockade of Munster, and marched that day to Holterhausen; and, on the 5th, he repassed the Lippe in three columns near Dorsten, encamping near Westerbolt. The Hereditary Prince arrived this day at Dulmen, and the British guards marched from the neighbourhood of Hoxter, by the way of Borgholtz, towards Brogentrick, near which place they encamped, on the right of his Serene Highness.

ON the 7th, the Hereditary Prince had his head-quarters at Bockeim near Ham; and Marshal Soubise still kept on the other side the Lippe. His Serene Highness remained in his camp at Buhne; and the position of the troops under M. de Broglie was as follows: Prince Xavier of Saxony, with the reserve, encamped between Grene and Eimbeck; the main army at Sulbeck, with a large detachment before its right, and another before its left, on the side of Mohringen; another corps near Gottingen, with smaller ones between that place and Munden to keep open the communication; and Lieutenant-general Stainville with thirty-six battalions was at Grabenstein, fronting the Dymel.

ON the 16th, the British guards joined the main body under his Serene Highness. The French had sent some strong detachments to Seesen and Gandersheim, from whence they pushed forward in advanced parties towards Hanover, Hildesheim, and Wolfenbüttele, who exacted large contributions; this occasioned some battalions to be sent to reinforce the garrison of Hanover.

ON the 17th, the Hereditary Prince, having drove back M. de Soubise to the Rhine, returned to Warbourg; and at eleven o'clock this night, his Serene Highness, with the corps encamped on the Dymel, began their march in order to cross that river; the Hereditary Prince passed over at Warbourg, the Marquis of Granby at Liebenau, and Prince Ferdinand, at the head of the main army, took the rout of Silen. When the whole had got over, they halted 'till day-break

day-break on the 18th, when they continued their march, and, passing by Geismar, advanced towards Immenhausen, where Lieutenant-general Stainville, with a large body of the enemy was posted, who, upon the approach of the Allies, retreated about four miles, where they drew up in a very advantageous position; but Count de la Lippe bringing up some artillery, and the columns of the Allies advancing up briskly, they again retreated with precipitation, but not without losing a great many men, as they were closely pursued by Elliot's dragoons and the hussars. The Hereditary Prince had at the same time advanced on their right to Wilhemstall, and also made a great many prisoners. The enemy retired to their strong entrenchments on the Kratzenberg near Cassel; and the Allies fixed their camp at Ob-Weilmar.

AT the time that his Serene Highness passed the Dymel, General Luckner had also passed the Wefer at Hamelen, and Colonel Freytag took post at Halle.

AFTER the departure of the Hereditary Prince from the country of Munster, Marshal Soubise again advanced, fixing his quarters, on the 18th, at Dulmen, and the Prince de Conde marched forwards towards Munster.

ON the 20th of September, his Serene Highness, having an account that M. de Broglie was on his march with a large detachment in order to join General Stainville, removed somewhat to his right, encamping near Wilhemstall in a more advantageous situation.

ON the 22d, a body of 400 French attacked a party of 105 Highlanders that had been posted in Winter-Kaften, who, after a brave and obstinate defence, were obliged to surrender.

THIS day a feu de joye was fired in the camp of the Allied Army, on account of the coronation of their Majesties the King and Queen of Great-Britain.

ON the 24th, the Hereditary Prince, who had been detached, by the way of Fritzlar, over the Eder, encamped at Holtzdorff, within

within four leagues of Marburg; his light troops pushed forward as far as Butzbach, and entirely cut off the French communications on that side, having surprised and intercepted many of their convoys.

A body of between 7 and 8000 French, under the command of General Clofen, unexpectedly appeared in the morning before the city of Wolfenbüttele with a numerous artillery, summoned the garrison to surrender, and on their refusal, cannonaded and bombarded the town very briskly for four hours; but having information that General Luckner was in full march towards him, and at the same time perceiving that Gen. Stammer, with a garrison of about 2000 men, was determined to defend the town to the last extremity, M. de Clofen thought proper to retreat the same day at three in the afternoon, by way of Horneburg.

M. de Soubise having detached the Marquis de Conflans, and M. de Campfort, with 3000 irregulars, into the country of East Friesland; they, on the 22d, took possession of Lier, Weender, and Jemgum, which places they immediately plundered, as well as all the adjacent farm houses; and this day they marched to Embden, the garrison whereof consisted only of 200 British invalids, who were obliged to surrender on capitulation, as the magistrates and burghers refused to join them in the defence of the town. The capitulation was, that all the burghers and inhabitants should enjoy their rights and privileges, as under the King of Prussia, without being molested or injured; the garrison were to be accounted as prisoners of war, but were to be at liberty. The barbarities the French exercised in this country were so great as to be hardly credible; this so enraged the peasants, that they had recourse to arms, and attacked a body of about 1000 of the French, of whom they killed 150, and wounded M. Campfort their commanding officer: this obliged the first corps to retire, but they suddenly returned in greater numbers, and placed a garrison of 800 men in Embden.

THE city of Osnabrug was treated in the same manner by another party of them who had entered that place; they not only stripped

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the houses, but abused the inhabitants, and carried away to Wesel 112 waggons laden with cloaths, linen, &c.

ON the 25th of September, the castle of Schartzfels, situate in the Hartz, was obliged, for want of ammunition, to surrender to the French after a brave defence. The garrison, consisting of about 360 men, chiefly invalids, were made prisoners of war. M. de Broglie ordered it to be dismantled and blown up.

ON the 1st of October, his Serene Highness sent off the heavy baggage of the army to Kalle, and the Hereditary Prince returned from his expedition on the Eder to Hoff.

ON the 2d, the Allied Army decamped from Wilhemstal and marched to Brune.

THE Hereditary Prince and General Hardenberg were detached with a considerable body of troops towards the Lower Rhine, in order to drive the French from the bishopric of Munster and the country of East Friesland.

ON the 3d, they resumed their march, and encamped in the neighbourhood of Volchmiffen.

THE Prince de Conde opened the trenches on the 1st of this month before Meppen, which place capitulated this day. The garrison, consisting of 500 men, were made prisoners of war.

M. de Soubise remained still in his camp at Coesfelt, and his irregulars over-run the whole country of East Friesland even as far as Bremen. On the night between the 2d and 3d, a body of 5 or 600 French came in waggons to the gates of the new town of Bremen, with a design to surprise it. The garrison of the allies put themselves under arms at one o'clock in the morning. The French after skirmishing for some time retired, and a part of the garrison sallied out, but could not pursue them far, as the neighbourhood swarmed with French.

PRINCE

PRINCE Xavier of Saxony and the Baron de Clofen were advanced to Seesen with a large body of troops, which obliged General Luckner to fall back to Hildesheim.

OCTOBER 10, Prince Xavier of Saxony having advanced from Seesen invested Wolfenbüttele, which he both cannonaded and bombarded for some days very briskly. General Stammer, who defended that place with two battalions of militia, was obliged to capitulate on this day, to prevent the entire destruction of the town, part thereof having been already reduced to ashes.

ON the 11th, his Serene Highness decamped, and repassed the Rhine a little above Warbourg in four columns, and the army pitched their tents in the neighbourhood of Borlinghausen. He ordered the bakery which was at Warbourg to be transferred to Hoxter.

ON the 12th, he proceeded to Brakel.

ON the 13th, he encamped near Marien, Munster.

ON the 15th, he marched to Ottenstein on the Weser.

ON the 16th, he fixed his head-quarters near the village of Ohr, about two leagues from Hamelen, where he caused a bridge of pontoons to be thrown over the Weser. The Marquis of Granby with his corps was posted at Hildesfelt, with an advanced guard near Halle. The Hereditary Prince was at Hildesheim; for M. de Soubise on that Prince's approach towards Munster, had recalled his parties from East Friesland, and retired towards Wesel; whereupon he only left a detachment on the Lippe, and returned to join his Serene Highness on the Weser. Marshal Broglie was at Stadt-Olendorff.

THE sudden surrender of the town of Wolfenbüttele on the 10th, having prevented the succour sent to its relief from coming up in time, Prince Xavier of Saxony immediately proceeded to invest Brunswic, and open the trenches before it; a bombardment commenced with great fury: the garrison was very thin in proportion to the extent of the place, but they however were determined to make a vigorous defence. Prince Xavier, in order to cover the siege, had

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taken possession of Londorff, and the important pass of Olpen, which last place he had strongly entrenched.

GENERAL Luckner, and Prince Frederick of Brunswic, arrived by forced marches, on the 12th, in the neighbourhood of Peina, having on their march met with, and defeated, the corps of Caraman and Chabot on the 8th, and drove them back on Dassel. The affair would admit of no delay, wherefore they, without waiting for the troops which General Mansberg was bringing up, proceeded, on the 13th, directly towards Brunswic; but as all the avenues were blocked up, Prince Frederick determined to force the entrenchments at Olpen, which were defended by a body of 1000 men, while General Luckner covered the attack. That post was accordingly attacked and carried. The French had 300 men made prisoners, among whom was General Dafton and ten other officers; they also lost one piece of cannon.

GENERAL Luckner, after the entrenchments were carried, returned with the cavalry to Peina, without meeting with the least disturbance from the enemy on their march.

ON the other hand, Prince Frederick proceeded without loss of time to Brunswic, which place he entered the same day with six battalions, and was received with the greatest joy by the garrison and the inhabitants. Their arrival was notified to the besiegers by a general volley from the ramparts; whereupon the French abandoned the trenches with great precipitation, and retired to Finnefsen, about four leagues from Brunswic.

THE French likewise evacuated Wolfenbuttle, on the 15th, after levying exorbitant contributions, as they had done wherever they came, and retired to Ganderfheim.

FROM this time nothing material happened during the remainder of the month of October. The armies on the Weser remained nearly in the same position; and the Prince de Soubise, on the Lower Rhine, contented himself with sending out small parties and patrols.

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IN the beginning of November, whilst Prince Ferdinand had his head-quarters at Ohr, upon the left of the Weser, Marshal Broglio's position, upon the right of that river, was as follows. The Hartz was occupied by 2000 men; Lieutenant-general Stainville encamped at Seesen with sixteen battalions; Prince Xavier of Saxony at Gandersheim with nineteen battalions; Marshal Broglio with eight battalions at Eimbec, which made the center; and General Chabot with fifteen battalions at Elcherhausen: the rest of the infantry, with the cavalry, cantoned in the villages behind the camp as above specified. To secure at the same time the communication with Hesse and Franconia, General Rochambeau was left at Cassel with eight battalions and the Irish brigade upon the Eder.

PRINCE Ferdinand determined to march, if possible, directly to Eimbec, and to endeavour to prevent the French Army so dispersed from collecting into a body: but that did not succeed in the manner that had been wished. The disposition made by his Serene Highness for that purpose was this. General Luckner was ordered to march with his detachment, joined by the garrison of Wolfenbuttle, on the 3d and 4th, by Ringelheim and Lutter, so as to be opposite M. Stainville's corps at Seesen on the 5th, and either to keep him in check, or to follow him if he marched. The Hereditary Prince was directed to march, on the 3d, by his right from Hildesheim, to cross the Leine at Coldingen, and to proceed the 4th to Ahlfeldt, so as to be able to get possession of the Huve and Eimbec on the 5th. The Marquis of Granby was ordered to march the 3d to Copperbrugge, the 4th to Dusen, and to force the same day the post of Cappelnhagen, and to be on the 5th at Wickenfen, so as to block the defile which leads from Elcherhausen to Eimbec. His Lordship after a smart action forced the enemy at Cappelnhagen, and found means to be, at the hour appointed, on the 5th at Wickenfen. These several corps had been for some time upon the right of the Weser. Those upon the left crossed the river in the following manner. Prince Ferdinand, on the 4th, with the main body of the army, which encamped between Fundern and Hastenbec; Lieutenant-general Conway being advanced the same day to Borgel, and General Scheele to Bremke, who joined at Hall the 5th in the morning. The intention of his Serene Highness was to cut off General Chabot's corps, which lay at Elcherhausen, and he pursued this

this march for that purpose on the 5th. M. Chabot, finding himself likely to be attacked, left Eschershausen and marched towards Wickenfen, in order to get to Eimbec and join Marshal Broglio. Surprised to find a large body of troops in his way, which was that of the Marquis of Granby, he fell back upon the road to Eschershausen, 'till he could turn to the right towards Stadt-Oldendorp; the only way left him to escape, and which, without an accident, he would have likewise found blocked up, and his retreat entirely cut off. Lieutenant-general Hardenberg, who was to have passed the Weser at Bodenwerder on the 4th at night, so as to have been on the 5th in the morning at Amelunxborn, upon the road to Eschershausen was prevented by the pontoons overturning in a hollow way, which delayed his arrival at Bodenwerder 'till the 5th at seven in the morning; so that M. de Chabot had the good fortune to escape by Dassel to Eimbec, where he arrived about twelve o'clock at noon, and took post upon the Huve. The Hereditary Prince was disappointed by this accident likewise in his project upon Eimbec; for he arrived opposite the Huve at two o'clock, and was joined by the Marquis of Granby and Lieutenant-general Conway at four in the afternoon. A warm cannonading ensued 'till night; but Marshal Broglio had had time to collect so many troops, that the Hereditary Prince did not think it adviseable to attempt to force the Huve under that change of circumstances.

PRINCE Ferdinand encamped at Eschershausen the 5th at night, where General Hardenberg joined him.

THE 6th passed in skirmishes on all sides with different success.

HIS Serene Highness, on the 7th, ordered the Marquis of Granby to march from Wentzen to Foorwohle, and the Hereditary Prince to Ammenfen. Marshal Broglio taking this motion for a retreat pursued the Hereditary Prince, but without attempting to attack him. His brother, Count Broglio, who followed Lord Granby, attacked him just as he was beginning to encamp at Foorwohle, and drove in his out-posts; but his Lordship had the satisfaction, in the presence of Prince Ferdinand, to repulse the enemy, and to pursue them quite back to the Huve, with the greatest spirit and conduct.

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IT not being found practicable to attack the enemy in their present position on that spot, Prince Ferdinand therefore resolved to attempt getting round their left flank, and to put them under a necessity of attacking him, or of abandoning Eimbeck, and all that part of the country.

HIS Serene Highness, after having reconnoitred on all sides on the 7th and 8th, marched on the 9th, at three in the morning, to the height between Mackensen and Lithorst; the Hereditary Prince to replace Lord Granby at Foorwohle; and General Luckner to occupy the Hereditary Prince's camp at Ammensen. The Marquis of Granby was again attacked that morning upon his left, before he could march to follow the army, but his Lordship received the enemy with the same spirit as before, and repulsed them with a considerable loss. Major Frazer distinguished himself greatly on this occasion.

MARSHAL Broglie finding, by his detachments which were driven off the heights of Lithorst, that Prince Ferdinand had gained his flank, and was partly in his rear, having it in his choice to risk an action or retire, chose the latter, and went off the 9th in the night; quitting Eimbeck, and all the adjacent country.

AT the time his Serene Highness crossed the Weser, he sent General Boch with a detachment to give the enemy some uneasiness in the countries of Hesse and Waldec.

ON the 11th of November, the cantoonments for the Allied Army were regulated; and, on the 12th, all the troops marched into them, except the following battalions, who (being the oldest in each brigade) were encamped under the command of Lieutenant-general Conway, on the Huve, near Eimbeck, viz. First regiment of guards, Hodgson, Bockland, Barrington, Brunswic, Lieb Regiment, one battalion of Imhoff, one of Hardenberg, and one of La Chevalerie, together with a train of sixteen pieces of cannon, and the Saxe-Gotha regiment. The army received orders to assemble immediately on the firing of nine cannon, and join this corps. Prince Ferdinand fixed his head-quarters at Eimbeck.

DURING

DURING the above important motions on the Weser and Leihne, the army under the Prince de Soubise, which had been cantoned for some time in the neighbourhood of Essen, had been employed in taking up its winter quarters, which were fixed on the other side of the Rhine. Strong garrisons were placed in Wesel, Duffeldorp, and Cologne. M. de Soubise's head-quarters were at Duffeldorp.

ON the 13th of November, the Hereditary Prince came up in the evening, near Hatlenbourg, with a large detachment of French cavalry commanded by M. de Clofen, whom he immediately attacked and routed with considerable loss on their side.

THIS day Marshal Broglie arrived at Gottingen, and the main body of the French army encamped between that town and Munden.

ABOUT this time, M. de Scheiter, having advanced as far as Lunen, had the good fortune to surprize and carry off a whole troop of horse grenadiers, with their arms; and Major Wintzigerode took, in the neighbourhood of Fritzlar, a French officer and twenty-six men, belonging to the corps under General d'Auvigny.

ON the 24th, a corps of some thousand French again advanced to the neighbourhood of Northeim, with a design to keep in awe General Luckner, who was posted at Aldershausen, and to prevent him from falling upon their heavy baggage which they were sending over the Werra towards their winter-quarters.

ON the 28th, the British guards, and Highlanders, marched out of their cantonments in order to proceed to their winter-quarters. The battalions which were encamped on the Huve likewise broke up their camp, and joined their respective brigades this morning.

IN the beginning of December, Marshal Broglie withdrew his troops from Norten, and the whole of the French Army marched to their winter-quarters. The infantry were distributed in the neighbourhood of Eisenach, Gotha, and Mulhausen; and the cavalry

cavalry in the district of Fulde, and the towns and villages about Francfort. Marshal Broglio fixed his head-quarters at Cassel, and placed numerous garrisons in that city and Gottingen.

ON the 4th of December, his Serene Highness fixed his head-quarters at Hildesheim, and the whole army marched off successively to their winter-quarters. The English cavalry quartered in East Friesland; the English infantry in the bishopric of Osnabrug. The Hereditary Prince had his quarters at Munster; General Sporcken at Hamelen; and General Luckner at Eimbec.



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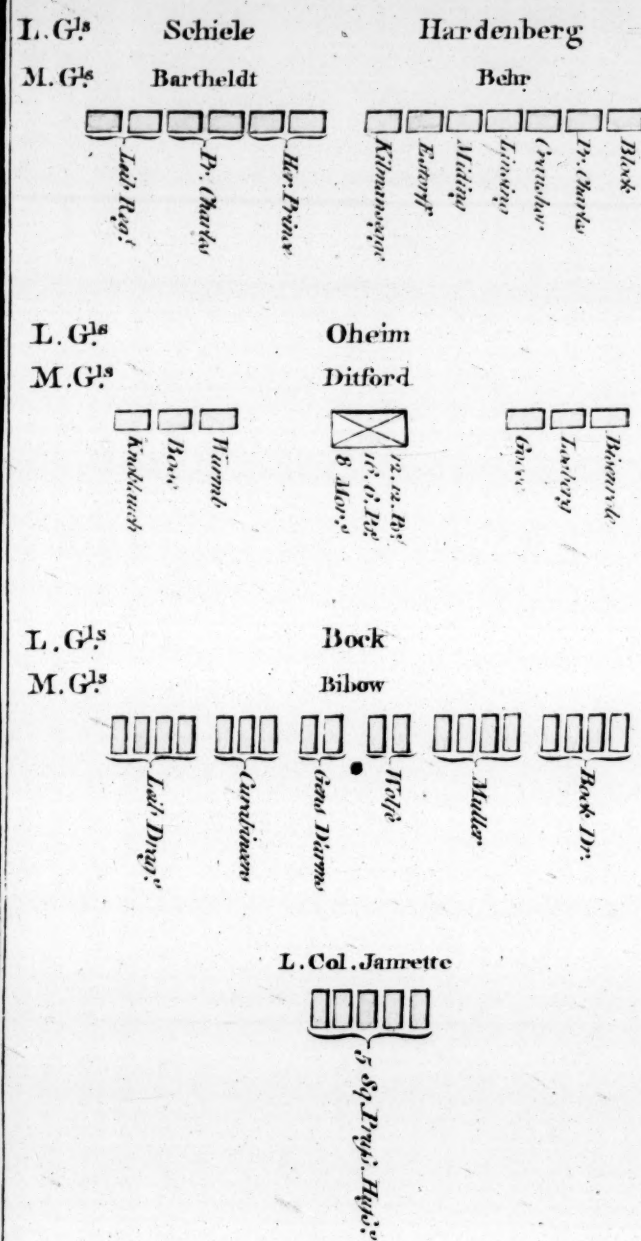
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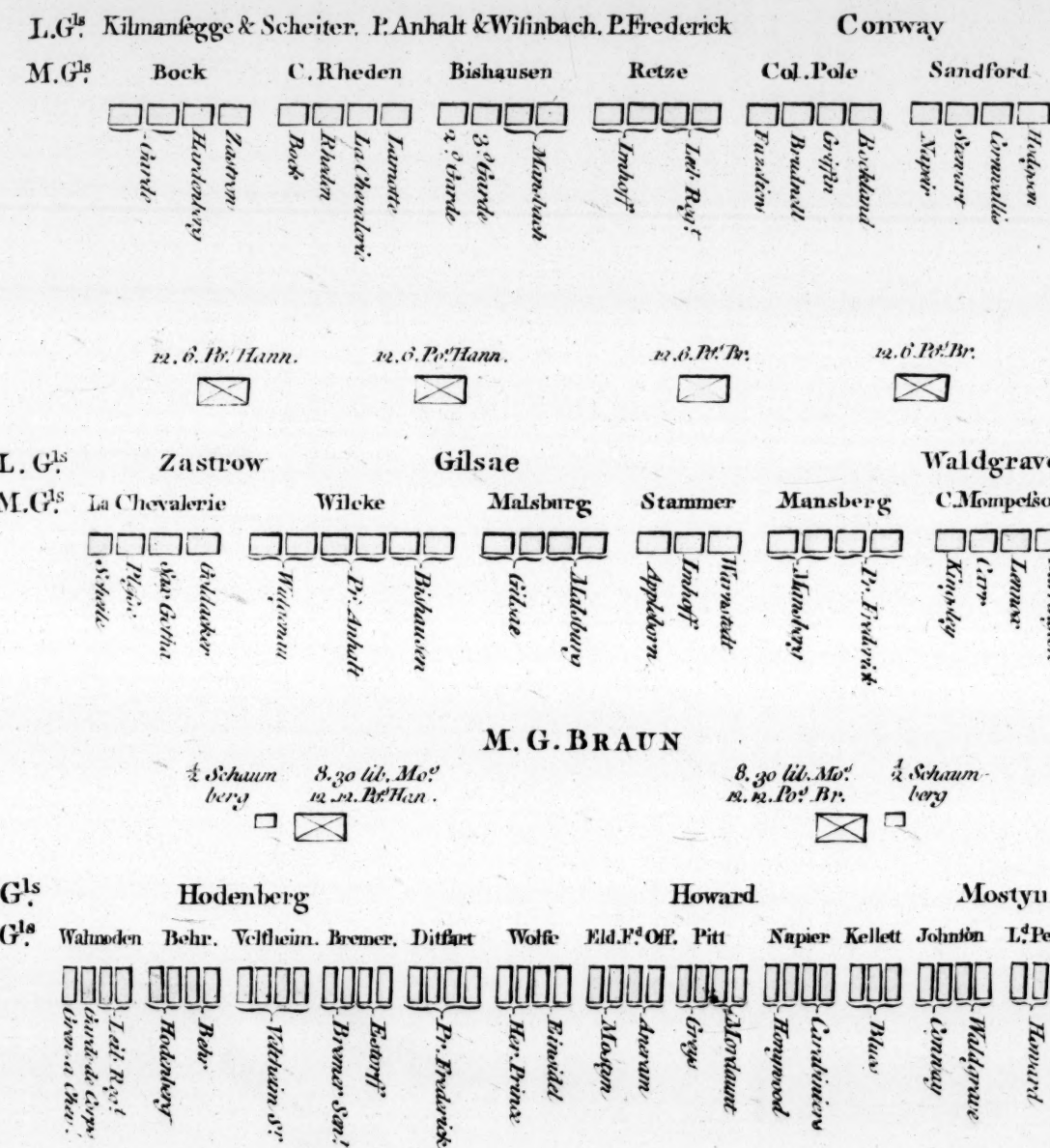
1911

ORDER of BATTLE of the ALLIED ARMY, Under the Command of PRINCE FERDINAND, DUKE of BRUNSWICK & LUNEBURG, Campaigne 1762.

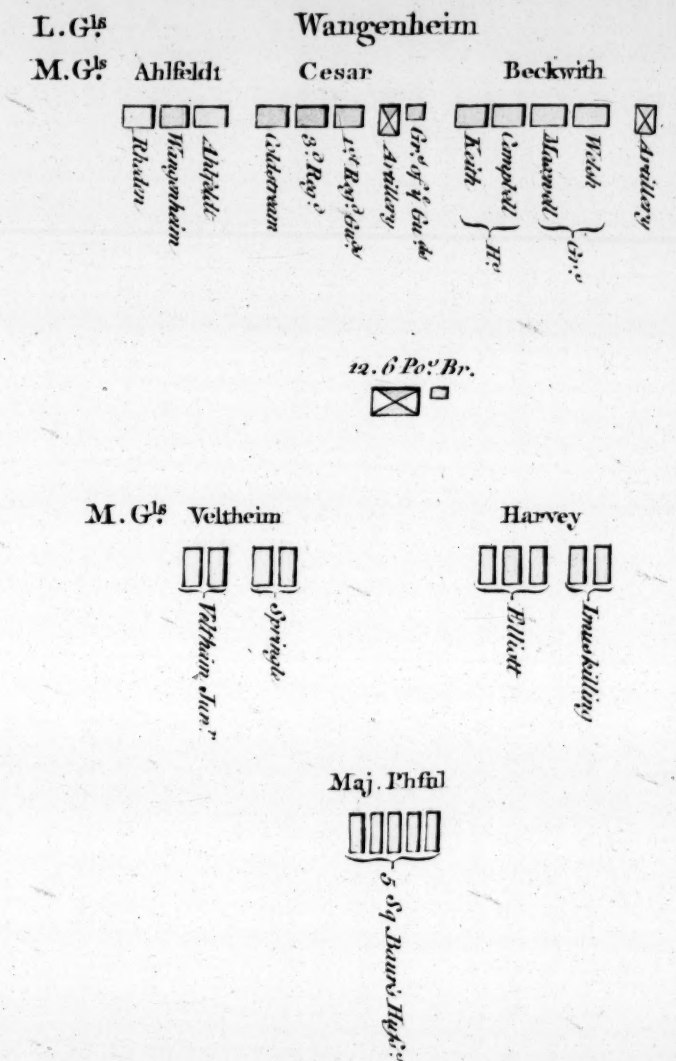
THE HEREDITARY PRINCES CORPS.



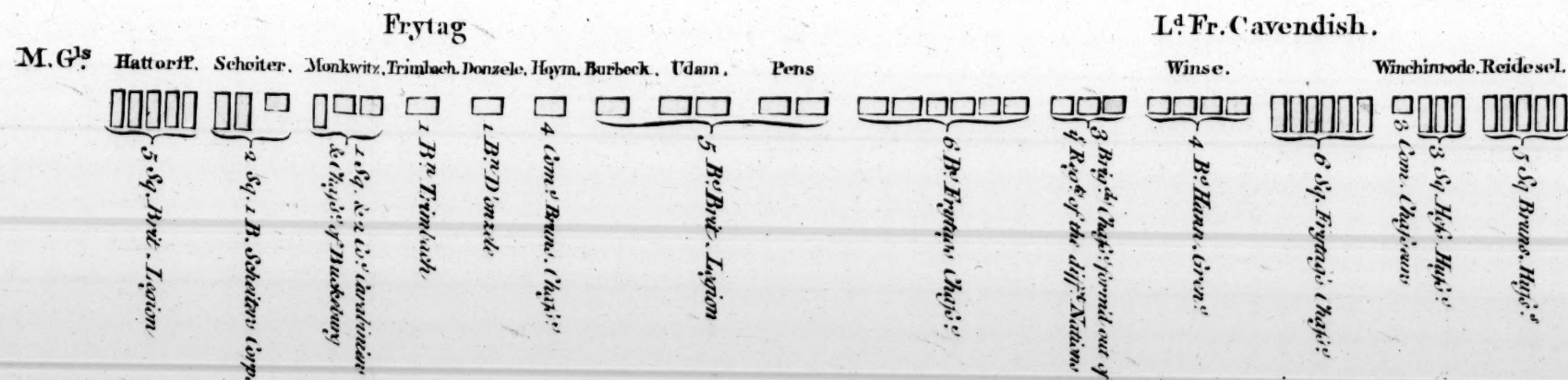
GENERAL SPORCKEN.

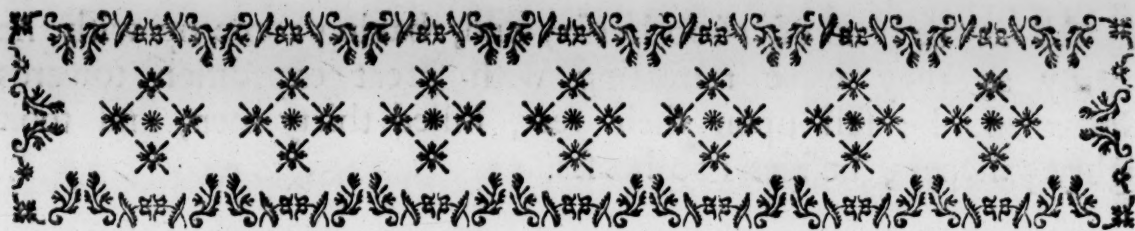


LORD GRANBY'S CORPS.

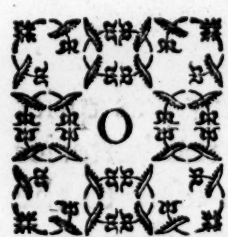


L. G. LUKENER





T H E
C A M P A I G N
O F T H E Y E A R 1762.

N the night between the 10th and 11th of March, a body of 3000 French sallied forth from Gottingen, and fell upon the line of the Allies at break of day; the attack was brisk and sudden, and made in several places; the principal one was at Gittel, where many were killed and wounded on both sides. The Brunswic rangers lost thirty men made prisoners. The French had one major dangerously wounded. At the attack on Kablefeld, the enemy were repulsed with the loss of one officer, and six men, made prisoners.

ON the 20th, a body of 3000 of the Allied troops arrived in the neighbourhood of Eimbeck, in order to reinforce the line in that part, and keep the garrison of Gottingen in awe.

APRIL 6, General Luckner having detached 500 hussars to Heilingstadt, the Marquis de Lortange marched out of Gottingen with 1800 horse, and 2000 foot, in order to intercept them; General Luckner, on information of their march, immediately put himself

himself at the head of 1600 horse ; and, having come up with the enemy as they were retreating with great expedition towards Gottingen, he fell upon their rear, killed thirty men, and took eighty prisoners, besides 100 horses.

THE French about this time assembled corps in the neighbourhood of Mulhausen ; and the Allies, on the other hand, were in motion about Eimbec ; their light troops carefully observed what passed in the neighbourhood of Eichsfeldt.

MAJOR Wintzengerode, who commanded the Hessian hussars, made one officer, with fifty private men belonging to the French hussars, prisoners, in the country of Eichsfeldt.

APRIL 19, the Hereditary Prince, having assembled a body of troops at Unna, proceeded to Arensberg ; and, by the 18th at eleven in the forenoon, some batteries were finished and mounted for the attack of the castle. The French commandant then offered to deliver up the place on the 21st, on condition of marching out with all the military honours, in case he was not relieved before that time ; this delay could not be granted him, as the Prince knew the French troops were all in motion.

THE night between the 18th and 19th, every thing was quiet on both sides, but, on the 19th at six in the morning, the batteries began to play ; at nine, the Hereditary Prince made an offer to the commandant of permission to march out with all the military honours, and two pieces of cannon, which M. Muret rejected. The fire was again renewed with double fury, and about noon both the castle and town were all in flames ; the garrison, consisting of nine officers, and 231 private men, surrendered at discretion. There was found in the castle twenty-six pieces of cannon.

THIS excursion of the Hereditary Prince into the country of Berg greatly alarmed the French, for 400 men of each battalion, and 100 of each squadron from Cologne and Dusseldorf, passed the Rhine, and marched, on the 19th, to Rattenberg ; on the 20th, cantoned at Langenberg ; and, on the 22d, proceeded to Hardenberg, in order to make room for M. d'Apchon, who had assembled a corps of 10,000 men
at

at Hattingen; but, on information that the Prince had retired, they returned to their respective quarters.

THIS post was a place of great importance to the French, in order to preserve their communication between Wesel and Dusseldorp, and the reduction thereof enabled the Allies to raise contributions in the country of Berg.

ON the 20th of April, Marshal Soubise arrived at Cassel: he, in conjunction with Marshal d'Etrees, was to command the French Army on the Upper Rhine and Mayne.

ON the 24th, the Prince of Conde arrived at Dusseldorp, in order to take upon him the command of the French troops on the Lower Rhine.

MAY 9, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswic being determined to raise the contributions he had in his late expedition demanded of the country of Berg, suddenly marched with a large body of troops from Unna, and appeared at Elberfeldt before the enemy had the least notice of his march. The corps under M. de Conflans, and the other French troops that were posted there, retired with the utmost precipitation, though not without loss. He thence proceeded to Solingen, and having fulfilled the object he had in view, by taking hostages for the payment of the contributions, retired without any loss.

ON the first notice of this movement, the Prince of Conde assembled such troops as were nearest at hand and marched to Medman; but on advice that the Hereditary Prince had retired, he sent back the troops to the garrisons from which they had been drawn.

MAY 18, this day his Serene Highness, escorted by a battalion of Hanoverian guards, went from Hildesheim to Pyrmont, for which place the troops that were quartered in that neighbourhood had filed off the day before. All the rest of the troops of the Allied Army on the Weser were likewise assembled in their respective cantoonments. General Luckner took post on the Huve, and the
pontoons

pontoons were sent off from Hanover to the Weser. The Hereditary Prince had marched out of Munster, and fixed his head-quarters at Bulderen.

THE French on the Upper Rhine had marked out several camps, and were likewise in motion in order to assemble between the Fulde and the Werra. Those on the Lower Rhine were encamped in three corps at Duffeldorp, Wesel, and Rees, under the Lieutenant-generals Monteynard, Levi, and St. Chamant.

MAY 24, General Luckner and Prince Frederick of Brunswic, having advanced on a reconnoitring party towards Gottingen, escorted by the hussars of Brunswic and Baur, forced the advanced guard, but M. de Lahr, lieutenant-colonel of the volunteers of Aufrasia, sallied out with a detachment of horse dragoons and hussars to sustain them, when he was attacked with so much impetuosity, that he was obliged to retire into the town in the greatest confusion; and those generals having made such observations as they purposed, returned to Eimbec, carrying off eighty prisoners and 100 horses. M. de Lahr was mortally wounded with the stroke of a sabre.

JUNE 4, the English troops, which had been cantoned near Bielevelt, joined the corps under General Sporcken near Blomberg. All the infantry of the Allied Army were then assembled in the neighbourhood of that place, and encamped on the heights of Belle. General Kilmanseg's corps was encamped near Brakel. The cavalry had not as yet taken the field,

ON the 18th, the cavalry having joined the Allied Army, the whole was this day assembled at the camp at Brakel.

ON the 19th, the corps under Lord Granby, which formed the vanguard, marched to Pechelsheim.

ON the 20th, the main army advanced from Brackel towards the Dymel, and encamped at Burgholtz. Lord Granby's corps moved forward to Warbourg, occupying the camp at B.

ON

ON the 21st, the main army marched to Buhne, and occupied the camp between Corbeck and the heights of Tiffel, at A.

THE same day, two battalions of British grenadiers, two battalions of highlanders, the chasseurs of Lord Granby's corps, and Elliot's dragoons crossed the Dymel and advanced to Volchmiffen, leaving their tents standing; the intent of their march was to gain intelligence of the enemy. This party returned to their camp on the next day.

THE chasseurs and hussars passed the Dymel, and attacked the castle of Zappaburg, which surrendered; the garrison, consisting of one captain, and fifty men, were made prisoners of war: they afterwards proceeded to seize upon the passes of the Dymel, taking post at C.

JUNE 22, the whole French Army under the Marshals d'Estrees and Soubise, advanced and encamped at Gravenstein and Meijenbracksen, at D.

THE corps under M. de Castries encamped between Carlsdorff and Gravenstein, at E, on the right flank of their army, which was covered by Gravenstein, and several rivulets.

M. Stainville's corps encamped at F, on the heights near Schaclen in the front of their left wing, which was rendered inaccessible by several deep ravines.

ON the 24th, his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand having determined to attack the enemy, and knowing of what importance the post of Zappaburg was, for the march of his troops through the woods, caused a brigade of infantry to march towards Drendenberg, and take post at G: he likewise ordered the troops which were posted on the other side the Dymel, at H, to sustain that post in case of necessity.

THE dispositions made for the attack were as follows, viz. Lieutenant-general Luckner, who was posted at Sulbec on the Leihne, having Eimbec in his front, with six battalions of grenadiers,
four

four squadrons of dragoons, and eight of hussars, to observe the motions of Prince Xavier, who lay encamped with his corps de reserve between the Werra and Gottingen, received orders, in the night between the 22d and 23d, to march to Gotsbuhren in the Rheinhartwalde, with the grenadiers, four squadrons of horse, and his own regiment of hussars. The Hessian hussars were ordered to remain in the neighbourhood of Mohringen, in order to conceal his march and to observe Prince Xavier. General Luckner began his march accordingly from Hollenstadt on the 23d at six in the morning, got to Uslar at noon, passed the Weser at Bodensfeldt at six in the evening, and towards night reached Gotsbuhren, where he encamped at I. He had also orders to proceed, on the 24th at three in the morning, through the wood of Zappaburg to Mariendorff, and to form between that place and Udenhausen at L, by seven in the morning.

THE Marquis of Granby passed the Dymel in three columns at Warbourg, between two and three in the morning, with the corps de reserve under his command: this corps consisted of two battalions of British grenadiers, two battalions of Highlanders, the Blues, and Elliott's dragoons; two regiments of Hanoverian cavalry, three regiments of Hanoverian infantry, some Hessian artillery, and Lieutenant-colonel Baur's hussars. The first column marched by Brune and Zierenberg, possessing themselves of the village of Durenberg: the two others directed their march by Siebershausen and Skreekenberg; the whole was to join at the eminence opposite to Furstenwald, where they were to form at K, by seven in the morning, in order to fall on the left wing of the enemy.

THE Hessian and Brunswic chasseurs, who were destined to cover the left flank of General Luckner's corps, marched by the great road, and formed by seven o'clock, not far from Hohenkirchen, at M.

THE main body of the army passed the Dymel at four in the morning in seven columns, between Liebenau and Sielen. The two columns on the left under the command of Gen. Sporcken, consisting of twelve battalions of Hanoverians, and part of the cavalry of the left wing, marched between Humme and Beverbec, in order to form

form between Hombrexen and Udenhausen, at N, on the right of the enemy. He had orders as soon as he had formed to attack the right flank of the corps under M. de Castries; while General Luckner should, at the same time, charge them in their rear, and if they succeeded, they were to continue their march in such manner as to take the enemy's camp at Gravenstein both in flank and rear. Sixteen squadrons of cavalry, who followed the march of the fifth column, stopped near Giefmar, and drew up at O, in order to attack the enemy in front at the same time that the attack on their right flank should take place.

HIS Serene Highness at the head of the other five columns, consisting of twelve battalions of the English, eleven battalions of the Brunswickers, and eight Hessian regiments, together with the English cavalry, and part of the German cavalry of the left wing, marched to Langelberg. The whole then drew up at T, in the front of Keltz, opposite to the enemy. The piquets of the army formed the vanguard on the left, and the chasseurs of the English infantry, commanded by Lord Frederick Cavendish, with Freytag's Hanoverian chasseurs, that of the right. They were ordered to seize on the debouches of the Langelberg at P.

THIS whole plan was put in execution with such success, that the whole was in the presence of the enemy before they had the least apprehension of being attacked.

M. de Castries, seeing that his right was turned, formed his infantry at R, to make head against M. Sporcken; who began a severe cannonade, and drew up his cavalry at S, to oppose the corps under General Luckner. The body of cavalry belonging to the Allies, which was formed at O, advanced and entirely broke their infantry, and took two pieces of cannon. M. de Riedesel, also, totally overthrew the regiment of Fitzjames, took 300 of their horses, and their two standards. M. de Castries fell back with the greatest precipitation on the right of the enemy's army.

HIS Serene Highness at the head of the main body advanced on the enemy in front, while the Marquis of Granby advanced by

K k

Erfen

Erfen and Furstenwalde, in order to come round the left of the French.

THE two Marshals seeing themselves attacked in front, flank, and rear, used the utmost expedition they could to gain the heights of Wilhemstal, marching by as many columns as the nature of the ground would admit of. They at the same time abandoned all their equipages at Gravenstein.

M. Stainville, perceiving that the retreat of part of their army had been cut off by the manœuvre of Lord Granby, particularly that of his own corps, immediately gained the wood of Meijenbrecksfen with the grenadiers of France, the Royal grenadiers, the regiment of Aquitain, and some other corps, being the flower of the French infantry, in order to favour the retreat of the main body, which would have been entirely routed but for this step, as they were closely pressed by his Serene Highness. But this resolution cost him dear; for he was immediately attacked by the Marquis of Granby's corps at V, and as our army advanced briskly to Wilhemstal its right gained the height at X, they thereby found themselves in his rear. The whole of his infantry were either killed, taken, or dispersed, after a gallant resistance, except two battalions who found means to escape. Some of these troops had before surrendered to Lord Granby's corps, but on the coming up of the army, the remainder, after one fire, surrendered to General Hodgson's regiment of foot.

THE enemy placed some cannon on the height in the grand avenue of Wilhelmstal, but it was soon silenced by a battery of ours at Y: after which the enemy made no further resistance, but retired into their intrenched camp at Z under Cassel, being closely pursued 'till within reach of the cannon of that town.

HIS Serene Highness encamped the troops the same night on the heights between Holtzhausen and Weimar, at Z.

THE French infantry consisted of 100 battalions, and the Allies had no more than sixty.

LORD



A PLAN
of the BATTLE of
WILHELMSTHAL.
Gained by the Allies over
the French Army,
Commanded by the
MARSHALS D'ETREES &
SOUBISE.
June 24th 1762.
Tho: Jefferys sculp.

LORD Granby acquitted himself upon this occasion with his usual intrepidity and good conduct, and greatly contributed to the victory. All the troops in general behaved with uncommon spirit, but particularly the first battalion of grenadiers belonging to Colonel Beckwith's brigade, who distinguished themselves greatly.

THE loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was never particularly ascertained; they owned to the loss of 900 men, and, by the account of the Allies, it was above double that number; but the following is an authentic list of the French made prisoners.

Grenadiers of France,	—	—	635
Royal Grenadiers, Rochelambert,	—	—	208
L'Espinafle,	—	—	135
Le Camus,	—	—	121
Narbonne,	—	—	60
Aquitaine,	—	—	432
Poictou,	—	—	29
Royal Deux-Ponts,	—	—	30
Waldner,	—	—	108
D'Epring,	—	—	55
Choiseul Dragoons,	—	—	64
Royal Picardy Cavalry,	—	—	30
Fitz-James's Cavalry,	—	—	77
Chamboran,	—	—	28
Monnet,	—	—	112
Different corps,	—	—	446
			—
			2570
Officers belonging to different corps,	—	—	162
			—
Total of the French Prisoners,	—	—	2732

THE trophies taken were, one standard, six pair of colours, and two pieces of cannon.

THE following is the loss of the Allied Army as appeared from the returns.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Grenadier guards, Brit.	8	25	37	Artillery,	2	3	13
1 bat. } Guards British,	7	28	30	Horse guards, blue,	1	5	
2 bat. }		11	12	Elliott's dragoons,	2	3	
3 bat. }	11	17	17	Hanoverian infantry,	6	14	8
Welsh's grenadiers,	3	40	3	Shaumberg Lippe,	6	2	
Maxwel's grenadiers,		1	55	Hanoverian cavalry,	2	4	7
Hodgson's regiment,		11	6	Brunswic infantry,	3	1	
Keith's Highlanders,	8	8	15	Hessian cavalry,	3	7	19
Campbell's ditto,	5	10	12	Light troops,	27	49	81
Frasier's chaffeurs,	1	11					

Two pieces of cannon and three ammunition waggons lost.

TOTAL, four officers, ten non-commissioned officers, 194 rank and file, killed; two officers, eighteen non-commissioned officers, 253 rank and file, wounded; and four officers, five non-commissioned officers, 306 rank and file, missing; the whole making 796 men.

THE only officer of any distinction killed was Colonel Henry Townshend, of the first regiment of foot guards.

THE following account of this action was published at Paris by authority under the title of,

JOURNAL of the FRENCH ARMY under the Command of the Marshals d'Estrees and Soubise, from the 23d to the 27th of June.

“ ON the 23d of June, the enemy's whole army passed the Dymel, and at night the English advancing on our left towards Zierenberg, from whence they might get to Cassel before us, the
Marshals

Marshals d'Estrees and Soubise thought proper to quit the camp of Grabenstein, in order to arrive at Cassel before the enemy. This march was performed in the greatest order.

“ THE Marquis de Castries with the corps under his command, which had been detached before our right to observe the Allies, rejoined the army, after having successfully charged the enemy several times with his cavalry. The regiment of Alsace sustained with the greatest firmness the shock of the enemy's cavalry, and killed them many men. A considerable number of prisoners was also made in that part.

“ ON our left the Count de Stainville, seeing the English advance to seize the heights of Wilhemstal, and being sensible of the importance of that post, attacked them, notwithstanding their great superiority, in the decisive moment for the safety of our army in its march. He succeeded in two most vigorous charges, and took from them seven pieces of cannon. At the third charge, the grenadiers of France being too far back in the wood, several companies of that corps, and part of the regiment of Aquitaine, were surrounded by the enemy's whole right wing, and taken prisoners. This was the only disaster that happened during our march.

“ ON the 24th at night, the army encamped near Cassel, and the corps under the Marquis de Castries was placed before the right wing.

“ ON the 25th, we pitched our camp at Landwerhagen, on the territory of Hanover, our right wing extending towards Munden. The Count de Stainville remained in the entrenched camp under Cassel. The corps under the Count de Lusace took post on the other side of the Werra.

“ ON the 26th, the Allies sent us back the prisoners they took on the 24th: their number amounted to 1600, most of them belonging to the grenadiers of France, the Royal grenadiers, and the regiment of Aquitaine. There were also among them some private men of the regiment of Poictou. This regiment and that of Aquitaine

taine formed the brigade which distinguished itself so much in Count Stainville's attacks.

" FROM the returns of the regiments that were engaged, it appears that our loss in killed and wounded does not amount to 900 men. The Chevalier de Narbonne, colonel of the grenadiers of France, was the only officer of distinction that was killed. The Marquis de Peyre, and the Marquis de la Rochelambert, colonels of grenadiers, and the Duke of Picquingy, were slightly wounded.

" THE prisoners we made amounted to 300, and the killed and wounded of the enemy to many more. Of the seven pieces of cannon taken by M. Stainville in his repeated attacks five were retaken at the third charge; the two others, which were heavy cannon, were sent to Cassel."

ON the 25th of June, the two French Marshals passed the Fulde with their army, encamping near Landwerhagen; their right extending towards Munden. Lieutenant-general Stainville was left behind with his corps at the Kratzenberg. The corps under Prince Xavier of Saxony, which was encamped near Dransfeld, retired from thence, and crossed the Fulde in order to join the main army; but in their retreat they lost their baggage, moving hospital, and medicines, which, together with their escort were all taken near Volparshausen, by M. de Speth, major of the corps of Brunswic hunters.

THIS day the Allies fired a feu de joye, on account of the victory gained on the day before over the French.

M. de Conflans, with all the cavalry belonging to his corps, marched to Recklinghausen, where he surprised a body of 400 horse belonging to the Allies, who were obliged to retire, with the loss of some men killed and made prisoners.

ON the 28th, the British guards changed their position, and encamped at Winter-Kasten; but the Marquis of Granby had still his quarters at Durenberg, and Prince Ferdinand remained at Wilhemstal.

JULY

JULY 1, Prince Ferdinand having received advice, that M. de Rochambeau had assembled some brigades of infantry and cavalry near Hombourg, with a view to cover the communications of the enemy's army with Francfort, took the resolution of dislodging him from the post which he had taken possession of. For which purpose his Serene Highness ordered Lord Frederick Cavendish to advance with the chasseurs of the infantry of the army, Freytag's chasseurs, and Bauer's and Riedesel's hussars, from Lohn to Felzberg; and Lord Granby, with the brigade of the British grenadiers, Elliot's, the Blues, and the four Hanoverian squadrons, from Hoff to Fritzlar. The former were to march towards Hombourg, in such a direction, as to cut off the enemy's corps from Mellungen and Fulde; the other, to cut off their retreat to Ziegenhayn: which orders were executed in the following manner. The hour of rendezvous on both sides of Hombourg, for the attack of M. de Rochambeau's corps, was agreed on. The discharge of three pieces of cannon from Lord Frederick Cavendish's troops was to be the signal of his arrival. Elliot's being arrived at a quarter of a league's distance from Hombourg, attacked the advanced posts, and drove them from the heights, and took post there. The rest of Lord Granby's corps were in the rear of Elliot's, behind the declivity of the height, and the enemy's tents continued standing. At the same time Lord Frederick Cavendish's hussars began to exchange some shot with the enemy, when their tents were immediately struck, and they got under arms at the foot of the mountain and in the hedges near the town: their cavalry formed on the plain. The three discharges of cannon were made; whereupon the enemy's infantry descended on their left, their cavalry covering their march. Lord Granby perceiving they intended to retreat marched all his corps as fast as possible to the right, when the enemy's cavalry, who put on a good countenance, began to move on at a quick rate. Upon this his Lordship ordered the cavalry to advance, following close with the infantry, which began an attack on the enemy's rear with the greatest ardour and success, making two onsets in an instant; but the enemy's cavalry facing about immediately, and falling sword in hand upon Elliot's dragoons, that regiment would have suffered greatly, had not Colonel Hervey at the head of the Blues, seeing the danger, passed the village on full gallop; and notwithstanding he could oppose only eight or ten men in front to formed squadrons,

he

he overthrew all that came in his way, and saved Elliot's regiment.

THE situation of the two regiments was at this time very critical ; but the mutual support which they gave each other, Elliot's dragoons by continual skirmishing with the enemy, and the Blues by their manœuvres in squadrons, and by their steady countenance, kept the enemy at bay 'till the infantry could come up. They then began their retreat in the utmost hurry, the grenadiers and Highlanders following them with their usual ardour. If their infantry had not posted themselves in a hollow way, to sustain their squadrons which the Blues and Elliot's were charging, the whole would have been routed. During their retreat, Lord Cavendish's corps, which could not advance sooner, followed them close, and pushed them vigorously.

THE Colonels Hervey and Erskine, Majors Forbes and Ainsley distinguished themselves greatly.

THE loss of the Allies in killed, wounded, and taken, was computed at about eighty men. That of the enemy was very considerable, as the number of prisoners taken amounted to upwards of 250 men, exclusive of the killed and wounded.

THE troops returned to Melsungen, having first sent off the two regiments of hussars of Bauer and Riedesel to Rothenburg, in order to destroy the enemy's magazines. Colonel Riedesel accordingly burned 150,000 rations of hay, 40,000 rations of oats, and carried off from thence seventy oxen belonging to the French.

M. de Chevert with his corps replaced the corps of Prince Xavier near Dransfeld.

M. de Grandmaison having penetrated through Langensaltz and Mulhausen, at the head of 500 light horse, suddenly advanced to Halberstadt and Quidlinburg, where he demanded 75,000 rixdollars contribution ; but the inhabitants not being able to raise more than 5000, he took with him four hostages, and hastily retired.

JULY

JULY 3, a detachment from the French Army on the Lower Rhine fell in with M. de Scheiter, who, with about 120 of his party, were made prisoners in the neighbourhood of Coesfeldt.

JULY 6, the position of the two armies in the neighbourhood of Cassel was nearly the same; Prince Ferdinand remaining encamped between Holtzhausen and Weimar, having a considerable detachment on the Eder, and another at Uslar in the Solling: the brigade of guards, with Bland's and Waldegrave's dragoons, were posted near Hoff. The main body of the French was on the heights between Cassel and Munden, having a detachment of 8000 men near Dransfeldt, and another of 15,000 between Melsungen and Hombourg.

GENERAL Luckner took prisoner the French partizan Monet, with his whole corps, at Schaffhoff, within two hundred paces of Cassel.

THE Prince of Conde detached a body of troops towards the Lower Eems and Haze; they destroyed in East Friesland, and its neighbourhood, several considerable magazines, and exacted large contributions from the country of Lingen, and that of Trecklenburg; they likewise intended to have made an attempt on Osnabrug, and some magazines that were there, but were prevented by a party of the Hanoverians posted near the village of Leneric. They afterwards returned to Dillenburg.

ON the 10th, part of the bakery belonging to the Allies at Warbourg was destroyed by the Marquis de Chamborant, who carried off one commissary, and eighty other Persons, besides some horses.

M. de Reidesel made the Brigadier de Norman prisoner, in the neighbourhood of Marpurg, and brought off eighty horses.

ON the 11th, the castle of Waldec, in the neighbourhood of Fritzlar, surrendered to the Allies, having been bombarded by General Conway for two days; the French garrison, consisting of four officers, and 160 men, surrendered by capitulation, on con-

dition of not serving against the Allies for the space of one year.

THE Prince of Conde detached a corps of ten battalions and six squadrons, together with all the grenadiers and chaffeurs of his army, under Lieutenant-general d'Auvel, with an attempt to surprise the city of Munster, but, having intelligence on their march that the garrison was on their guard, they returned again to join their main body.

JULY 13, the corps under General Cæsar, that was posted at Hoff, marched to Gudensberg, where the whole corps under the Marquis of Granby were again assembled; his Lordship's headquarters were fixed at Nieder-Worschutz.

GENERAL Luckner, at the head of Elliot's dragoons, one regiment of Hanoverian dragoons, the chaffeurs, and some hussars, marched from Wildungen, in order to attack a party of the French posted in the neighbourhood of Feltzberg, but the enemy were so much superior in numbers, that they halted near Hombourg.

ON the 14th, the corps under the command of Lord Granby marched by day-break to Feltzberg, where they drew up on the river Eder, took possession of a bridge, and cannonaded the enemy: in the evening they encamped there. General Luckner had at the same time advanced from Hombourg towards Falkenberg, but retired again the same evening.

ON the 15th, his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand marched from Wilhemstal to Hoff; and on the same day all the enemy's posts along the Fulda, as far as Melsungen, were attacked; in particular, the corps under the Marquis of Granby advanced to the Eder leaving their tents standing. The British grenadiers, Highlanders, and Bland's, forded that river between Nieder-Melric and Feltzberg, while General Freytag, with the hussars and hunters, passed over the bridge at Feltzberg; these drew up in the front of the enemy, while General Luckner, who had been before on that side the Eder, advanced on their flank; but the enemy having considerably

considerably reinforced that post the night before, and their situation being also too strong to be forced, his Lordship returned that night to his camp, and General Luckner retired to above Otterhaus.

THE French, uncertain what might be the intention of the Allied Army, struck their tents, and Lieutenant-general Chevert was recalled from his post at Dransfield to join the main army. The garrison of Gottingen, having likewise took the alarm, abandoned that town in the afternoon; but they returned again the next morning.

THE French Marshals after that quitted their camp at Landwerhagen, encamping along the Fulde at Melsungen and that neighbourhood, leaving a strong detachment at Luttemberg, and another on the Kratzenberg, in the entrenched camp before Cassel.

JULY 16, this morning the corps under the command of the Marquis of Granby returned to Gundersberg, and encamped in the neighbourhood of that place.

ON the 22d, the corps de reserve, under Lord Granby, marched from Gundersberg, and, crossing the Eder on the stone bridge at Fritzlar, encamped near Kraetzenhausen.

HIS Serene Highness also removed from Hoff to Gundersberg, fixing his head-quarters at Nieder-Worschutz.

ON the 23d, Lord Granby marched to Singlis, where he encamped at about a league's distance from Hombourg in front, near which place the enemy had a strong detachment posted on the heights.

HIS Serene Highness having determined to dislodge the corps under Prince Xavier from the post of Lutternberg (which was composed of all the Saxon troops, and thirteen squadrons of French) made the following dispositions for the attack.

GENERAL Gilfoe was ordered to pass the Fulde at Spele with eight battalions; General Block was to cross it with eight squadrons

at Spiegehnühl; and General Zastrow at Willemshausen. General Waldhausen posted Colonel Pleffe at Bonnafort, in order to cover the left of the attack, and curb the garrison of Munden, while he, in conjunction with Colonel Schleiben, who had been towards Gottingen, and was on this occasion to pass the Werra at Heidemunden, should endeavour to take the enemy in the rear.

ALL this was executed with the greatest bravery and success. The attack began by four o'clock in the morning. The grenadiers on the left began it, by passing the river in the presence of the enemy, amidst a severe fire of cannon and musketry, which they sustained with surprising intrepidity; the rest of the infantry followed their example, though the water was above their waists.

GENERAL Gilfoe immediately caused a wood to be occupied that was on the enemy's right, which obliged them to change their position a little in order to cover their flank, and at the same time divided their attention.

THE affair was sharply disputed for some time, but the enemy were at length drove out of four pallisadoed redoubts one after another, as also from all their entrenchments. During this action, and at the juncture the enemy was giving way, Major-general Waldhausen, with M. de Schlieben's corps, gained the rear of the enemy's right flank, and charged it with such vigour, that they overthrew the French squadrons.

THE Saxons, apprehensive of having their retreat cut off, retired with the utmost precipitation by the road that leads to Cassel: in their retreat they lost one regiment of cavalry, and two regiments of grenadiers, made prisoners; that of cavalry had suffered greatly before they were taken.

DURING the time of this attack, Prince Frederick of Brunswick had marched towards the enemy's entrenched camp on the Kratzenberg, and cannonaded their lines. General Stainville, who was posted there with a corps of ten thousand men, having an account of the defeat of the Saxons, quitted his entrenchments, and
marched

marched to cover the retreat of Prince Xavier. That strong camp was immediately taken possession of by Prince Frederick, who caused all the works, redoubts, &c. to be destroyed.

THE loss of the enemy, killed and wounded in this action, was very considerable: the number of prisoners taken amounted to 1100 men, among whom were Lieutenant-general Prince d'Ysemburg, and several officers; besides thirteen pieces of cannon, and two standards; whereas the loss of the Allies did not in the whole exceed two hundred men.

ON the 24th of July, the Marquis of Granby ordered out the first regiment of British guards, one battalion of Hanoverians, and 100 men from each of the other regiments, who advanced to the heights of Hombourg, from whence they dislodged a party of the enemy, and occupied that post all night.

THE Prince of Conde, leaving only some light troops under M. Cambesfort in the country of Munster, decamped the 16th from Coesfeldt, and arrived the same day between Haus-Dulmen and Siten. A violent rain, which continued all the day, had so greatly damaged the roads, that the light troops of the Allies, who pressed them very closely, took a quantity of baggage, horses, &c. besides many prisoners.

ON the 17th, they marched by St. Annen and Boffendorff towards the Lippe, which they passed near Halteren.

ON the 18th, they continued their rout to Westerbolt, where they halted.

ON the 21st, they proceeded to Bockum, from whence they arrived at Duffeldorp this day.

THE Hereditary Prince having drove all the French detachments from the neighbourhood of Osnabrug, and being informed of the march of the Prince of Conde, decamped, on the 18th, from Wolbeck, and was this day encamped at Marc, near Ham, in order to observe his motions.

JULY

JULY 25, his Serene Highness crossed the Eder this night, with three brigades of infantry, and eight squadrons of horse, and joined the corps under the Marquis of Granby, which had also marched, at one clock in the morning, from Singlis through Hombourg, and were drawn up on the heights of Falckenberg: the enemy, who occupied those heights, having retreated on his Lordship's approach. The intention was, if practicable, to attack the left flank of the main body of the French Army, posted between Hilgenberg and Melsungen, whilst General Sporcken should engage their front, and Prince Frederick of Brunswic their right. General Sporcken was to pass the Eder at Feltzberg, and Prince Frederick at Brunclar.

HIS Serene Highness found, upon reconnoitring so close to the enemy as to be exposed to the fire of three batteries, that their position was too strong, and too well provided with troops, to risk an attack. Whilst Prince Ferdinand was doing this, he left his army formed in columns, presenting the heads of the columns only to their view; but observing them to be embarrassed, he formed, at eight o'clock in the evening, within cannon-shot, and General Sporcken began to cannonade them. At ten o'clock at night his Highness withdrew the troops to the heights of Falkenberg, leaving the piquets advanced to keep the fires burning to deceive the enemy. At two o'clock in the morning, he marched to repass the Schwalm at Harte, and the Eder at Nieder-Melric; suspecting however that the French would decamp in the night, he left Lord Granby upon the Falckenberg, with orders to stay 'till day-light, and, in case the enemy had retired, to take possession immediately of the high grounds of Melsungen. His Lordship found that the French had repassed the Fulde in the night, and executed the orders he had received; so that Prince Ferdinand had succeeded in obliging the enemy to abandon a post they gave out was not to be forced without risking a double action, and which could not fail to cost a great many lives. The French then returned back again towards Cassel and Lutterberg, abandoning entirely their communications to the discretion of Prince Ferdinand, having only left a body of about 10,000 men under Lieutenant-general de Guerchy opposite Melsungen.

THE

THE same day General Stainville, marching along the right of the Fulde towards Rothenberg, with four regiments of dragoons, fell into an ambuscade at Morschen, where General Freytag commanded, by whom M. de Stainville was very roughly handled; his dragoons routed and dispersed with great loss. General Freytag's troops got a great deal of booty.

JULY 26, General Luckner, who had been encamped on the 23d near Neukirchen, received orders to march to Hirschfeldt, where he arrived about nine in the evening, and made an attempt to take it by surprise, but the garrison being too strong, and on their guard, he was obliged to desist, with the loss of two men killed and thirty wounded. He then marched by Schlitz to Fulde, which place he took this day without any loss; the garrison, consisting of 400 men, were made prisoners of war. They also took a considerable quantity of baggage, a large convoy of wine, and 300 fat oxen that were going to the French Army, besides a contribution of seventy thousand florins. By the taking of this town the communication of the French Army with Francfort was entirely cut off.

JULY 28, General Stainville, at the head of a considerable body of French troops, being detached to open the enemy's communications, by the way of Fulde, advanced this day to Vacha, near which place he fell in with a party of four hundred of the light troops belonging to the Allies, whom he defeated: from thence he advanced to Mansbach and Hunefeld on his way to Fulde. General Luckner was obliged to quit that city on his approach, which he did, on the 31st, taking post at Gros-Lieder.

AUGUST 1, the two armies on the Fulde having formed a chain of piquets along that river, were with great diligence fortifying their posts on each side, and erecting batteries: frequent skirmishes passed between the out-parties, with various success.

M. de Rochechouart, and M. de Lostanges, came up with a detachment of the Allies near Ullar, whom they entirely dispersed, making near two hundred prisoners. They afterwards divided their forces, the one taking the rout of Carleshaven, and the other that
of

of Beverungen; they took or destroyed at those places, one magazine, and twenty-nine boats laden with provisions. About the same time M. de Vertueil destroyed another magazine at Brackel, and made sixty men prisoners.

THE Baron de Blaisel marched from Gießen to Amoneberg, and surprised four hundred of the Allies, whom he made prisoners of war.

THE Prince de Conde having received repeated orders to join the two marshals with his corps, they filed off from Duffeldorp in four divisions by the rout of Opladen, Siegbourg, and Hackenburg, at which last place the whole were assembled this day.

AUGUST 2, General Freytag, who was posted at Neu Morschen on the Fulde, was attacked by a large party of the French, but they were repulsed with loss.

THE private men of the Allies and French, as the troops were so near each other, used to pass the sentinels, and come into the same fields promiscuously, in order to gather roots, in which they amicably assisted each other, and conversed friendly together; this occasioned positive orders to be issued, that no one should presume to go beyond the sentinels, or have any conversation with the enemy. I mention this, though immaterial, as an extraordinary instance.

AUGUST 4. The enemy under the Prince de Conde marched, on the 2d, from Hackenberg to Hain; they proceeded from thence, on the 3d, to Rode; they passed the Dille this day at Herborn, and encamped at Hohen-Solms. He then detached four regiments to Gladenbach, and pushed some detachments between Marburg and Gießen. The Hereditary Prince was arrived at Wetter.

ON the 7th, the Count de Stainville, at the head of eight hundred men, appeared before the town of Friedwalde, which surrendered after a severe cannonade; the garrison, consisting of
fifty

fifty men, were made prisoners of war. They plundered the villages, and stripped the inhabitants.

PRINCE Frederick of Brunswic marched with great rapidity to the rear of the French Army, and took possession of Eschwege, Wanfried, and Mulhausen, by which the communications of the enemy were effectually cut off on all sides.

LIEUT. General Julius Cæsar died this morning at his quarters in Elferhausen; his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

ON the 8th of August, Lord Granby's corps de reserve marched towards the Fulde, when a brisk cannonade ensued. Prince Ferdinand with the main army moved forward in several columns. The river, by a sudden rain, had swelled to such a height, as rendered the fording thereof too dangerous for the troops to venture across, as had been intended: a body of the infantry of the right wing however passed over, and, driving the enemy from one of the passes, took post opposite the center of their camp. The French made several attempts to dislodge them, but they were constantly repulsed with loss: these attacks were made not far from Melungen: Lieutenant-colonel M'Dowal was ordered with a detachment from the 2d and 3d regiment of British guards to attack that town; they accordingly cut down the chevaux de frize, and endeavoured to force one of the gates, but it was gorged with dung, which rendered the attempt impracticable. The army lay out on the nights of the 8th and 9th; and, on the 10th in the morning, they returned to their former encampment.

COLONEL de Wurmser was ordered by the Prince de Conde, who was posted at Grunberg, to advance with his regiment of light troops to reconnoitre the castle of Ulrickstein, which was occupied by the Allies. The Prince, in consequence of his report, detached the same night a body of horse and foot, under the command of Lieutenant-general d'Affry, with four pieces of cannon, and two howitzers, to reduce it.

HE, at the same time, sent orders to M. de Levis to make a false attack with his advanced guard upon the front of the Hereditary

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Prince's camp, who was posted on the heights of Hombourg; this was done with a view of covering M. d'Affry's march. M. de Levis accordingly began his attack by eight the next morning, and retired about noon.

M. d'Affry arrived in the morning before the castle of Ulrickstein, which he immediately invested and cannonaded: the garrison, consisting of 60 foot and 50 chasseurs, surrendered at discretion by noon.

M. de Conflans, who commanded a detachment belonging to the army under the Prince de Conde, sent a party of 200 men to seize the town of Pattenberg, (or Padberg) together with a redoubt, which, by its situation, commanded the town. The French accordingly made themselves masters of that post; the garrison, consisting of seventy-two men, were made prisoners of war, after a vigorous defence.

THE French made an attempt to force the left of the Hereditary Prince's corps at Romrodt, where General Hardenberg commanded, but they were repulsed with loss.

ON the 16th of August, the French evacuated the city of Gottingen, having first destroyed part of the ramparts, but not the outworks; they also set fire to the powder magazine, by the explosion whereof sixty Saxons perished, and the town was much damaged. They retreated by the way of Witzenhausen, leaving behind them three pieces of brass cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition of all sorts.

PRINCE Frederick of Brunswic was with his corps at that time in the neighbourhood of Eimbec, having just returned from the expedition he had made on the Werra; he immediately marched to take possession of that city.

ON the 17th, the two marshals broke up their camp and abandoned the banks of the Fulde, marching away by their right to occupy the space between Spangenberg and Lichtenau; they also withdrew the garrison from the town of Munden, which Prince Frederick directly entered.

ON

ON the 18th of August, his Serene Highness marched and encamped in the neighbourhood of Hombourg; the corps de reserve being at Burnshashulen.

COLONEL Riedesel dislodged M. Conflans from the town of Pattenberg, with the loss of one captain, and seventy private men, beside a number of horses.

PRINCE Frederick invested the city of Cassel, and summoned the commandant. The French left a garrison in that city of eleven battalions, and two regiments of cavalry, under the command of M. de Diefbach.

ON the 19th, the Allied Army encamped near Osterode.

ON the 20th, they marched and encamped near Neuestein.

ON the 21st, they halted. General Luckner, who was encamped at Eimbach, this day dislodged a party of the enemy from the neighbourhood of Rupertenrot. The light troops made one captain, one lieutenant, and 120 men, prisoners on this occasion; they also took one piece of cannon, and several horses.

THE two French marshals were encamped near Hirschfeldt, and covered by the Fulde. The Prince of Conde was at Grunberg. The Hereditary Prince observed his motions, and directed his rout so as to prevent his junction with the grand army.

ON the 22d, the two marshals decamped from Hirschfeldt, and fixed their head-quarters at Mohr. The Allied Army marched this day to Trillengen.

THE Hereditary Prince attacked this day the vanguard of the Prince de Conde, under the command of M. de Levis, who was obliged to fall back to the main body; the French lost about 150 men in this affair. The two armies then drew up in order of battle, and continued in sight of each other 'till night.

ON the 23d of August, the two marshals marched to the Fulde; and his Serene Highness encamped near Nieder Jossa. General Luckner this day joined the Hereditary Prince.

ON the 24th, the Hereditary Prince marched from Lich, in order to surprise the Prince de Conde in his camp at Grunengen, but as it was dark before he could come up, the French had time to retreat to the heights near that town.

ON the 25th, the corps under the Hereditary Prince, and that under the Prince of Conde, cannonaded each other; but as the latter were too advantageously posted to be attacked, the Allies returned to Muntzenberg, having lost five officers and fifty men, besides three field pieces.

THE Marquis d'Auuet, who commanded the French on the Lower Rhine, appeared, on the 20th, before the town of Ham, which he immediately invested, and the same night began a furious cannonade, firing red-hot balls, which set fire to, and consumed several houses. The siege continued 'till the 25th, when M. d'Auuet thought proper to break it up and retire to the Rhine, upon receiving intelligence that a detachment of 4000 men from the Allied Army were in full march to its relief.

ON the 30th, his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand encamped this day in the neighbourhood of Nidda, having marched from Nieder-Jossa by the rout of Mahr, Seekersdorff, Herbststein, Brungelhaufen, and Schotten; the French Army under the two marshals having fallen back by the Fulde towards Friedberg.

THE Prince de Conde having retired successively as far as Friedberg, in order to make a junction with the Marshals Soubise and d'Estrees, abandoned even the heights near that town, and marched to Rodheim on the 29th; on which day the Hereditary Prince arrived at Wolferstheim. His Highness thought it necessary to push General Luckner forward, on the 30th, to the other side of the Wetter, to occupy those heights with eight battalions and seven squadrons, whilst he marched forward with his main body to Affenheim. On his march he was informed that a large body of the French

French were returning towards Friedberg, and being desirous to keep possession of the above high grounds, he altered his plan; and, instead of continuing his march to Assenheim, determined to support General Luckner.

THE Prince had at that time no reason to imagine that the Prince de Conde had been reinforced, though it afterwards appeared that he had been joined by the Count de Stainville's corps, and that the grand army of the French was at hand to support them. The Hereditary Prince's infantry attacked them with the greatest bravery between Newheim and Friedberg, and in a short time drove the enemy into the plain from the steep mountains called Johannes-Berg, where they had been posted; but receiving considerable reinforcements from the Marshals Soubise and d'Estrees, they, in their turn, attacked the Allies with advantage, and obliged them to repass the Wetter.

PRINCE Ferdinand, upon the first intelligence of the Hereditary Prince being engaged, and being better informed than the Hereditary Prince of the real situation of the French Army, immediately marched with a considerable part of the Allied Army from his camp at Nidda, in order to support him, and arrived time enough to prevent the enemy from pursuing their advantage.

THE loss of the Allies on this occasion was two commissioned officers, six non-commissioned officers, and sixty-four rank and file, killed; nineteen commissioned officers, sixteen non-commissioned officers, and 331 rank and file, wounded; thirty-four commissioned officers, forty-six non-commissioned officers, and 880 rank and file, made prisoners, or missing; the whole amounting to 1398 men: they also lost ten small pieces of cannon. The French owned to the loss of 500 men killed and wounded, though it was generally imagined to be much more considerable. The brigade of Boisgelin suffered extremely, and M. de Guiche, lieutenant-general, who commanded it, was made prisoner.

THERE were no other British troops in this action than Major-general Elliot's dragoons, and the chasseurs under Lord Frederick Cavendish.

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THE Hereditary Prince was wounded by a musket shot as he was rallying the troops in the time of the retreat; the ball entered on the right side a little above the hip-bone, which it grazed, and came out on the back part of his body about four inches below. Colonel Clinton, of the first regiment of guards, who acted as aid de camp to the Prince, received also a wound nearly in the same place; he remained two hours with his Highness after he received this wound, without mentioning it to him; nor did the Prince know any thing of it 'till on giving him orders to carry the account of the action to Prince Ferdinand, the colonel was obliged to declare himself incapable of executing his commands.

THE remainder of the Allied Army came up the next day, and encamped behind the Wetter, opposite to the French Army: Prince Ferdinand's head-quarters being fixed at Bingenheim on the Horloff, the Marquis of Granby at Giefs-Nidda, and the Hereditary Prince's corps at Butzbach.

ON the 3d of September, his Serene Highness advanced on the enemy, marching to Staten, where he fixed his head-quarters, being the center of the army; the right extending towards Gießen, and the left towards Hanau. Lord Granby's corps was pushed forward near the villages of Steinheim. The position of the main body of the French Army was between Assenheim and Friedberg; the Prince de Conde between Butzbach and Ostheim; the Count de Lutace between Bergen and Vilbel, and M. de Castries joined him on the side of Carben.

GENERAL Luckner's corps, which was posted at Butzbach, was drove from thence, and removed to Grumbach.

ON the 6th, the French Army encamped at Oberwesel; and, on the 7th, they made a movement by their left towards Gießen, and encamped near Langons.

ON the 8th, the Allied Army decamped from Staten, and marched to Grunberg. The Marquis of Granby took post at Staten with his corps de reserve, from whence he removed at noon to Ulfe.

ON

ON the 9th of September, the French continued their rout by their left, and established their head-quarters at Burchartzfeld. The Prince de Conde, with the vanguard, was posted at Buseck. On the contrary, the Allied Army marched to Hombourg; and Lord Granby was posted at Ober-Scheffertenrode. The two marshals had an intention to make themselves masters of the heights of Hombourg, by which means they would have had it in their power to relieve Cassel; but his Serene Highness by this march was before-hand with them, and prevented their passing the Ohm.

M. de Castries, who commanded the rearguard of the French Army, attacked the escorte of the baggage of one of the columns of the Allied Army, which he dispersed, took some pontoons, part of the baggage, and made several prisoners.

ON the 10th, his Serene Highness marched to Scheinsberg; and Lord Granby, with the corps de reserve, was posted at Mulbach. The French Army directed their march towards Marburg. This night and the next morning several smart skirmishes passed between the enemy's advanced guards and Lord Granby's corps de reserve, in which the former were drove back with considerable loss.

ON the 13th, the French Army, having passed the Lahne, encamped in the neighbourhood of Marburg and Nieder-Weimar: their corps de reserve, under the Prince de Conde, was posted at Grossfeld; and M. de Levis, with the advanced guard, and light troops, occupied the town of Wetter, and the heights behind it.

ON the other hand, his Serene Highness marched to Kirchain; and Lord Granby encamped near Schweinsberg, with his right to Amoneberg; he was here joined by Hardenberg's and Boch's corps, with the troops of the left wing.

ON the 14th, the main body of the Allies encamped at Schwartzenberg, and Lord Granby's corps at Schonstadt. The Generals Luckner and Conway took post at Wolmar, between Wetter and Franckenberg, in order to observe M. de Levis, and cut off his communication with the last of these places.

T H E

THE design of the French appeared to be to get round the right of the Allied Army, through the country of Waldec, for which purpose the Prince de Conde had been employed to open march routs towards Franckenberg; which afterwards served for the march of the Allied Army.

ON the 15th of September, his Serene Highness being determined to dislodge the enemy from Wetter, where they had considerably reinforced M. de Levis with a large body under the command of M. de Conflans, who were supported by the whole corps under the Prince de Conde on this side of the Lahne, with the main body of their army on the other side close to the banks, made the following dispositions for that purpose; the main body was to occupy the heights of Ober-Rosphe, Nieder-Rosphe, and Melnew, in the front of the enemy; Lord Granby's corps de reserve, which was at Schonstadt, had orders to keep itself in readiness to march, either to support the main body or to move to its left in case the French should attempt to pass the Ohme any where between Kirchain and Burgemunden; General Conway had orders to march by the right on the night of the 14th, with a large detachment, all Germans, except Monpeffon's brigade, and to cross the river Westthalff about three leagues above Wetter, and from thence march towards the enemy's left, and begin the attack as soon as he perceived the main body appear on the plain in their front; General Luckner, who was posted at Wolmar, was to make a circle and get into the rear of their left, with the chasseurs of the army, six battalions of grenadiers, two regiments of cavalry, besides Elliot's dragoons, and his own hussars.

THE whole was conducted with the utmost precision, and all the columns were at their several destinations to a moment of the time appointed. General Luckner, who had arrived at Wartzbach, began with a brisk cannonade on the back of the hill above the town, from whence the enemy very soon retired. The town was then cannonaded for some time, which they immediately quitted as soon as General Conway came up, retiring with a good deal of confusion up the hill, from whence they also soon after retreated with great precipitation and repassed the Lahne, their rear being all the while severely cannonaded. The army afterwards encamped
where

where it had formed in order of battle, their posts extending from Wartzbach on the Lahne to Hombourg on the Ohm.

ON the 16th of September, on the movement which the army had made to its right towards Wetter, the enemy passed the Ohm with a large body of light troops under M. de St. Victor, and pushed forwards towards Alsfeldt with an intent to destroy the bakery of the Allied Army, which was then removing from that place. General Freytag was immediately ordered in quest of M. de St. Victor, and came up with him between Alsfeldt and Neuftadt very opportunely to save the bread waggon train. The enemy were dispersed, and repassed the Ohm with the greatest precipitation.

UPON General Freytag's quitting Hombourg, another body of the enemy, mostly cavalry, passed the Ohm at Nieder-Uffleiden, between Schweinsberg and Hombourg, and pushed forward as far as Nieder-Klein. Lord Granby was ordered with part of the reserve to march in pursuit of them. They made a shew of maintaining themselves at Schweinsberg; but on some cannonading they soon abandoned it, and repassed the Ohm.

GENERAL Hardenberg was left with six battalions and eight squadrons on the heights of Rodeker, and the rest of the reserve marched to Stautzenbach, where it encamped.

ON the 17th in the morning, the enemy carried off one of Hardenberg's out parties posted in a fleche beyond the Ohm.

ON the 18th, General Wangenheim was detached to Danrodt, with three battalions and four squadrons, to supply General Freytag's place, who was still in quest of the enemy's light troops.

ON the 19th, the enemy had considerably reinforced their right by marching their reserve to Deckenback, and posting the greatest part of their army between Holthausen and Bauerbach. General Wangenheim's corps was reinforced. Lord Granby's reserve marched to the heights behind Kirchain, where it arrived by day-break on the morning of the 21st. General Westenbach replaced

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Lord Granby at Stautzenbach, with ten Hessian battalions, and eight squadrons. Beckwith's brigade, those of English guards, and of Maltzberg, occupied the heights of Langenstein.

AT this time Amonebourg was occupied by a battalion of the British legion, and a detachment of 200 men from the corps of the reserve. Kirchain had a garrison of 400 men; and the bridge over the Ohm at the Brucker Muhl was guarded by a detachment of two hundred men from Hardenberg's corps, the greatest part of which were posted in a small work on this side of the bridge.

IN the night between the 20th and 21st, the enemy having resolved to get possession of Amonebourg, raised several batteries for that intent, and seized on the Brucker-Muhl, where they threw up a small breast work, and a kind of trench to secure the entrance.

ABOUT six in the morning of the 21st, the weather being extremely foggy, the French attacked the redoubt on the other side of the bridge, which was bravely defended by the Hanoverians; they planted at the same time some cannon at the foot of the hill of Amonebourg, to bear on the redoubt.

ON the fog's clearing up, it was perceived they had both cavalry and infantry formed on the height beyond the bridge; their cavalry was cannonaded and dispersed, their infantry likewise gave way but were soon supported by fresh troops: the cannonade and fire of small arms continued very severe on both sides. In the mean time the brigade of British guards was ordered to march to the left to sustain the battery and flanks on the river, both above and below the Muhl; this succour came just in the proper time, as the Hanoverian troops had already suffered very much, and their ammunition of every kind was almost expended: the grenadiers of the guards were ordered to enter the battery and relieve the Hanoverians, which was done with the greatest bravery, though they were obliged to march near 400 paces exposed to a most severe fire of small arms, and cannon laden with grape shot.

ABOUT

ABOUT this time some heavy twelve-pounders were brought up and played with great success. The enemy on their part still kept bringing up more cannon ; and the Allies did the same. The first regiment of guards relieved the grenadiers, and so on alternately through the brigade. Four Hessian battalions were then ordered to relieve the English. The fire both of cannon and small arms was kept up on both sides with the utmost severity, and most determined resolution, 'till dark night at last put an end to it. There was no attempt made on either side to pass the bridge, but the troops were relieved in the redoubt as soon as their ammunition of sixty rounds was expended.

THE whole affair lasted fourteen hours without a moment's intermission ; and though there were near fifty pieces of cannon employed, their execution was confined to the space of about four hundred paces. History can scarce furnish an instance of so obstinate a dispute.

THE loss of the Allies was computed at about 800 men. The French acknowledged the loss of 300 killed, and 800 wounded ; among the number of the latter were M. de Castries, and the Chevalier de Sarzfield.

WE maintained the redoubt, and the enemy the Muhl, during the attack of the bridge ; the enemy played likewise some batteries upon the town of Amonebourg, which they also kept up all night, and, having made a breach, assaulted it ; but without success.

THE following is the French account of this affair.

" THE castle of Amonebourg being in the center of the King's army, and about a league from the front of the camp, the two marshals determined to seize it, and to entrust the command of this expedition to the Marquis de Castries.

" THE 18th and 19th of September, the avenues of the place were reconnoitred, and other dispositions made, and the troops

destined for this expedition prepared a sufficient quantity of gabions and fascines.

“ ON the 20th at dusk, they were ordered to be ready to march; the volontiers of Hainault, the battalions of grenadiers and chasseurs of the brigade of Vaubecourt, Alsace, and Epting, began the march, with their labourers, followed by the brigade of Vaubecourt, which consisted of the regiments of Vaubecourt and Lorrain guards. The grenadiers stopped within cannon shot of the castle, to support the volontiers in the attack of the redoubt at the village of Kirken on this side the Ohm, and at the right of which was a stone bridge. The Allies had only a small post there, which made no resistance. The labourers were afterwards carried to the face of the castle, in that part a little obliquely, in order to establish a *boyau de tranchée*. They could not have been covered by day-break, had they not been favoured by a thick fog. This being done, we mounted cannon to batter in breach the opposite faces of the castle, which was speedily executed.

ON the 21st in the morning, the batteries began to play. The Allies almost at the same time appeared at the head of the bridge, and began a very brisk fire of small arms on the Hainault volontiers, who were supported by the grenadiers and chasseurs. The enemy being reinforced, our people were so likewise, and the fire became no less obstinate than smart. Two pieces of cannon were mounted in battery, which played upon the enemy at the entrance of the bridge. During this cannonade, the fire of the small arms, instead of slackening, increased. The Marquis de Castries, who kept with the grenadiers, received a shot in his left arm, which touched the bone. The regiments of Vaubecourt and Lorrain guards came up with a most military countenance; they began a smart fire of small arms, which was well kept up 'till the barrels of their guns became so hot that they could load them no longer; however, the fire of the enemy's cannon was removed further off; and slackened, by the manner in which our cannon was served, and by our small arms.

“ AT

“ At five in the evening, the brigade of Vaubecourt was relieved by that of Poictu ; and the firing did not end 'till night, excepting that before the castle, the siege of which continued 'till the 22d, when it surrendered : the garrison, consisting of 600 men, were made prisoners of war.”

ON the 22d of September, in the morning every thing was quiet, and at day light it was perceived that the enemy had worked hard in repairing their redoubt, and had likewise added considerably to their trench of communication. The Allies had wrought hard all night to put their redoubt in a state of defence, and to make an intrenchment about 100 paces in the rear of it. The French drew off their cannon in the night, and left only three pieces behind, to which the Allies had opposed an equal number ; both sides continued the works they had begun, without the least molestation. The Allies also traced out a large redoubt upon a hill, within the reach of grape shot of the bridge, as the enemy did a battery on their side. The advanced centinels were not ten yards distant from each other.

As every thing appeared quiet on the side of Amonebourg, his Serene Highness returned to his quarters, which were removed to Kirchayn. The avenue to this town on the side of the enemy was by a causeway leading through a morass. A little rivulet which runs close by the town, falls into the Ohm at a small distance from it. A battery was made on this causeway to keep the enemy at a distance, and some heavy cannon were placed in the church-yard, which is the highest part of the town ; but all the carriages were ordered to remain without the town, as the place might be bombarded. The enemy were perceived marching from Kirchayn in the road leading to the town of Amonebourg, and no opposition made from within ; soon after which their centinels appeared on the walls.

ON the taking of this town, the grand army of the enemy made a movement to the right, posting a considerable body between Amonebourg and Klein-Selhein.

GENERAL Conway was ordered to quit the heights of Wetter and to fall back to those of Melnau. The grand army likewise made a movement, and encamped with the right at Schonstadt, and the left at Staultzenbach. Lord Granby's reserve occupied the ground before Nieder-Kleifs, to be at hand to defend the passage of the Brugge Muhl: his Lordship's head-quarters was fixed at Nieder-Klein. General Wangenheim remained on the heights by Danrodt to face the Saxons; and General Luckner occupied the gorge of Nieder-Aspe, on the right of General Conway.

ON the 23d of September, Captain Crueze, who had commanded at Amonebourg, was sent back with his garrison as prisoners of war; and he gave such reasons for capitulating as satisfied his Serene Highness: a large breach had been made in the wall of the castle where he was posted, (the detachment from the enemy being charged with the defence of the town) by which an officer and fifty men of the enemy had got into the court-yard of the castle, on the night of the 21st, and others were following them; but they met with such a reception, that those who had entered were either all killed or made prisoners, and the rest were repulsed. The morning of the 22d they made a shew of storming again, with many batteries; but first summoned the place: the commandant, on such a formidable apparatus, having no provisions, and very little ammunition, capitulated.

ON the 24th, the enemy made a feu de joye for the taking of Almeida in Portugal.

A party of the French surprised a post on the right of General Luckner's corps, but were soon repulsed by the cavalry. The Allies had one officer and thirty private men belonging to the infantry made prisoners.

ON the 25th, the enemy made a regular communication on the other side of their redoubt, by which they could come into it by the hill of Amonebourg under cover.

THE large redoubt of the Allies by the gallows was almost finished, and others to the right and left begun. As the Ohm
was

was at this time fordable in many places, the Allies collected all the harrows they could find in the adjacent villages, and placed them in the most practicable fords.

ON the 26th of September, his Serene Highness having intelligence that the enemy had detached a corps towards Alsfeldt, ordered Lord Granby to march in the evening with seventeen squadrons, a brigade of infantry, and some heavy cannon, to attack them. General Wangenheim, whose corps was part of the troops that were under Lord Granby's orders, on this occasion marched with them. Beckwith's brigade replaced Wangenheim's infantry on the heights of Danrodt. Some other movements were made on the right of the Allies, but of no consequence, one brigade only taking up the ground which another was ordered to leave, for preserving the communications.

ON the 27th, Prince Ferdinand, having had intelligence that the Prince de Conde's corps was to march to Siegen this day, ordered General Conway to occupy the heights of Wetter, and General Gilfoe to replace him on those of Melnau. Luckner's corps was at the same time to march to Watzenbach, to prevent the enemy's coming by the gorge of Culmbach into General Conway's rear. The enemy's main army continued in the same position they had been in for some time past. Their grand guards were posted on the hills above Wetter, but fell back upon the approach of our troops. Three battalions marched this day to reinforce Lord Granby.

SEPTEMBER 28. Deserters, who came in on the night of the 27th, affirmed, that the enemy intended to attack the left of the Allies this morning; and the story was so probable, that his Serene Highness ordered three battalions from his right to reinforce his left, and went himself, at day-break to Nieder-Uffleiden; but finding every thing quiet, he returned to Kirchain, and ordered the three battalions, which were met on their march, and who had left their tents standing, to return to their former position.

ON the 29th, Lord Granby returned to his former position, as did the other troops. His Lordship arrived at Romrodt the 26th at midnight; the 27th he had an account that the enemy had pushed
on

on towards Ziegenhayn, and that they had fallen back to Eyssa in the evening, upon which he marched to Alsfeldt. They retired in the night, and he had orders to return.

THEY had pushed a considerable detachment of cavalry to escort waggons to Ziegenhayn, and thought themselves strong enough to force Major-general Freytag; but he attacked and pursued them to Alsfeldt, killing, wounding, and taking 400 men. It was imagined their intention was to have laden their waggons with meal, of which they had great quantities at Ziegenhayn, and to endeavour to supply the garrison of Cassel, which was at that time said to be in great distress for want of provisions. M. de Poyanne commanded this corps.

ON the 30th of September, there being intelligence that part of the corps was still in the neighbourhood of Ulrickstein, Major-general Alfelt was detached at two this morning, with two battalions and eight squadrons, and some pieces of cannon, from General Wangenheim's corps, to attack them.

THE enemy having likewise occupied Bergemunden, Major-general Freytag, whose corps was at Mulbach since his pursuit of the 27th, was ordered to attack that post this evening.

HIS Serene Highness went to the heights of Hombourg about noon.

THE enemy were dislodged from both these places, but a large party of them took post at Nieder-Ohm.

OCTOBER 9, the position of the two armies continued nearly the same, the enemy contenting themselves with making detachments on the right and left of the Allied Army, in order to open a communication with Cassel, and the whole of the operations terminated in some skirmishes between the light troops.

GENERAL Luckner, with the two squadrons of Elliot's, and a detachment of infantry, marched to Berberberg, where he attacked some light troops of the enemy, and drove them from thence.

BOTH

BOTH armies were employed in making redoubts and batteries in the front of their camps, on either side of the Ohm and Lahne, from Meelan as far as Caldern.

OCTOBER 10, two thirds of the cavalry of the Allied Army went into cantonments, the remainder continued in camp; at the same time the whole army began to hutt.

ON the 12th, the Allied Army fired a feu de joye, on account of the reduction of the Havannah by the British forces.

ON the 15th, they also fired another feu de joye on account of the surrender of Schweidnitz to his Prussian Majesty.

As forage was very scarce, one half of the baggage of the Allied Army, with all the spare horses of the cavalry, were ordered to be sent to the environs of Hamelen.

ON the 16th, the trenches were opened before the city of Cassel, which had been closely blocked up for some time before by Prince Frederick of Brunswic: the loss of the Allies on this occasion was about 20 men killed and several wounded. The garrison made a sally, but without success, being quickly repulsed.

ON the 22d, General Diesbach, the commandant of Cassel, made a sally with the whole garrison, and obliged the ordinary guard to retire, but Prince Frederick, at the head of four battalions, immediately came up to their support, and drove the enemy back into the city with great loss, before they had time to destroy any of the works.

ON the 30th and 31st of October, the French partizan Cambe-
fort took and plundered the city of Osnabrug, which had no
garrison to defend it.

NOVEMBER 1, the city of Cassel surrendered to the Allies upon the following articles of capitulation:

ARTICLE I. The garrison shall go out with the honours of war, their arms and baggages, drums beating, and lighted match,

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to be conducted by the nearest road to the King's army.—*Granted.*
Thursday morning.

ART. II. The sick from the hospitals, with the effects thereto belonging, shall have free liberty to depart, and carriages or boats shall be furnished them gratis for this evacuation, as soon as the sick and wounded shall be in a condition to be transported to the King's army.—*The hospitals may have free liberty to go out with their effects, but the carriages shall not be furnished gratis.*

ART. III. The artillery, and all the royal effects, shall be transported to the King's army by boats or carriages of the country gratis.—*No. In favour of the gallant defence, I grant two pieces of cannon, twelve pounders, and one four-pounder, for Baron Diesbach, commandant of Cassel.*

ART. IV. Covered carriages and boats shall be furnished to transport the equipages, and agents, which shall not be visited.—*Granted.*

ART. V. The treasurer of the troops, the agent-victuallers, and others, shall go out with their effects and papers without any impediment.—*Granted.*

ART. VI. The garrison shall be furnished with bread, provisions, and forage, every one gratis, according to his rank, 'till their arrival at the King's army.—*The garrison shall provide themselves with bread and forage, but shall pay for it on their march.*

ARTICLE VII. All the effects belonging to the King's officers and troops may be freely carried off with them, or sent after them.—*Granted.*

ART. VIII. When the capitulation shall be signed, leave shall be given to send an officer to the marshals to acquaint them with it.—*Granted.*

ART. IX. The garrison shall be escorted by a proper detachment.—*Granted.*

ART. X.

ART. X. The boatmen too, victuallers, and other subjects of the King, shall have free liberty of going out with their effects, on paying the debts they may have contracted in the city.—*Granted.*

At the head-quarters of Iringshausen, November 1, 1762.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS,
Duke of Brunswic and Luneberg.

R. B. de Diesbach.

CAPITULATION *for the* HOSPITALS.

ARTICLE I. There shall be reserved out of the King's provisions remaining at Cassel, 300 sacks of flour, each weighing 200 pounds, twenty oxen, and 100 sheep, for the consumption of the said hospitals.—*Granted.*

ART. II. The necessary quantity of wood shall be continued unto them at the stated price.—*Granted.*

ART. III. Every kind of assistance that shall be wanted by his most Christian Majesty's commission, who has the government of the hospital, shall be furnished to them.—*Granted.*

ART. IV. The effects, provisions, and medicines, shall be left for the King's profit.—*Granted.*

ART. V. The carriages necessary for conveying the sick and their effects to the King's army, by the shortest road shall be furnished.—*Granted.*

ART. VI. No damage shall be done to the agents, commissaries, and surgeons, who will be to remain to take care of the sick after the garrison shall have evacuated the place.—*Granted.*

At the head-quarters at Iringshausen, November 1, 1762.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS,
Duke of Brunswic and Luneberg.

R. B. de Diesbach.

THE effects belonging to the French King, which were found at Cassel, were computed to amount to the value of above one million of German crowns.

NOVEMBER 4, the Allied Army fired a feu de joye, on account of the reduction of the city of Cassel.

ON the 5th, they also fired another feu de joye, on account of a signal victory gained over the combined army of Austrians and Imperialists near Freytag, by Prince Henry of Prussia.

ON the 8th, his Serene Highness acquainted the generals, that he, the night before, had received from the two French marshals the preliminaries of peace between England, France, and Spain, as also proposals for a suspension of hostilities; but though he had nothing more at heart than to prevent the effusion of blood unnecessarily, yet he must wait for his Majesty's instructions.

NOVEMBER 9, The orders given out by Prince Ferdinand this day to the army were in the following terms.

“ HIS Serene Highness acquainted the generals yesterday of the conditions he had proposed to the Marshals d'Estrees and Soubise, to agree upon a suspension of hostilities, viz. The evacuation of Ziegenhayn, and though he has not as yet received the least account from his Majesty of the conclusion of the peace, he would nevertheless shew his readiness in agreeing to so salutary a work, and put a stop to hostilities, reconciling this sentiment of humanity to that which honour dictates to him; but as they, as yet, hesitate to agree to the condition, his Serene Highness has thought proper to inform the generals of the state of the negotiation, from whence it follows, that the same vigilance and exactness are to be observed by the troops as before.”

IN consequence of these orders the siege of Ziegenhayn was resolved upon, as the Prince could not in honour suspend the operations whilst the French kept possession of a garrison in the rear of the Allied Army, which prevented his going into winter quarters.

GENERAL

GENERAL Luckner was this day detached towards Munster, in order to repel a body of French light troops, who continued their incursions into that bishopric, but they retired to Wesel on his approach.

ON the 14th, his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand received by a messenger from his Britannic Majesty, confirmation of the preliminaries of peace being signed, on the 3d of this month, at Fontainebleau, together with a full power to treat of a cessation of arms with the French marshals 'till the ratification of the peace.

NOVEMBER 15, Prince Ferdinand issued out orders that all hostilities must cease from this day.

ON the 16th, the army was informed of the following convention, which was concluded and signed the day before, being the 15th of November, between his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand Duke of Brunswic and Luneberg on one part, and the Marshals Count d'Etrees and the Prince of Soubise on the other part. This contained three articles, viz.

I. THAT a suspension of arms between the troops of the two armies shall take place from the day of the signature and ratification of this convention, by the generals on each side, and as soon as possible with the troops at a distance.

II. THERE shall be a line of boundary to separate the two armies, specified as follows: For the center, the course of the Lahn, from its source to its junction with the river Ohm, and from thence up this river as far as Merlau. For the left of his Britannic Majesty's army, and the right of the French Army, passing by Lauterbach, from thence directly to the Fulde, along the river of Ahlsfeldt, having Schlitz in front; then passing the Fulde by Hundsfieldt and Hudingen, and the river that passes it, and falls into the Salle. For the right of his Britannic Majesty's army, and the left of the French Army, from the source of the Lahn to that of the Lenne, then the course of this last river through the dutchy of Westphalia, from thence this line will extend to Neim on the Roer, by Unna, Dortmund, Halteren, and Coesfeld, ending on the frontiers of Holland.

III. THE

III. THE French garrison at Ziegenhayn shall remain quiet, and pay henceforward ready money for what it wants 'till it shall evacuate the town. A place shall be assigned it to cut wood necessary for its use, which shall be furnished for money at the price established and known in the country.

ON the 19th of November, the two armies began to file off towards their respective quarters; the English troops had theirs in the bishopric of Munster; and his Serene Highness established his head quarters at Neuhaus. I shall not trouble the reader with a detail of this march, as it contains no particular manœuvre of the army, but only the most commodious and most expeditious rout for the conveniency of the troops.

DECEMBER 24. Immediately after the convention his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand wrote to his Britannic Majesty to congratulate him on the peace, and at the same time to ask his permission to quit his army, where his presence was no longer necessary; and his Majesty was pleased to give him a very favourable answer by a letter, a copy of which is annexed.

“ COUSIN,

“ I Thank you for the obliging congratulations in your letter of the 23d past, on the happy conclusion of the peace, to which your good conduct, at the head of my army, hath so greatly contributed. I readily consent to your demand, and am very glad that after so much fatigue, you will enjoy in the bosom of peace, that glory which you have so justly acquired; being, moreover, convinced how much I owe to your great merit: you may be assured of my persevering in those sentiments, being, with much esteem and devotion,

Your devoted Cousin,

ST. JAMES'S,
December 3, 1762.

G. R.”

IN consequence of this permission, his Serene Highness resigned this day the command of the army to General Sporken; and at the same time desired that general to return his thanks to the whole army, in his name, for their behaviour.

DECEMBER

DECEMBER 30. The following declarations of Prince Ferdinand to the army having been received by General Conway, he this day communicated them to the British troops.

“ HIS Serene Highness declares to the army, that he shall always preserve the most flattering remembrance of having fought successfully at the head of those brave troops, who, composed of different nations, exerted themselves so vigorously for the publick liberty, and for the honour of their own and his country; that this remembrance will not cease but with his life, and will never fail to recall to him the obligations which he has to the generals and other officers, who, by their valour and experience, have assisted and enabled him, at the same time, to serve his country, and to make a suitable return for the confidence which his Britannic Majesty has been pleased to honour him with; he, therefore, returns them his thanks for the same, and to the army in general for their obedience which they have constantly shewn during the time he has commanded them.”

JANUARY 13, 1763. General Conway communicated to the British troops, that the Hon. the House of Commons had ordered their thanks to be returned to them for the meritorious and eminent services which they had done for their King and country during the course of the war.

HE likewise communicated to them the following letter, which was addressed to them by his Excellency the Marquis of Granby; a general who truly merited the appellation of father of the army, not only animating the troops on all occasions by his presence and example, but at the same time, with the greatest humanity, and unbounded generosity, supplying their immediate wants with necessaries and provisions at his own private expence, whereby they were enabled to support the incredible fatigues of forced marches, made through bad roads in the severest seasons: his Lordship's own expressions will best describe how sensibly he was affected at the grateful return made by the soldiers, in embracing every opportunity to manifest, by their gallant behaviour, the ardency with which they desired to merit his esteem and protection.

“ LORD

“ LORD Granby had hoped to have it in his power to have seen and taken his leave of the troops before their embarkation for England, but a severe illness having detained him at Warburg, and his present state of health obliging him to take another rout, he could not leave this country without this publick testimony of his entire approbation of their conduct since he has had the honour to command them.

“ THESE sentiments naturally call for his utmost acknowledgments ; he, therefore, returns his warmest thanks to the generals, officers, and private men, composing the whole British corps, for the bravery, zeal, discipline, and good conduct, he has constantly experienced from every individual, and his most particular and personal thanks are due to them upon their ready obedience upon all occasions to such orders as his station obliged him to give.

“ HIS best endeavours have always been directed to their good by every means in his power, and he has some satisfaction to think he has some reason to flatter himself of their being convinced, if not of the efficacy, at least of the sincerity of his intentions, if he may judge by the noble return their behaviour has made him ; a behaviour, that while it fills him with gratitude, has endeared them to their King and country, and has covered them with glory and honour.

“ HIGHLY sensible of their merit, he shall continue, while he lives, to look upon it as much his duty, as it will for ever be his inclination to give them every possible proof of his affection and esteem, which he should be happy to make as apparent as their valour has been, and will be, conspicuous, and exemplary to after ages.”

JANUARY 25, the first part of the first division of the British troops began their march through Holland ; their rout was through the province of Guelderland, Nimeguen, and Breda, to Williamstadt where transports were ready to receive and convey them to England.

F I N I S.



A

TOPOGRAPHICAL INDEX,

A S C E R T A I N I N G

The Situation of all the Towns and Villages,

M E N T I O N E D I N

T H E P R E C E D I N G W O R K .

A

ADORFF, a town lying six miles S. from Oelnitz, and 14 N. from Egra.

Aersen, a town in the dutchy of Liege, 20 miles N.N.W. from Ruremonde.

Ablfeld, a town on the Leine, 20 miles N. from Eimbeck.

Akem, a village five miles S. from Wolfenbüttele.

Allendorff, a town in Hesse, lying on the Werra, nine miles S. S. E. from Witzzenhausen.

Allendorff, a town on the river Lumm, lying eight miles N. E. from Gießen.

Allendorff, a village, lying five miles W. from Neustadt, in Hesse.

Alsfeld, an antient town in Hesse, lying 25 miles E. by S. from Marburg.

Alten, a town lying seven miles N. from Ham.

Altenhagen, a village lying three miles N. E. from Zell.

Altenkirchen, a village about five miles N. by W. from Kempen.

Amelickhausen, or *Amelinghausen*, a town in Brunswic Luneberg, 12 miles S.W. from Luneberg.

Ammensen, a village lying nine miles N. from Eimbeck.

Amoenenberg, a town subject to the Elector of Mentz, built on the top of a hill, two miles S. from Kirchayn.

Andernach, a city in the bishopric of Cologne, lying on the Rhine, eight miles N.W. from Coblantz.

Angersbach, a village about a league E. S. E. from Lauterbach.

Anrachte,

P p

A T O P O G R A P H I C A L

Anrachte, a town in Westphalia, about seven miles S. E. from Soest, and ten miles S. from Lipstadt.

Anrath, a village five miles W. S. W. from Crevelt.

Anroth, a village about a league W. by S. from Gießen.

Ansbeck, a village lying two miles S. from the village of Garmesfen.

Aelt, a town in the dutchy of Cleves, lying 14 miles S. E. from Wesel.

Ardesheim, a small town lying six miles E. from Osterwic.

Arensburg, capital of a dutchy in Westphalia, situate on the Roer, about 28 miles E. by S. from Dortmund.

Arnstedt, a city in Thuringia, lying 12 miles E. S. E. from Gotha.

Arnstein, a castle lying a league N. E. from Witzzenhausen.

Arolsen, a town in the county of Waldeck, about eight miles S. E. from Stadtberg.

Asch, a town situate on the river Elster, about ten miles N. N. W. from Egra, and 12 miles S. E. from Hoff.

Aschaffenberg, a strong town lying on the river Main, about 22 miles S. E. from Francfort.

Ascherleben, a town situate about 16 miles S. E. from Halberstadt.

Aspe Nieder, a village about five miles N. N. E. from Wetter.

Affenheim, a town lying five miles S. E. from Friedberg.

Aubus, a town about 14 miles N. N. W. from Coesfeld.

Aula Nieder, a village on the Fulde, eight miles S. W. from Hirschfeld.

B

Bamberg, a large town, capital of a bishopric, situate on the river Reignitz, 55 miles S. by E. from Smalkalden.

Bardowic, a small town on the river Ilmenaw, five miles N. W. from Luneberg.

Barciib, a town on the river Red-Mayne, ten miles S. from Culmbach.

Bassum, a village about 15 miles S. from Bremen, lying in the county of Diepholt.

Battenhausen, a village about half a league S. E. from Cassel.

Begerode, a village 12 miles E. from Gottingen.

Belle, a town four miles S. from Blomberg.

Bentheim, capital of a county in Westphalia, 35 miles N. N. W. from Munster.

Bergen, a village four miles N. E. from Francfort on the Mayne.

Berleberg, a town on the Eder, about 18 miles W. S. W. from Franckenberg.

Beverungen, a town on the Weser, five miles N. W. from Carlshaven, where the Dymel falls into that river.

Bey, a village on the Aller, five miles N. W. from Zell.

Bibesen, a village on the Ilmenaw, two miles S. from Medingen.

Bielfeld, a town in the county of Ravensberg, defended by a fort called Sparenberg; it stands about 14 miles S. S. W. from Hervorden.

Bingenheim, a town eight miles E. from Friedberg.

Bislic, a village about five miles N. W. from Wesel.

Blomberg, a town in the county of Lippe, about thirty-five miles N. from Warburg.

Bockum, a town seven miles N. W. from Lunen.

Bodenwerder, a town on the Weser, eight miles N. W. from Stadt-Olendorp.

Boekholt, a town on the river Aa, about 15 miles N. from Wesel.

Bolstedt, a village on the Unstrut, six miles N. from Langensaltze.

Bomte, capital of a bishopric, lying 19 miles N. E. from Osnabrug.

Boninghausen, a village on the South of the Lippe, about four miles W. from Lipstadt.

Bonnafort, a village about a league S. S. W. from Munden.

Borcken, a small town 14 miles N. from Wesel.

Borgentrick,

I N D E X.

Borgentric, a town in the dutchy of Paderborn, eight miles N. E. from Warburg.

Borlinghausen, a village about seven miles N. from Warburg.

Borrsdorff, a village two miles N. from Corbach.

Bottmer, a small town near the conflux of the rivers Leine and Aller, about 18 miles W. from Zell.

Boveden. See *Boventen*.

Boventen, a village standing a league S. from Norten.

Brackel, a small city in the bishopric of Paderborn, 20 miles E. N. E. from the city of Paderborn.

Brannau, a village about a league S. from Wildungen.

Bremen, capital of a dutchy, on the Weser, 70 miles W. S. W. from Luneberg, and 42 miles S. S. W. from Stade.

Bremervorde, or *Breme-Verden*, a town on the river Oste, which falls into the Elbe; it lies 16 miles S. from Stade, and 32 miles N. from Bremen.

Brencken, or *Brincken*, lying two miles N. from Buren.

Brentheim. See *Bentheim*.

Brilon, a town standing 12 miles N. W. from Corbach.

Bruggen, a small town about six miles N. E. from Ruremonde.

Brunclar, a village on the Eder, a league N. from Feltzberg.

Brune, a village four miles E. from Volkmissen.

Brunswic, capital of a dutchy, on the river Ocker, 40 miles E. from Hanover, and 30 miles S. E. from Zell.

Buckeburg, a town in the county of Schauenberg, eight miles E. from Minden.

Budingen, capital of a county in Westervaria, 25 miles N. E. from Francofort on the Mayne.

Buhne, a village eight miles N. E. from Warburg.

Bulderen, a town on the Lippe, 4 miles W. from Halteren.

Bunenbute, a town on the Ilmenaw, 12 miles S. S. E. from Luneberg.

Burchartzfelds, a village seven miles E. from Gieffen.

Buren, a town in the bishopric of Paderborn, 14 miles E. from Anratche, and as many S. S. W. from Paderborn.

Buren, a village in the district of Eifefeld, nine miles E. by N. from Heiligenstadt.

Burg, a fort on the South of the river Wumme, about six miles N. W. from Bremen.

Burgemunden, a village on the Ohm, four miles S. E. from Hombourg.

Burgholtz, a town in the bishopric of Paderborn, on the river Bulder, eight miles S. W. from Beverungen.

Burgholtz, a village about four miles N. from Ravensberg.

Burgoltzhausen. See *Burgholtz*, a village.

Buschfeld, a village on the Weser, about 10 miles N. from Munden.

Bussec Gros, a village on the river Wissec, five miles E. from Gieffen.

Butzbach, a town 10 miles S. from Marburg.

Buxtehude, a town in the dutchy of Bremen, on the river Effa, which four miles lower falls into the Elbe; it lies 15 miles W. from Harburg, and 48 N. E. from Bremen.

C

Calcar, a town in the dutchy of Cleves, lying on the river Mon, in the road from Cleves to Xantel, and ten miles S. E. from the former.

Caldern, a small town on the Lahn, seven miles W. N. W. from Marburg.

Camen, a town in the county of Mark, nine miles S. W. from Ham.

Camp, a rich mitred abbey, five miles S. W. from Rhinberg.

Canstein, a village about four miles S. from Stadtberg.

Cappelnbagen, a village eight miles N. from Escherhausen.

A T O P O G R A P H I C A L

Carleſhaven, a town at the conflux of the Dymel and Weſer, about eight miles W. S. W. from Uſlar.

Cascade. See *Winter-Kaſten*.

Caffel, the capital of Heſſe Caffel, on the river Fulde, a large and elegant city, 75 miles S. from Hanover.

Cafter, a ſmall town on the river Erfft, about 18 miles S. S. W. from Nuys.

Cleves, capital of a dutchy between the Rhine and the Maefe, about ſeven miles E. from Nimegen, and 25 N. W. from Weſel.

Cloſter-Seven, formerly a monaſtery in the dutchy of Bremen, about 25 miles S. from Stade, and 14 miles N. N. E. from Ottersberg.

Cobourg, capital of a dutchy called Saxe-Cobourg, in Franconia, ſubject to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha; it lies 46 miles S. from Erfurth.

Coefveld, or *Cosfeldt*, a town in the upper biſhopric of Munſter, on the river Borckel, about 24 miles W. from the city of Munſter.

Coldingen, a village on the Leine, fix miles S. from Hanover.

Cologne, capital of an electorate, on the Rhine, 70 miles S. S. W. from Munſter.

Coppenbrugge, a town 10 miles N. E. from Hammelen.

Corbach, a town in the county of Waldec, 35 miles W. from Caffel, and 20 miles N. from Frankenberg.

Corbeke, a village in the biſhopric of Paderborn, four miles N. from Liebenau.

Corvey, capital of an abbey, on the Weſer, 21 miles E. by N. from Paderborn.

Covelt, a ſmall town, 12 miles S. W. from Minden.

Cranenberg, a ſmall town about eight miles W. from Cleves.

Crevelt, a town, five miles S. W. from Urdingen.

Cronach, a town in the biſhopric of Bamberg, 26 miles N. E. from the city of Bamberg.

Croſdorff, or *Corſdorff*, a village about a league N. from Wetzlar, on the other ſide of the Lahn.

Culmbatch, capital of a marquiſate in Franconia, on the Mayne, 33 miles W. from Egra.

Cuſtelberg, a village in Heſſe, about nine miles N. W. from Sachſenberg.

Cuſtorp. See *Gectorp*.

D

Dalem, a town lying 20 miles S. E. from Ruremonde, and ſeven miles S. from Dulken.

Dalem, a village a league N. W. from Lunen.

Dalen, a village in the biſhopric of Paderborn, about four miles S. from Lichtenau.

Dam, a village half a league S. from the village of Lohr, near Marburg.

Danrot, a village lying a league E. by S. from Schweinsberg.

Daffel, a town in Grubenhagen, eight miles W. from Eimbec.

Delbruck, a town on the river Haftenbec, 10 miles E. from Paderborn.

Deſburg, a village four miles N. E. from Warburg.

Detmold, a town five miles S. from Lemgow.

Diegerode, a village about half a league N. from Hardegſen.

Diepenau, a town in the county of Hoya, about 14 miles N. W. from Stoltzenau.

Dillenberg, capital of a county, on the river Dille, 13 miles W. from Marburg.

Diſſen, a village 16 miles W. from Hervorden, and 15 miles N. from Marienfelt.

Doevern, a town on the Weſer, ſome-what more than half way from Verden to Hoya.

Dorne, a village about four miles N. by W. from Mulhaufen.

Dorſte, a town in the dutchy of Grubenhagen, on the river Soſe, 10 miles E. from Eimbec.

Dorſten, a town on the river Lippe, 23 miles E. from Weſel, and 40 miles S. W. from Munſter.

Dortmund,

I N D E X.

- Dortmund*, a town on the Emser, 14 miles E. S. E. from Recklinghausen.
- Dransfeld*, a town in the dutchy of Brunswic, nine miles N. E. from Munden.
- Drevenick*, a town on the Lippe, nine miles E. from Wesel.
- Dribourg*, a town about ten miles E. N. E. from Paderborn.
- Dringelberg*, a town 12 miles from Paderborn.
- Dringelbourg*, a town on the Dymel, about 10 miles N. E. from Liebenau, and 24 N. from Cassel.
- Duderstadt*, a town in the district of Eifefeld, 75 miles S. by W. from Brunswic, and 15 W. from Göttingen.
- Duis*, a town on the Rhine, a league S. from Mulheim.
- Duisbourg*, a town on the Roer near the Rhine, 16 miles N. from Duffeldorp, and as many S. from Wesel.
- Dulken*, a town about 12 miles E. from Ruremonde.
- Dulmen*, a town in the bishopric of Munster, 20 miles S. W. from the city of Munster.
- Dulmen-Haus*, a village about a league S. from Dulmen.
- Durenberg*, or *Dierenberg*, a village four miles S. E. from Zierenberg.
- Duffeldorp*, a city on the Rhine 25 miles N. W. from Cologne.
- Dysenberg*, a steep hill close to the Dymel, on the top whereof is a strong castle; it lies two miles E. from Warbourg.
- Egelen*, a town 12 miles E. from Halberstadt.
- Egerieden*, a village about six miles N. W. from Mulhausen.
- Egra*, a city in Bohemia on the river Eger, about 90 miles West from Prague.
- Ehlen*, a village about four miles S. from Zierenberg.
- Eimbach*, a village on the Werra, about five miles N. N. W. from Rothenberg.
- Eimbeck*, capital of Grubenhagen, situate at the conflux of several rivulets, two miles on the West of the Leine, 50 miles S. from Hanover, and 35 S. W. from Hamelen.
- Eisenach*, capital of the dutchy of Saxe-Eisenach in Thuringia, situate on the river Nesa, 26 miles W. from Erfurth.
- Elberfeld*. See *Erbefeld*.
- Elln Ober*, a village six miles W. S. W. from Eisenach.
- Elmerhausen*, or *Elmerhaus*, a village on the Lahn, six miles W. N. W. from Marpurg.
- Emden*, capital of East Friesland, situate near the mouth of the river Eems, about 60 miles W. N. W. from Bremen.
- Emmeric*, a town in the dutchy of Cleves, on the East side of the Rhine, five miles N. E. from Cleves.
- Emsdorff*, a village four miles N. E. from Kirchayn.
- Enger*, or *Engeren*, a town in the county of Ravensberg, six miles W. from Hervorden, and 25 miles S. W. from Minden.
- Engelsbach-Klein*, a village on the Eder, five miles S. from Fritzlar.
- Erbefeld*, a town in the dutchy of Berg, 18 miles E. from Duffeldorp.
- Erfurth*, capital of Thuringia; situate in a plain between Weymar and Gotha, four leagues distant from each; it stands on the river Gera, 76 miles S. from Brunswic, 65 S. E. from Cassel, and 60 miles N. E. from Fulde.
- Erkelens*, a town about eight miles E. by S. from Wassenberg, and ten N. by W. from Titz.

E

- Ebeleben*, a town in the county of Schwartzburg, 12 Miles S. W. from Sunderhausen, and 24 S. E. from Duderstadt.
- Ebsdorff*, a town in Brunswic-Luneberg, 10 miles N. W. from Ultzen, and 12 miles S. E. from Amelinghausen.
- Ebsdorff*, or *Erzdorff*, a village six miles E. N. E. from Kirchayn, and 13 miles E. by N. from Marpurg.
- Ermrode*,

A T O P O G R A P H I C A L

Ermrode, a village half a league E. from the village of Haimbach.

Eschenberg, a village about a mile S. from Homberg, in the county of Moeurs.

Eschershausen, a village 15 miles N.W. from Eimbeck.

Eschwege, a town on the Werra, 18 miles S.S.W. from Heiligenstadt.

Esebeck, a village five miles N. from Dransfeld.

Essen, a town in the dutchy of Berg, 12 miles S.E. from Aolt, and 15 S. from Dorfte.

Essen, a village in the bishopric of Paderborn, a league N. from Stadtberg.

Ettelens, a village 5 miles W.N.W. from Lichtenau, and six S. from Paderborn.

Eysbach, a village about a league N.W. from Dillemburg.

Eyssa, a village two miles E.N.E. from Alsfeld.

F

Fallingb. f. el., a town on the Wumme, 28 miles N.W. from Zell.

Feltzberg, a town in Hesse, lying on the Eder, eight miles E. from Fritzlar.

Fishbach, or *Fishberg*, a village about a league N.N.W. from Wolfshagen.

Fitz. See *Titz.*

Fonkign, a house belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse, about an English mile from Geysmar, having a fine mineral spring of the same nature of that at Pyrmont.

Forda, a village five miles S.W. from Eifenach.

Francfort, a free Imperial city, capital of Weteravia, situate on the Mayne, about 20 miles from its conflux with the Rhine at Mentz, and ten miles W. from Hanau; the river divides it into two parts, that on the South side is called Saxenhausen.

Frankenau, a town in Hesse, about seven miles N. E. from Frankenberg.

Frankenberg, a town on the Eder, 20 miles N. from Marburg.

Frauensee, a village seven miles N. E. from Vacha.

Frauenwalde, a town in Franconia, 25 miles S. by W. from Erfurth.

Fravenweller, a village four miles E. from Caster on the Erft.

Freyberg, a town in the dutchy of Saxe-Weissenfels, lying on the Unstrut, eight miles N.W. from Weissenfels.

Freyenhagen, a town in Hesse, 16 miles N.W. from Fritzlar.

Friedberg, an Imperial city in Weteravia, (by some in Hesse) lying 18 miles N. from Francfort on the Mayne.

Fridenswald. See *Fridewald.*

Fridewald, a town in Hesse, eight miles E. from Hirschfeld, lying between the Fulde and Werra.

Friedland, a town on the river Leine, eight miles S. from Gottingen.

Friedwalde. See *Fridewald.*

Frille, a village opposite to Minden, on the other side of the Weser.

Frillengen, a village eight miles W. from Hirschfeld.

Frillingdorff, a village 13 miles S. from Fritzlar.

Fritzlar, a town on the Eder, 19 miles S.W. from Cassel.

Fryensteinau, a town 15 miles S.S.W. from Fulde.

Fulde, capital of an abbey in the Weteravia, lying on the river Fulde, about 56 miles S. from Cassel.

Fundern, a village on the East side of the Weser, six miles S.S.E. from Hamelen.

Furstenberg, a town about 10 miles S. by W. from Corbach.

Furstenberg, a village about a league S. E. from Hoxter.

Furstenberg, a village five miles E. from Buren.

G

Gallen, a village lying five miles W. from Dorsten.

Gandersheim, a town about 12 miles N. N. E. from Eimbec.

Garmesen, a village on the Lachte, nine miles S. E. from Ribbelow, and as many E. N. E. from Zell.

Garfen. See *Garmesen.*

Geisa,

I N D E X.

- Geisa*, a town in the country of Fulde, nine miles S. S. W. from Vacha.
- Geise-Ober*, a village seven miles N. W. from Hirschfeld.
- Geismar*. See *Geismar*.
- Gelnhausen*, an imperial city on the river Kintz, 16 miles N. E. from Hanau.
- Gemen*, a small town 20 miles E. N. E. from Coesfeld.
- Gennep*, a town on the Meuse, 10 miles S. W. from Cleves.
- Geschen*, a village nine miles N. W. from Coesfeld.
- Gescher*. See *Geschen*.
- Gesecke*, a town in the bishopric of Paderborn, 12 miles S. W. from the city of Paderborn.
- Gestorp*, a town in the country of Mark, nine miles S. E. from Reclinghausen, on the other side of the river Emser.
- Geysmar*, or *Hoff-Geysmar*, formerly a rich town, but at present much decayed, 16 miles N. N. W. from Cassel.
- Gibelhausen*, a town in the dutchy of Grubenhagen, 21 miles N. E. from Gottingen.
- Gies-Nidda*, a village about three miles E. from Bingenheim.
- Gießen*, a fortified town in the upper Hesse, 18 miles S. by W. from Marburg.
- Giet*, or *Griet*, a village on the Rhine, about five miles W. by N. from Rees.
- Giffhorn*, a town on the river Aller, about 27 miles E. from Zell, and 16 miles N. from Brunswic.
- Gittel*, a small town 14 miles W. from Eimbec.
- Gittersdorf*, a village four miles N. W. from Hirschfeld.
- Gladebach*, a town in the dutchy of Juliers, 14 miles W. by S. from Nuys.
- Gladenbach*, a village nine miles N. N. E. from Hohen-Solms.
- Goch*, a town in the dutchy of Cleves, on the river Niers, 10 miles S. from the town of Cleves.
- Goslar*, an imperial city on the Gose, 35 miles S. E. from Hildesheim, and 30 S. from Brunswic.
- Gotha*, capital of the dutchy of Saxe-Gotha, in Thuringia, on the river Leina, 12 miles W. from Erfurth.
- Grabenstein*, a town 12 miles N. N. W. from Cassel.
- Grene*, a town on the Leine, five miles N. E. from Eimbec.
- Grentzbach Nieder*, a village a mile S. E. from Ziegenhayn.
- Grentzbach Ober*, a village a league E. from Ziegenhayn.
- Griethuysen*, a small town near the Rhine, three miles E. from Emmeric, and 12 N. W. from Rees.
- Grimberg*, a village on the Emser, seven miles N. W. from Bockum.
- Grimbergen*. See *Grunberg*.
- Grohnde*, a town on the Weser, 12 miles S. S. E. from Hamelen.
- Gros-Luden*, or *Gros-Luen*, a village about 14 miles N. E. from Gießen, and as many S. E. from Marburg.
- Grubenhagen*, a town and castle six miles S. S. W. from Eimbec.
- Grumbach*, a village about four miles N. E. from Butzbach.
- Grunberg*, a town in Hesse, 15 miles E. by N. from Gießen.
- Grunengen*, a town five miles W. from Lich, and as many S. by E. from Gießen.
- Gudenberg*. See *Gundersberg*.
- Gundersberg*. See *Gundersberg*.
- Gueldres*, capital of Guelderland, on the Niers, about 14 miles S. W. from Wesel.
- Gundersberg*, a small citadel on the top of a steep hill, 13 miles S. W. by S. from Cassel, and five N. N. W. from Feltzberg.
- Guntershiem*, a village 10 miles N. E. from Munden.

H.

- Hackenberg*, a town in Weteravia, 24 miles W. N. W. from Wetzlar.
- Haddemar*, a village about two miles N. from Fritzlar.
- Haimbach*, or *Heimbach*, a village nine miles E. N. E. from Grunberg.
- Halberstadt*,

A T O P O G R A P H I C A L

- Halberstadt*, capital of a principality, situate on the river Holtheim, 25 miles S. W. from Magdebourg, and 28 miles S. E. from Brunswic, subject to the King of Prussia.
- Halle*, a large town on the Sala, 20 miles N. W. from Leipzig, and 46 S. from Magdebourg.
- Halle*, a small town 18 miles S. E. from Hamelen.
- Halle*, a village in the county of Ravensberg about a league S. from the town of Ravensberg.
- Hallenberg*, a town on the Eder, nine miles W. from Frankenberg.
- Hallerad*, a village about half a league N. from Ruremonde.
- Halteren*, a town on the river Lippe, 28 miles S. W. from the city of Munster.
- Ham*, capital of the county of Mark, on the river Lippe, 20 miles S. from Munster, and as many W. from Lipstadt.
- Hamburgh*, a large and opulent Hans town, the greatest Emporium in Germany, lying on the N. side of the Elbe, 27 miles N. W. from Luneberg.
- Hamelen*, a city in the dutchy of Calenberg, on the river Weser, 30 miles S. W. from Hanover.
- Hamke*, a village on the S. side of the Lippe, nearly opposite to Halteren, and six miles N. from Reclinghausen.
- Hanau*, capital of a county subject to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, on the Kintz just before it falls into the Mayne, ten miles E. from Frankfort.
- Hanover*, capital of the dutchy of Calenberg, on the river Leine, which divides it into the new and old towns; it is 28 miles S. W. from Zell, and 40 W. from Brunswic.
- Harburg*, a town in the dutchy of Luneberg, at the conflux of the rivers Lotze and Elbe, opposite to Hamburgh; it lies 24 miles N. W. from Luneberg, and 50 N. by W. from Zell.
- Hardeggen*, a town in the county of Grubenhagen, 10 miles S. E. from Uslar.
- Hardenberg*, a town in the dutchy of Berg, 16 miles E. from Duffeldorp.
- Hardhusen*, a convent of Bernardine monks, six miles W. N. W. from Warburg.
- Haren*, a village about four miles E. N. E. from Buren.
- Harfswinkel*, a village four miles W. from Marienfeldt.
- Harste*, a village eight miles N. W. from Gottingen.
- Hartbolsen*. See *Arolsen*.
- Haftenbec*, a village about three miles S. E. from Hamelen.
- Hatlenburg*, a town on the Rhum, four miles S. E. from Northeim.
- Hattingen*, a town in the county of Mark, on the South of the Roer, 20 miles E. S. E. from Duffeldorp.
- Havel*, a village four Miles W. from Ham.
- Hausen*, a village six miles S. from Schwartzzenborn.
- Heddinghausen*, a village a league S. from Stadtberg.
- Heiligenstadt*, a town on the Leine, about 15 miles S. E. from Gottingen.
- Heimershausen*, a village five miles W. from Alsfeld.
- Heina*, a village about a league S. W. from Frankenberg.
- Helen-Gros*, a village about a league N. N. W. from Zell.
- Helen-Klein*, a village about a league W. from Zell.
- Hemmeren*, a village five miles W. from Werle.
- Herbshagen*, a village four miles S. S. E. from Duderstadt.
- Herborn*, a town on the Dille, five miles S. from Dillenberg.
- Herbstein*, a town 14 miles W. from Fulde.
- Heringen*, a village on the Werra, five miles N. from Vacha.
- Hermansberg*, a town 18 miles W. by S. from Ultzen, and 12 N. from Zell.
- Herstal*, a village on the Weser, about two miles W. by N. from Carleshaven.
- Herven*, a village on the Rhine, two miles W. from Lobit.

Hervorden,

I N D E X.

Hervorden, a town in the county of Ravensberg, 30 miles S. E. from Osna-brug, and 20 miles S. W. from Minden.

Heskem, a village about six miles S. by E. from Cassel.

Hessen, a town in Halberstadt, about eight miles E. from Horneberg.

Heydemunden, a town on the Werra, six miles E. by S. from Munden.

Hildesheim, capital of a bishopric, on the Innerst, 30 miles W. from Wolfen-buttele, and 20 S. E. from Hano-ver.

Hille, a village eight miles W. from Minden.

Hirschfeldt, capital of a principality, on the Fulde, 20 miles N. by E. from the town of Fulde.

Hoengen, a chappel five miles S. S. E. from Ervitte.

Hoff, a town in Voigtland, on the river Sala, 20 miles S. S. E. from Saalfeldt.

Hoff, a village nine miles W. by S. from Cassel.

Hohenkirchen, a village about eight miles N. from Cassel.

Hohen-Solms, a town six miles N. from Wetzlar.

Holsdorff, a village 10 miles N. W. from Neustadt in Hesse.

Holterhausen, a village about four miles N. from Dorsten.

Holtzhausen, a village six miles N. N. W. from Brackel.

Homburg, a town in the county of Moeurs, on the Rhine, five miles W. from the town of Moeurs.

Hombourg, a town in upper Hesse, on the river Ohm, 12 miles S. E. from Marpurg.

Hombourg, a town on the river Afle, eight miles S. from Feltzberg.

Horn, a town nine miles S. W. from Blomberg.

Horneberg, a town in Halberstadt, near the conflux of the rivers Ocker and Gose, 18 miles N. W. from the town of Halberstadt.

Hosenfelt, a village about seven miles S. W. from Fulde.

Hoxter, a town in the abbey of Corvey, on the Weser, four miles S. from Corvey.

Hoya, capital of a county, on the Weser, about 18 miles S. from Verden.

Hultze, a town five miles N. W. from Crevelt.

Hunefeld, a town nine miles N. E. from Fulde.

Hungen, a town in Hesse, 12 miles S. E. from Giessen.

I

Jesberg, a town lying seven miles N. from Treyfa.

Immenhausen, a town 10 miles N. from Cassel.

Johannesberg, a village two miles N. from Friedberg.

Jossa-Nieder, a village six miles N. from Schlitz.

K

Kablefeld, a village nine miles W. from Eimbec.

Kalle, a village in Hesse, 10 miles N. W. from Cassel, and eight miles S. W. from Immenhusen.

Kauffungen, a town lying seven miles S. E. from Cassel.

Kempen, a town and castle 10 miles W. from Urdingen.

Keyenberg, a town about eight miles N. N. W. from Titz.

Keyserwert, a town in the dutchy of Berg, subject to the Elector Palatine, and situate on the Rhine, about five miles N. N. W. from Duffeldorp.

Kirchayn, a town on the river Ohm, seven miles E. by N. from Marpurg.

Kirchdenckern, a village eight miles E. from Ham.

Kirchdorff, a town 16 miles E. by S. from Marpurg.

Kirchlinegar, a town about seven miles N. from Hervorden, and four S. W. from Covelt.

Kirkberg, a village in Hesse, four miles S. by W. from Niedenstein.

Kisdorff,

A T O P O G R A P H I C A L

Kisdorff. See *Kirchdorff*.

Klein-Nieder, or *Kleifs-Nieder*, a village two miles N.E. from Schweinsberg.

Königsbaffen, a town in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, about 30 miles N. N.W. from Bamberg.

Kraetzenhausen, a village on the Schwalm, six miles S. S.W. from Fritzlar.

Kulsted, a village eight miles S. S. E. from Heiligenstadt.

L

Lachtendorff, a village on the river Lachte, eight miles E. N. E. from Zell.

Landwerhagen, a village on the Fulde, about three miles N. from Sunderhausen.

Langensaltze, a town on the Unstrut, 20 miles N. N. W. from Erfurth, and 30 S. S. E. from Duderstadt.

Langenstein, or *Langstein*, a village about two miles W. from Kirchayn.

Langons, a village five miles S. from Gießen.

Latenhausen, or *Lauethausen*, a village near the Aller, situate on the Lachte, five miles E. from Zell.

Lauterbach, a town in Hesse, 13 miles W. by N. from Fulde.

Laubach, a town on the Wetter, four miles S. from Wetter.

Leipzig, a town in Lower Saxony, situate between the rivers Saal and Mulda, 64 miles N. E. from Erfurth, and as much S. S. E. from Magdebourg.

Lendec, a town and bailiwick in Hesse, nine miles E. from Hirschfeld.

Lemgow, a neat Hans town in the county of Lippe, on the river Pega, 20 miles S. from Minden.

Lemgum, a town in East Friesland, six miles S. E. from Embden.

Lemsfeld, a village about a league N. E. from Ziegenhayn.

Lengers, a town on the Werra, a league N. N. W. from Vacha.

Lette, a village four miles S. from Coesveld.

Lich, a town in Hesse, nine miles N. E. from Butzbach.

Lichnen. See *Lunen*.

Lichtenau, a town in the bishopric of Paderborn, nine miles S. from the town of Paderborn.

Lichtenau, a town in Hesse, 15 miles S. E. from Cassel.

Liebenau, a town on the Dymel, about seven miles E. from Warburg.

Liebbourg, a town in Hildesheim, ten miles S. S. W. from the town of Wolfenbüttele.

Lieder-Gros, a village standing on the river Liedenbach, five miles N. W. from Fulde.

Liege, a large and populous city, capital of a bishopric, situate on the river Meuse, 45 miles S. S. W. from Ruremond.

Lier, a town in East Friesland, standing on the Eems, ten miles S. E. from Embden.

Limbeke, a village about six miles N. E. from Dorsten.

Limburg, a town in the bishopric of Treves, situate on the Lahn, 25 miles W. S. W. from Wetzlar, and 20 N. from Mentz.

Lingen, capital of a county, situate on the river Eems, 45 miles N. N. W. from Munster.

Linhausen, a village seven miles W. from Marburg.

Lippspring, a town at the head of the Lippe, about seven miles N. from Paderborn.

Lipstadt, a town on the river Lippe, 21 miles W. from Paderborn, and 40 S. E. from Munster.

Lithorst, a village 12 miles W. from Eimbeck.

Lobitz, a town on the Rhine, three miles W. by N. from Emmerich.

Lobourg, a village five miles W. by N. from Coesveld.

Lohn, a village four miles N. from Fritzlar.

Lohr, a town in Franconia, situate on the Mayne, 26 miles E. S. E. from Hanau, and six S. from Gemunden.

Lohr, a village about ten miles S. W. from Marburg.

Longverhagen.

I N D E X.

Longverhagen. See *Landwerhagen.*
Louvain, a large city in Brabant, situate on the Dyle, about fifty miles S.W. from Ruremonde.
Lowenthagen, a village nine miles N.N.E. from Munden, and five N.W. from Dransfield.
Lubec, a small town 16 miles W. from Minden.
Lude, a town in the bishopric of Paderborn, 12 miles S.S. West from Hamelen.
Luneberg, capital of a dutchy, on the river Ilmenaw, (which empties itself 13 miles lower down into the Elbe) 70 miles E. N. E. from Bremen, and 55 N. by E. from Hanover.
Lunen, a town at the conflux of the Lippe and Siseke, 12 miles E. from Reclinghausen.
Lutter, a town in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 10 miles N. from Seesen.
Lutterberg, a village eight miles N. E. from Cassel.
Lutzelberg. See *Lutterberg.*

M

Magdebourg, capital of a dutchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, situate on the Elbe, 50 miles E. from Brunswic, and 25 N. E. from Halberstadt.
Mahr, a village seven miles W. by S. from Schlitz.
Manzbach, a town seven miles S. W. from Vacha.
Marienborn, a town about 22 miles N. W. from Francfort.
Mariendorff, a village about a league N. from Immenhausen.
Mariensfeldt, a town in the bishopric of Munster, 12 miles N. W. from Rhittberg.
Marien-Munster, an abbey of Benedictines, 10 miles N. from Brackel.
Marpurg, a town on the Lahn, about 50 miles S. W. from Cassel, and 48 N. from Francfort.
Medingen, a town on the Ilmenaw, about nine miles N. from Ultzen.

Medman, a town in the dutchy of Berg, six miles W. from Duffeldorp.
Meer, a town on the E. side of the Rhine, nine miles N. from Wesel, and six S. from Rees.
Meerhoff, a village six miles N. N. E. from Stadtberg.
Meinungen, a city in Saxe-Naueberg, on the Werra, 32 miles S. W. from Erfurth.
Melenhausen, a village five miles W. from Dransfield.
Melle, a town in the bishopric of Osnabrug, fifteen miles S. E. from the city of Osnabrug.
Melnew, a village three miles N. by E. from Wetter.
Melrich-Nieder, a village four miles W. from Feltzberg.
Melrich-Ober, a village on the Eder, four miles W. S. W. from Feltzberg.
Melsing, a village eight miles N. N. W. from Ultzen.
Melsungen, a town on the Werra, five miles E. from Feltzberg.
Mengeringhausen, a town in the county of Waldec, seven miles N. E. from Corbach.
Mentz, capital of an electorate, at the conflux of the Rhine and Mayne, 20 miles W. from Francfort.
Meppax. See *Meppen.*
Meppen, a town in the bishopric of Munster, 57 miles N. N. W. from Munster, at the conflux of the Haza and Eems.
Merlau, a town on the Ohm, four miles S. from Bergemunden.
Merlsen, a village about a league W. from Niem.
Merseberg, a city in Upper Saxony, on the Sala, 16 miles W. from Leipzig.
Metze, a village in Hesse, four miles S. S. E. from Niedenstein.
Meyeric, a village near the Roer, about 10 miles S. from Dortmund.
Miesen-Nieder, a village three miles S. from Liebenau.
Minden, capital of a principality, on the W. side of the Weser, 28 miles N.W. from

A T O P O G R A P H I C A L

- from Hamelen, and 45 miles W.S.W. from Hanover.
- Moeurs*, capital of a principality in the dutchy of Cleves, 13 miles S. from Wesel.
- Mohr*, a village 14 miles S. from Hirschfeld.
- Molrickstadt*, a town in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, 20 miles S. S. E. from Smalkalden.
- Moringen*, a town in the dutchy of Grubenhagen, nine miles N. from Gotingen.
- Morschen*, a village on the Fulde, six miles S. E. from Melfungen.
- Mulbach*, a village five miles S. E. from Schweinsberg.
- Mulhaus*, a village two miles N.W. from Homberg, and seven miles S. by W. from Feltzberg.
- Mulhausen*, a town 20 miles W. from Eschwege.
- Mulhausen*, a village three miles N. from Corbach.
- Mulheim*, a town on the Roer, 12 miles N. from Dusseldorp.
- Mulheim*, a town in the electorate of Cologne, on the East side of the Rhine, four miles lower down than Cologne.
- Munchsberg*, a town 15 miles E. N. E. from Culmbach.
- Munchausen*, or *Munchaus*, a village ten miles S. S. W. from Franckenberg, and five N. from Wetter.
- Munden*, a town in the dutchy of Grubenhagen, about 18 miles N. E. from Cassel.
- Munden*, a town on the Aller, opposite to the conflux of the Oker, and that river, 18 miles W. from Zell, and nine E. from Giffhorn.
- Munden*, a village in the county of Waldec, about a league N. N. E. from Sachsenberg.
- Munic-Stoltzhausen*, a village about a league E. from Wetzlar.
- Munster*, capital of a bishopric, situate on the river Aa, (which empties itself into the Eems) about 40 miles N.W. from Lipstadt.
- Muntzenberg*, a town six miles S. E. from Grunengen.
- Mantzlar*, a village six miles N. N. E. from Gieffen, and half a league W. from Stauffenberg.

N

- Nauernberg*, capital of Saxe-Nauernberg, situate on the river Saal, 35 miles N. E. from Erfurth.
- Naumbourg*, capital of a bailiwick in Hesse, subject to the Elector of Mentz, about six miles S. from Wolffhagen.
- Neim*, a town on the Emmer, 16 miles N. E. from Paderborn.
- Neuenkirchen*, a town 30 miles N. E. from Verden, and six miles W. by S. from Soltau.
- Neuestein*, a village nine miles N.W. from Hirschfeld.
- Neubaus*, a palace of the Archbishop of Paderborn, situate at the conflux of the rivers Lippe and Alme, a league N. N. W. from the city of Paderborn.
- Neukirchen*, a village on the Solms, about seven miles S.W. from Wetzlar.
- Neumuhl*, a village on the Lahne, six miles S. by W. from Marburg.
- Neustadt*, a city in the dutchy of Brunswick, situate on the river Leine, 12 miles N.W. from Hanover.
- Neustadt*, a town in Hesse, nine miles N. E. from Schweinsberg.
- Newenkirchen*, a town six miles S.W. from Schwartzborn, and six miles E. from Ziegenhayn.
- Newenkirchen*, a village eight miles N. N. W. from Dissen.
- Newkirchen*, a village three miles N. from Eifenach.
- Nidda*, a town on the river Nidda, 14 miles S. by W. from Grunberg.
- Niedenstein*, a town in Hesse, eight miles N. from Fritzlar, and 12 miles S.W. from Cassel.
- Nienberg*, a town on the Weser, about 28 miles N.W. from Hanover.
- Nienhagen*, a village six miles S. E. from Munden.

Nieremberg,

I N D E X.

- Nieremberg*, a city in Franconia, 30 miles S. from Bamberg.
- Nitzen*, a village about a league N. E. from Waldec.
- Nordbrecken*, a village a league S. from Paderborn.
- Nord-Drebber*, a village on the Leine, two miles from the Aller, and 24 N. from Hanover.
- Nordelben*, a town 11 miles W. N. W. from Hoff, and 17 miles N. N. E. from Culmbach.
- Nordheim*, or *Northeim*, a town in Grubenhagen, situate on the river Rhum, 12 miles N. N. E. from Gottingen.
- Norten*, a town on the Leine, six miles N. from Gottingen.
- Northern*, a town 17 miles S. W. from Lingen.
- Notielen*, a town 14 miles W. from Munster.
- Nuys*, a town situate near the Lower Rhine, opposite to Duffeldorp, 25 miles N. W. from Cologne.
- Osteradt*, a town in the bishopric of Cologne, four miles S. from Crevelt.
- Osterode*, a town in the Hartz, 18 miles E. from Eimbec.
- Osterode*, a village about seven miles W. by S. from Rothenberg on the Fulde.
- Offendorff*, a village about a league N. N. W. from Warburg.
- Osterwic*, a town in the principality of Halberstadt, 12 miles S. S. E. from Wolfenbuttle, and three W. from Horneburg.
- Oftheim*, a village about a league S. from Butzbach.
- Ottenstein*, a village ten miles N. N. E. from Marien-Munster.
- Otterhaus*, or *Utterhaus*, a village on the Schwalm, six miles S. W. from Feltzberg.
- Ottersberg*, a town 18 miles E. by N. from Bremen, and situate on the river Wumme.

O

- Oberkaufungen*, a town seven miles S. E. from Cassel.
- Oberwesel*, a village about a league S. W. from Butzbach.
- Oelnitz*, a town in Voigtland, 12 miles N. N. E. from Hoff, and 20 miles N. from Egra.
- Offensen*, a village on the Aller, nine miles E. from Zell.
- Obm-Nieder*, a village two miles S. from Bergemunden.
- Ohr*, a village on the West side of the Wefer, five miles S. from Hamelen.
- Olendorp*, a town in the county of Schauernberg, standing on the Wefer, five miles N. from Hamelen.
- Olsen*. See *Olphen*.
- Olphen*, a village six miles W. from Halteren.
- Orsoy*, a town on the Rhine, about four miles S. E. from Rhinberg.
- Osnabrug*, capital of a bishopric in Westphalia, situate on the river Hafa, 33 miles N. N. E. from Munden, and 17 miles S. from Vorde.

P

- Padberg*, a village six miles S. W. from Stadtberg.
- Paderborn*, capital of a bishopric in Westphalia, standing 45 miles S. S. W. from Hamelen, and 55 miles S. E. from Munster.
- Papendeic*, a village three miles N. from Crevelt.
- Paradis*, a cloister four miles W. from Soest.
- Peckelsheim*, a town 11 miles S. S. W. from Brackel.
- Peina*, a town in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 16 miles W. from Brunswic.
- Petershagen*, a town on the Wefer, six miles N. from Minden.
- Pillam*, a village on the Dymel, standing half way between Warburg and Liebenau.
- Pomfen*, a village about a league S. W. from Neim.
- Pymont*, a town ten miles S. W. from Hamelen.

Q

A T O P O G R A P H I C A L

Q

Quedlinberg, a town situate on the river Bode, about eight miles S. E. from Halberstadt.

R

Raesfeld, a village in the duchy of Cleves, 14 miles N. E. from Wesel.

Rathberg. See *Rhittberg*.

Ravensberg, capital of a county situate on the river Hessel, 10 miles N. W. from Bielevelt, and five S. E. from Dissen.

Reclinghausen, capital of a territory in the bishopric of Cologne, 25 miles S. from Coesfeld.

Reckum, a town in the bishopric of Munster, 10 miles N. W. from Halteren.

Redburdyk, a village eight miles S. W. from Nuys.

Rees, a town in the dutchy of Cleves, situate on the Rhine, 14 miles N. N. W. from Wesel.

Regenstein, a town in the principality of Halberstadt, six miles S. from the town of Halberstadt.

Reichenbach, a town in Voigtland, 10 miles N. from Oelnits, and 30 miles N. from Egra.

Reilenkirchen, a village four miles S. S. W. from Blomberg.

Rethem, a town situate on the Aller, 12 miles S. E. from Verden.

Rhaden, a town in the county of Hoya, 17 miles N. E. from Bomte.

Rheda, a town on the Eems, in the county of Lippe, 10 miles N. from Lipstadt.

Rheinbartz-Wald, a wood to the N. W. of Munden, lying along the Weser.

Rhene, a town on the Eems, 25 miles N. from Munster.

Rhinberg, or *Rhinbergen*, a town on the Rhine, eight miles S. from Wesel.

Rhinfels, capital of a county, is a strong fortress on a high rock close to the

Rhine, 20 miles S. from Coblenz, subject to the Landgrave of Hesse.

Rhittberg, capital of a county upon the Eems, 12 miles N. N. E. from Lipstadt.

Rhoden, a town in the county of Waldec, seven miles E. N. E. from Stadtberg.

Ribbelow, a town on the river Angerbach, 15 miles E. from Weyhausen, and 10 miles N. from Zell.

Ribelsdorff, a village five miles S. E. from Ziegenhayn.

Riderhude, a village eight miles N. from Bremen.

Rimsel, a town in the bishopric of Onabrug, about 12 miles S. W. from Lubec.

Ringelheim, a village 17 miles N. from Seesen.

Ringembourg, a village in the dutchy of Cleves, eight miles N. from Wesel.

Rintelen, a town in the county of Schauenberg, on the Weser, 12 miles N. W. from Hamelen.

Rodecken, a village three miles N. from Schweinsberg.

Rodenau, a village on the Eder, about a league S. W. from Frankenberg.

Rodheim, a village four miles N. from Nidda.

Roeroert, a town opposite to Duisbourg, on the other side of the Roer, near its conflux with the Rhine.

Rogden, a village on the Lahn, eight miles S. by W. from Marburg.

Romrot, a town and bailiwick in Hesse, 30 miles E. N. E. from Gießen, and three miles S. W. from Alsfeld.

Rosbach, a village half way between Freyberg and Merseberg, two leagues distant from each.

Rosenthal, a town in Hesse, seven miles S. from Frankenberg.

Rosphe-Nieder, a village three miles E. by S. from Wetter.

Rosphe-Ober, a village four miles E. by N. from Wetter.

Rothenberg, a town on the Fulde, 10 miles N. from Hirschfeld.

Rothenberg, a town on the Wumme, 13 miles N. from Verden, and 10 miles E. from Ottersberg.

Rupertenrot,

I N D E X.

Rupertenrot, a village ten miles S. E. from Hombourg on the Ohm, and a league S. from the village of Heimbach.
Ruremonde, or *Roermonde*, a city in Guelderland, situate at the conflux of the Meuse and Roer, 34 miles S. W. from Wesel, and as many W. from Duffeldorp.

S

Saalebouurg, a town on the Sala, 12 miles S. E. from Saalfeldt.
Saalfeldt, a town in Voigtland, on the Sala, 40 miles S. S. E. from Erfurth.
Sababouurg, a village in the wood of Sababouurg, ten miles N. N. W. from Munden.
Sababouurg Wood, extends from Munden along the Wefer as far as the Dymel.
Sachsenberg, a town in Hesse, five miles N. from Frankenberg.
Salztbach, a village four miles E. from Saxenhausen.
Saltzungen, a town on the Werra, seven miles E. from Vacha.
Sand, a village in Hesse, on the river Aar, a league N. from Sachsenberg.
Santen. See *Xanten*.
Sassenberg, a town in Munster, ten miles S. from Versmold.
Sassenberg. See *Sachsenberg*.
Saxenhagen, a town in the county of Schauernberg, 24 miles W. from Hanover, and 23 N. E. from Minden.
Saxenhausen, a town in the county of Waldec, seven miles S. E. from Corbach.
Scarffenstein, a town six miles E. from Heiligenstadt.
Schaffery, a village on the Aller, about a league W. from Zell.
Schartzfels, a castle in the Hartz, 28 miles N. E. from Gottingen.
Schede, a village on the road from Munden to Dransfield, three miles distant from the latter.
Scheinfurt, or *Schweinfurt*, a town in Franconia, standing on the Mayne, 32 miles W. by N. from Bamberg.
Scherembec, a town in the dutchy of Cleves, fifteen miles E. by N. from Wesel, and 20 S. W. from Coesveld.

Scherfeld, a village five miles W. N. W. from Warburg.
Scheweinsberg. See *Schweinsberg*.
Schluden, a village on the Ocker, 12 miles S. from Wolfenbuttle.
Schleitz, or *Schlitz*, a town on the river Alsfeld, or Schlitz, 7 miles N. by W. from Fulde.
Schleusingen, a town 14 miles S. E. from Meinungen.
Schonborn, a village three miles N. E. from Ziegenhayn.
Schonstadt, a village six miles W. by S. from Wetter.
Schotten, a town on the river Nidda, 11 miles S. S. E. from Grunberg.
Schwalm, a village about a league N. from Ruremonde.
Schwartzenborn, a town on the river Affe, 10 miles S. from Hombourg on the Affe.
Schwartzenborn, a village seven miles E. from Wetter.
Schweinsberg, a town on the Ohm, 12 miles E. S. E. from Marburg.
Seckersdorff, a village seven miles S. from Alsfeld, on the Schwalm.
Seesen, a town 20 miles N. E. from Eimbec, and 12 miles W. from Goslar.
Selheim-Klein, a village half a league S. from Gros-Selheim.
Selheim-Gros, a village on the river Ohm, about four miles W. from Marburg.
Shaapdetten, a village four miles E. from Nottelen.
Shrock, a village four miles S. W. from Marburg.
Sibelshausen, a village five miles S. S. W. from Gottingen.
Sichelstein, a village eight miles E. N. E. from Cassel, and a league S. E. from the village of Lutternberg.
Siegburg, a town in the dutchy of Berg, situate on the river Sieg, 15 miles S. E. from Cologne, and eight miles N. E. from Bonn.
Silen, a village about a league S. W. from Dringelbourg.
Siten, or *Silen*, a village five miles S. from Dulmen.
Skiffenberg, a village two miles S. W. from Giessen.

Smalkalden,

A T O P O G R A P H I C A L

- Smalkalden*, a town in Hesse, situate on a river of the same name, 40 miles E. by N. from Fulde.
- Soest*, a town in the county of Marc, situate on the river Arfe, eight miles S.W. from Lipstadt.
- Solingen*, a town in the dutchy of Berg, 14 miles N. from Cologne.
- Soltau*, a town on the river Bohme, 25 miles N.W. from Zell, and 30 miles S.W. from Luneberg.
- Sonsbec*, a village in the dutchy of Cleves, 11 miles W. from Wesel.
- Spangenberg*, a town seven miles W. from Melfungen.
- Speckwinkel*, a small town three miles N.W. from Neustadt, in Hesse.
- Spele*, a village on the Fulde, six miles S. S.W. from Munden.
- St. Annen*, a village five miles N.W. from Halteren.
- St. Anthony*, a town eight miles S.W. from Moeurs.
- St. Gear*, a town in Hesse-Rhinfels, on the Rhine, a little to the southward of the fortrefs of Rhinfels, by which it is defended.
- St. Nicholas*, a town on the river Tiert, about eight miles S.W. from Nuys.
- St. Tonnisberg*, a village five miles N. from St. Anthony.
- Stade*, a city in the dutchy of Bremen, situate on the river Zwinga, or Schwingel, within two miles of the Elbe, 27 miles W. from Hamburg, and 45 N.N.E. from Bremen.
- Stadthagen*, a town 16 miles N. E. from Minden.
- Stadtberg*, or *Stadtbergen*, a town on the Dymel, twenty miles S. from Paderborn.
- Stadt-Loon*, a town in Upper Munster, on the river Borkel, 14 miles N.W. from Coesveld.
- Stadt-Olendorff*, a town 13 miles N. E. from Hoxter.
- Stadt-Worbes*, a town in the district of Eifefeld, 14 miles E.N.E. from Heiligenstadt.
- Staten*, a village three miles S. E. from Bingenheim.
- Stauffenberg*, a town five miles N. from Marburg.
- Stautzenbach*, a village about half a league N. from Kirchayn.
- Steinheim*, a town 24 miles N. E. from Paderborn.
- Steinwisen*, a town five miles S. S.W. from Nordelben.
- Sterwic*. See *Osterwic*.
- Steyl*, a town 16 miles N. E. from Duffeldorp.
- Stoltzenau*, a town on the Weser, 40 miles E.N.E. from Bomte, and 22 miles N.N.E. from Minden.
- Stralen*, a town five miles S.W. from Gueldres.
- Stuckenbroc*, a town in the bishopric of Paderborn, 15 miles N. by W. from the city of Paderborn.
- Suderberg*, a town five miles S. from Ultzen.
- Sula*, a town 14 miles E. from Meiningen.
- Sulbec*, a small town four miles S. from Eimbec.
- Sundern*, a village about a league N. from Werle.
- Sunderhausen*, a town in the county of Schwartzburg, 30 miles W.N.W. from Nauernberg, and as many N. E. from Langensaltze.
- Sundershausen*, a village on the East side of the Fulde, two miles from Cassel.
- Swaghausen*, a village on the Aller, 11 miles E. from Zell.

T

- Tellight*, a town about seven miles E. from Munster.
- Thomasbruc*, a town on the river Unstrut, two miles N. from Langensaltze.
- Tirlemont*, a town in Brabant, situate on the river Geete, 40 miles S.W. from Ruremonde.
- Titz*, a town five miles N. from the town of Juliers.
- Torgau*, a town in Saxony, 35 miles N. W. from Dresden.
- Treysa*, a town on the Schwalm, about a league W. from Ziegenhayn.

Twiste

I N D E X.

Twiste, a village half a league S. from Mengerlinghausen.

U

Vacha, a town in Hesse, situate on the Werra, 17 miles E. by S. from Hirschfeld.

Uden, a small town five miles S. E. from Goch.

Vechte, capital of a small barony on the confines of Diepholt, about 18 miles S. from Wildhufen.

Vegefac, a village on the Weser, ten miles N. W. from the city of Bremen.

Vehren-Brietenbach, a village ten miles N. N. E. from Vacha.

Velmar, See *Wolmar*.

Verden, capital of a dutchy, situate on the Aller, 26 miles E. by S. from Bremen, and 41 S. by E. from Stade.

Versmald, a village ten miles S. W. from Ravensberg.

Uffleiden-Nieder, a village about half a league S. from Schweinsberg.

Vilbel, a village eight miles N. from Francfort on the Mayne.

Visselhovede, or *Visselhoven*, a village 16 miles W. S. W. from Soltau, and ten from Neuenkirchen.

Ulffe, a town eight miles S. from Grunberg.

Ulrickstein, a town 12 miles W. from Grunberg.

Ultzen, a town situate at the conflux of the Wiper and two rivulets, which form the Ilmenaw, about 30 miles N. E. from Zell, and 25 S. E. from Luneberg.

Unna, a town in the county of Marc, 10 miles W. by S. from Werle, and 11 S. S. W. from Ham.

Vorde, a town in the bishopric of Osnabrug, about 16 miles S. from Wildhufen.

Volckmissen, a town seven miles S. by W. from Warburg.

Volpershausen, a village about a league N. from Munden.

Vorschutz-Nieder, a village about a league W. N. W. from Feltzberg.

Vorschutz-Ober, a village five miles W. N. W. from Feltzberg.

Vraßfelt, a village three miles S. E. from Emmeric.

Urdingen, a town near the Rhine, seven miles S. from Moeurs.

Vreken, a village on the Dymel, seven miles S. from Lichtenau, and as many N. E. from Stadtberg.

Vrekenhorst, a town in Munster, six miles S. from Sassenberg.

Urff-Nieder, a village about nine miles S. W. from Fritzlar, and four N. E. from Jesberg.

Urki, or *Orcke*, a village in Hesse, on the Aar, about a league S. from Furstenberg.

Uslar, a town 14 miles W. from Moringen.

Ustingen-Ober, a village about seven miles S. E. from Warburg.

W

Wabern, a village four miles S. W. from Feltzberg, and as many S. E. from Fritzlar.

Wachtendoric, or *Watchendone*, a town situate on the Niers, six miles S. from Gueldre.

Walcheron-Nieder, a village seven miles S. from Marburg.

Waldec, capital of a county, situate on the Eder, 14 miles N. W. from Fritzlar.

Waldensfeldt, a town seven miles N. N. E. from Culmbach.

Wanfriede, a town on the Werra, six miles W. from Eschwege.

Warburg, capital of a barony, situate on the Dymel, 21 miles S. E. from Paderborn.

Warrendorp, a town situate on the Upper Eems, eighteen miles E. from Munster.

Wartzbach

A T O P O G R A P H I C A L

- Wartzbach*, a village four miles W. S. W. from Wetter.
- Wasberg*, a village four miles S. W. from Ziegenhayn.
- Wassenberg*, a town nine miles S. E. from Ruremonde, standing on a rivulet which falls, a little lower down, into the Roer.
- Wassenberg*, a town in Hesse, about a league S. from Treysa.
- Wassungen*, a town situate on the Werra, about five miles N. from Meinungen.
- Weende*, a village two miles N. from Gottingen.
- Weender*, a town in East Friesland, six miles S. from Lier.
- Weilberg*, capital of a small county, standing on the Lahne, 15 miles W. S. W. from Gießen.
- Weilmar*. See *Wolmar*, near Wetter.
- Weilmunster*, a town in the county of Nassau, standing on the Weil-Bach, about two leagues S. E. from Weilberg.
- Weimar-Nieder*, a village about five miles S. S. W. from Marburg.
- Weimar-Ober*, a village half a league W. from Nieder-Weimar.
- Weissenfels*, a town in the bishopric of Nauemberg, situate on the Sala, ten miles E. from Nauemberg, and 20 S. W. from Leipzig.
- Werle*, a town 12 miles W. S. W. from Soest.
- Wesel*, a town on the Rhine, 25 miles S. E. from Cleves, and 55 S. W. from Munster.
- Wessenstein*, a village five miles W. from Cassel.
- Westerbolt*, a town 12 miles S. E. from Dorsten.
- Westerhoff*, a town 20 miles N. by E. from Gottingen, and eight E. from Eimbec.
- West-Uffelen*, or *West-Hoffe*, a village six miles S. from Liebenau.
- Wetter*, a town on the Westehaff, about seven miles N. by W. from Marburg.
- Wetzlar*, an Imperial city, standing on the conflux of the rivers Lahn and Dillen, about eight miles W. from Gießen.
- Weyhausen*, a Royal hunting house, 12 miles S. W. from Ultzen, and 20 N. E. from Zell.
- Wickensen*, a village a league S. from Escherhausen.
- Wieleberg*, a town 30 miles W. from Marburg, and as many E. from Cologne.
- Wilda*, a village on the river Erpe, four miles N. from Volkmissen.
- Wildhusen*, a town on the Hunte, 17 miles S. W. from Bremen, and 16 W. from Bassum.
- Wildungen*, a town in the county of Waldec, standing near the Eder, eight miles W. by S. from Fritzlar.
- Wilhelmstal*, a village nine miles N. N. W. from Cassel.
- Willemshausen*, a village four miles S. W. from Munden.
- Wiltshausen*. See *Witzenhausen*.
- Witzenhausen*, or *Witzhausen*, a town on the Weira, 18 miles W. from Cassel.
- Winleben*, a town two leagues S. W. from Magdebourg.
- Windeken*, a village 16 miles S. W. from Budingen.
- Winter-Kasten*, or *The Cascade*, stands five miles W. N. W. from Cassel.
- Wite-Water*, a village nine miles N. W. from Ultzen.
- Woble*, a village six miles E. from Dassel.
- Wohra*, a village 13 miles N. E. from Marburg, and four miles S. by W. from Gemunden.
- Wolbec*, a town five miles S. E. from Munster.
- Wolfenbuttle*, a town on the river Ocker, seven miles S. from Brunswic.
- Wolferheim*, a village a league S. from Muntzenberg.
- Wolfsbagen*, a town lying 18 miles W. from Cassel, and 15 miles S. from Warburg.

Wolmar,

I N D E X.

Wolmar, a village six miles N. from Wetter.

Wolmar-Nieder, a village four miles N. W. from Cassel.

Wolmar-Ober, a village about a mile from Nieder-Wolmar.

Wolthufen, a village 15 miles S. from Luneberg.

Worringhen, a town near the Rhine, half way between Nuys and Cologne.

X

Xantel. See *Xanten*.

Xanten, a town in the dutchy of Cleves, 20 miles S. E. from the city of Cleves.

Z

Zell, a town situate at the conflux of the Fuhse and Aller, 24 miles N. E. from Hanover, 32 N. N. W. from Brunf-
wic, and 35 S. from Luneberg.

Ziegenhayn, a town on the Schwalm, 18 miles S. from Fritzlar.

Zielbach, a village 14 miles S. E. from Vacha.

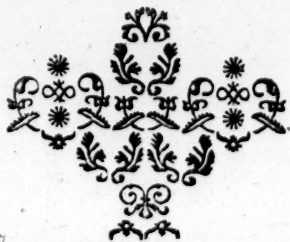
Zierenberg, a town eight miles N. E. from Wolfshagen.

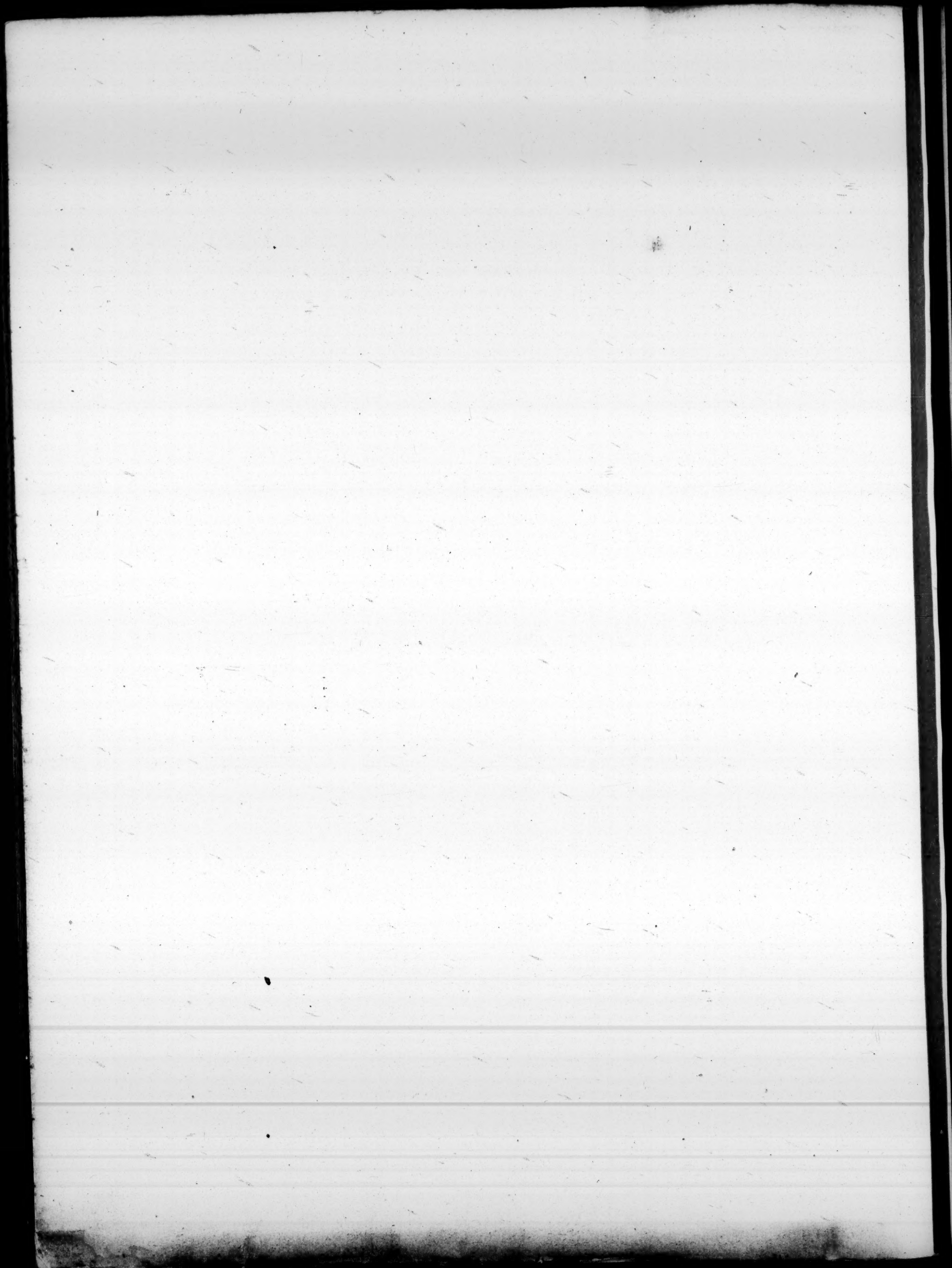
Zillingen, a town ten miles W. N. W. from Halberstadt, and four miles E. S. E. from Osterwic.

Zuschen. a town on the Elbe, four miles N. W. from Fritzlar.

Zwesten, a village seven miles S. W. from Fritzlar.

F I N I S.









- EXPLANATION.**
- Towns Fortified after the modern way.
 - Towns Enclosed with Walls, many of these Places are only inhabited by Peasants.
 - Burges
 - Villages
 - Hamlets & Farms
 - Castles & ruins
 - Convents & ruins
 - Windmills
 - Watermills
 - Stone Bridges
 - Wooden Bridges
 - Bridges for live
 - a Ford
 - Easements

Camp of the Allied Army are colour'd in Red
 French Army in Yellow
 Territories belonging to
 Hesse-Cassel in Green
 Hesse-Darmstadt in Yellow
 The figures near the Towns Burges Villages &c.
 denote the number of Houses in each.
 The figures on the roads show the distance
 from place to place in French leagues.

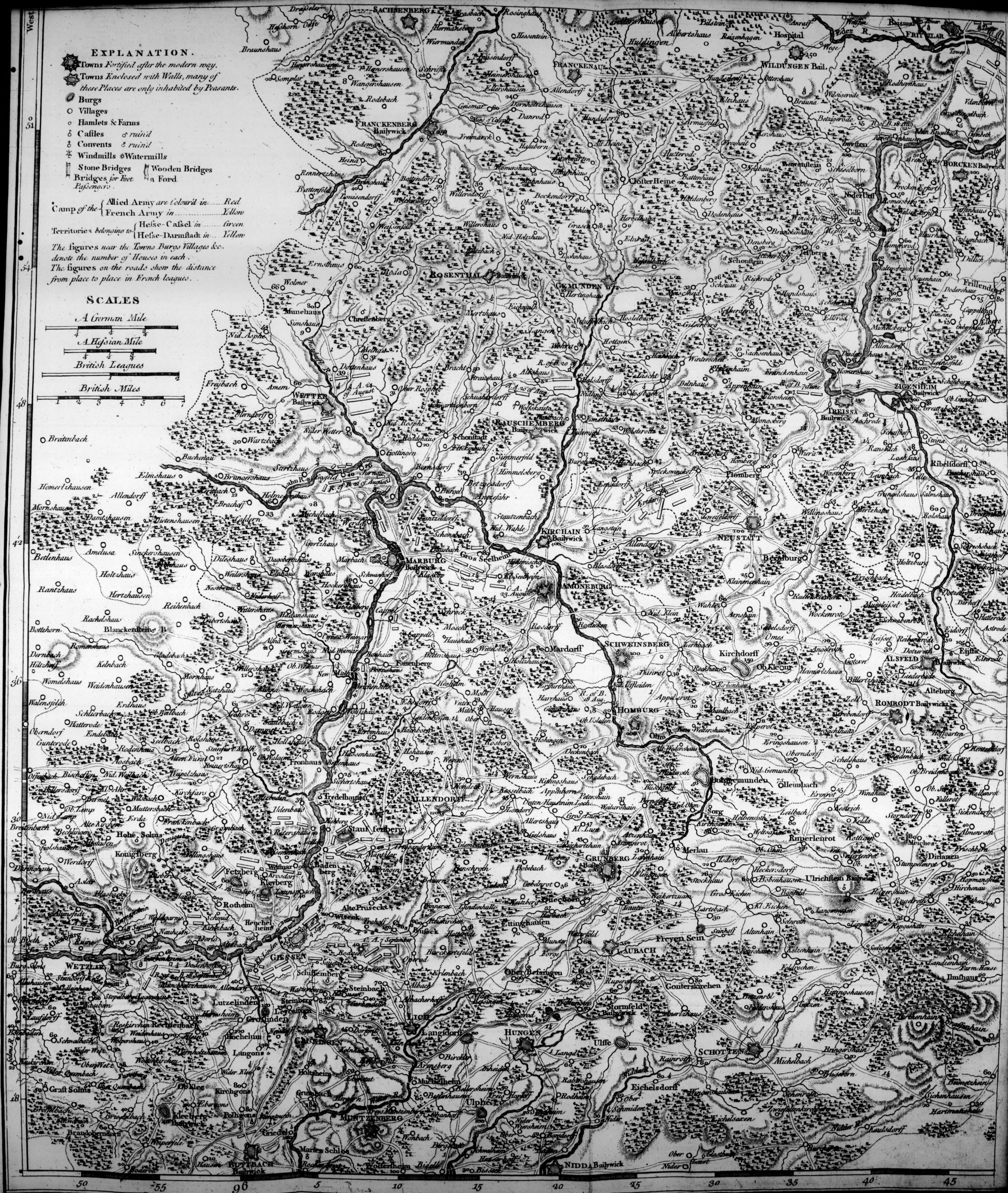
SCALES

A German Mile

A Russian Mile

British Leagues

British Miles





THE LANDGRAVIATE OF HESSE CASSEL

with PART of
WETTERAVIA,
and the adjacent Countries :
Taken from a large Drawing,
found in the Cabinet of the LANDGRAVE of HESSE.

AND
Corrected from ACTUAL SURVEYS, Made by
M^r Carlet de la Roziere,
Captain of Dragoons, & Aid de Camp to Marshal Broglie, 1760.

LONDON:
Engraved & Published by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to HIS MAJESTY.

To the Right Honourable Charles Townshend,
His Majesty's SECRETARY of War;
And one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.
This Map is most Humbly Inscribed
By his most Obedient Humble Serv^t Tho^s Jefferys.